

Biodiversity: Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Simonside Arms

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Florence Property Developments Ltd

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1. Introduction

1.1 OS Ecology Ltd were commissioned to produce a Biodiversity: Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in relation to the proposed development of Simonside Arms, West Harton, South Shields. The planning application number is ST/0677/24/COND.

1.2 The description of the proposal is as follows:

- *The demolition of the existing building onsite and the re-development of the site with approx. 14 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure*.

1.3 The production of this CEMP aims to address the requirements of the LPA ecologist and ensure that the ecological receptors within and outwith the site are protected during the construction process through avoidance and mitigation measures.

1.4 The report aims to meet the requirements of the following conditions attached to planning permission ST/0677/24/COND:

Condition 4
No development shall take place, including site clearance, until a wildlife protection plan has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. It shall include the measures to be taken to minimise the impacts of any works on amphibians, hedgehogs and bats at the site, including the following:

- *details to clarify that any excavations left open overnight will have a means of escape for mammals that may become trapped in the form of a ramp at least 300mm in width and angled no greater than 45°;*
- *a plan showing the extent and location of relevant works;*
- *a timetable for implementation, demonstrating that works are aligned with the proposed phasing of construction; and*
- *the persons responsible for implementing the protection measures.*

The protection plan shall be implemented and the development caried out in accordance with the approved details'.

1.5 This is a dynamic document which may require updating throughout the course of the development should activities and/or conditions change unexpectedly. This document will be reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis or as required.

1.6 Within this document, working areas are defined as any areas where permanent or temporary construction, storage or access routes are proposed.

1.7 A summary of the legislation around the species on site is provided in the appendices.

Site Location

1.8 The site is located within West Harton, South Shields at an approximate central grid reference of NZ350644. The site location and boundary are illustrated within the appendices.

Description of the Proposals

1.9 The development will comprise the following:

- The demolition of the existing building onsite and the re-development of the site with approx. 14 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure.

1.10 Site plans can be found in the accompanying Ecological Appraisal Report and Biodiversity Net Gain Report[1].

Site Description

1.11 The site comprises the former Simonside Arms with adjacent hard standing and an area of grassland to the south and a line of trees to the west.

[1] 23008 EA v2. OS Ecology, June 2023. 23008 BNG v2. OS Ecology, December 2023

2. Ecological Receptors

Habitats

2.1 The site comprises a building with adjacent hard standing and an area of grassland to the rear. A line of trees is present to the west and occasional scattered trees within the grassland.

2.2 The priority habitat deciduous woodland is present 130m from the site, Lowland meadow, mudflats and open mosaic habitats on previously developed land are all present within 2km of the site.

Bats

2.3 The structure within the site was considered to be of moderate bat roosting suitability and a single tree is present at the south of the site which contained potential roosting features. An aerial inspection was not possible due to the presence of ash dieback within the onsite tree (per comms.), and as such the tree was subject to dusk surveys as per a moderate suitability tree.

2.4 Dusk emergence survey completed on the 31st May 2023 did not record any bats emerging from the structure or tree and dusk emergence survey completed on the 22nd June 2023 also did not record any bats emerging from the structure or tree.

2.5 A small number of common pipistrelle were recorded commuting across the site and foraging at the eastern boundary was also recorded.

Birds

2.6 The site provides limited opportunities for a small range of foraging and nesting birds within the building, trees and grasslands.

Great Crested Newt

2.7 A single pond was recorded 10m southwest from the site boundary and the habitats within the site have some limited potential to be used by the species during its terrestrial phase, including for hibernation. From a review of historic aerial imagery, it is possible the pond was created around 2006-2008, however these images are not definitive.

2.8 Access was requested from the owner for this pond. No response was received.

2.9 The pond lies within a residential neighbourhood towards the centre of a large urban conurbation, and is isolated from any suitable habitats, ponds and neighbouring populations.

Other Species

2.10 There is potential for the priority species hedgehog and common toad to be present within the site on occasion should they be present within the local area.

Designated Sites

2.11 Two European Protected sites are located approximately 3.8 km east of the proposed development; The Northumberland Coast Special Protection Area and the Durham Coast Special Area of Conservation. As such the site will also trigger the requirement for contributions to coastal access management measures due to potential recreational impacts on coastal Natura 2000 sites.

3. Project Roles

3.1 The following table identifies the positions, roles and responsibilities of key staff during the construction process.

Table 1: Project Roles and Responsibilities		
Position	**Responsibilities**	**Contact (to be completed once appointed)**
Project Manager	The Project Manager is responsible for: • Ensuring that an up to date copy of the CEMP is maintained on site. • Ensuring that the requirements of the CEMP are implemented throughout the course of the development. • Ensuring that the CEMP is reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis or as required. • Ensuring that all relevant stakeholders are provided with the appropriate information in relation to ongoing works on site, examples including the planning officers, site managers and Clerk of Works. • Ensuring that all contractors on site are aware of and comply with the requirements of the CEMP. • Ensuring that additional requirements identified as part of regular reviews of the CEMP are completed appropriately. • Ensuring that lines of communication between all on site stakeholders, including the site manager and ECoW are maintained.	
Site Manager	The Site Manager will: • Ensure the site and any stored materials are secure. • Ensure any fence-lines or other protective measures such as biodiversity protection zones are inspected and maintained with a log kept. • That all refuse is deposited appropriately and that the site is kept tidy. • Ensure that any exposed soil mounds used for temporary storage are protected from run off by small bunds or other measures. • Spill kits are available with appropriately trained staff available to use these kits on site as needed. • Ensure that the site induction includes the key requirements of this CEMP. • Ensure contractors have specific risk assessments and method statements (RAMS) in place identifying any environmental issue which may be applicable for the task being undertaken and that this RAMS takes account of the requirements of the CEMP.	

	• Ensure that works are carried out in accordance with the approved RAMS. • Ensure close liaison with the ECoW in relation to the progression of works on site.	
General Maintenance Contractor	Undertake on-site landscape management. Liaison with ECoW.	
Ecological Clerk of Works	The role of the ECoW can be found within appendix 1. The ECoW will be appointed prior to the start of works.	

4. Incident Response

4.1 All incidents which are environmental or ecological in nature or which may impact on ecology will be reported to the site manager in the first instance, who will then liaise with the Ecological Clerk of Works and the project manager.

4.2 Examples of incidents could include, but are not limited to:

- Any fuel or chemical spillage onto the ground, into any waterbody or affecting any biodiversity areas.
- Any runoff from exposed soils into adjacent watercourses.
- Any damage to biodiversity areas, including the area of open mosaic habitat, woodland, hedgerows or wetlands.
- Any damage or disturbance to protected species including birds, great crested newts, badger, bats or other species.
- Any incidents relating to third parties causing damage, fly tipping or other activities which may impact on the environment.

4.3 A site Pollution Incident Response Prevention Plan will be developed by the site manager and the measures within the plan will be implemented immediately should such an incident occur.

4.4 In the event of a pollution incident, where necessary, the Environment Agency will be contacted. Should protected species be affected by any pollution incident there may also be a need to inform Natural England or the Police.

5. Identified Impacts/Risk Assessment

5.1 The following table details the identified receptors on site and protection measures.

Table 2: Ecological Impacts and Management of Ecological Risks					
Receptor	**Action**	**Responsibility**	**Timing**	**Monitoring During Construction**	**Reporting**
Adjacent- pond	• Hydrological protection measures (see below), will be adhered to at all times.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Retained trees and hedgerow	• Retained trees and hedgerow will be protected from damage in line with the recommendations in BS5837:2012. • Should vegetation clearance be required during the period March to August inclusive, a check for nesting birds will undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist no more than 48 hours prior to habitat clearance/Site works.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period	As required	Included in the monthly log
Bats	• Prior to the commencement of works, all contractors should read and sign the method statement included within this report to confirm understanding of the appended working methods and the legislation relating to bats. • External lighting that may affect the site's suitability for bats will be avoided. If required this will be limited to low level, avoiding use of high intensity security lighting. • Building demolition works will be completed to a method statement (see appendix) to address the residual risk of bats being present at the time of works.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period and post construction	As required	Included in the monthly log

	• Tree felling works will be completed to a method statement (see appendix) to address the residual risk of bats being present at the time of works.				
Small mammals	• Any excavations left open overnight will have a means of escape for mammals that may become trapped in the form of a ramp at least 300mm in width and angled no greater than 45°. • Contact an ecologist for advice if new animal burrows are identified.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Amphibians	• Prior to the commencement of works, all contractors should read and sign the method statement included within this report to confirm understanding of the appended working methods and the legislation relating to great crested newt. • Building demolition and site clearance works will be undertaken to an amphibian method statement (see appendix) to address the risk of amphibians being present at the time of works.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period and post construction	As required	Included in the monthly log
Breeding Birds	• Should vegetation clearance be required during the period March to August inclusive, a check for nesting birds will undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist no more than 48 hours prior to habitat clearance/Site works. • An appropriate exclusion buffer, as determined by the ECoW, will be implemented around any active nests to avoid disturbance until the ECoW confirms young have fledged.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL	Throughout construction period	As required (February to September)	Included in the monthly log
Invasive Species	• **None have been recorded on site**. • All contractors to be aware of potential colonisation during works. • Invasive species to be treated as required.	Project Manager Site Manager ECoW ALL Maintenance Contractor	Throughout construction period and post construction	Weekly	Included in the monthly log

Hydrology	• Site and all contractors will comply with all appropriate legislation. • Suitable interceptors will be in place during works around areas of stripped ground in order to capture run off during periods of rainfall. • A petrol/bypass interceptor will be provided on the surface water outfall. • Industry best practice will be adhered to at all times including minimising the working area and construction period. • Storage of materials will adhere to best practice principals to prevent pollution or contamination incidents. • Generators (if required) will have appropriate drip trays or plant nappies or any other appropriate measures to prevent the leaching of fuel and lubricant into the wider area. • Any drip trays or plant nappies to be cleaned and stored in areas where runoff will not allow pollutants to leach into the wider area.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Air Quality	• Site and all contractors will comply with all appropriate legislation. • No burning of any material will be permitted on site. • All potentially dust causing loads entering or leaving the site will be covered • Water will be used as a dust suppressant where applicable/if required. • Any potentially dust causing materials stored on site will be securely enclosed or sheeted • Where excavation and earthworks are required, during dry weather working areas will be damped down if necessary. If left exposed during dry weather, areas will be covered to prevent dust spread.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log

	• If cutting, grinding or sawing is required on site, for example cutting of bricks or concrete slabs, water will be used as a dust suppressant.				
Noise and Vibration Reduction	• Site and all contractors will comply with all appropriate legislation. • All construction plant and equipment will comply with UK noise emissions limits and works will be completed within the existing busy car park, limiting additional noise. • All vehicles and mechanical plant used will be fitted with exhaust silencers and will be maintained in good efficient working order.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log
Waste Management	• Site and all contractors will comply with all appropriate legislation. • The Site Manager will carry out daily checks of the working area to ensure no litter or other loose material is present. All waste will be bagged and removed from site.	ALL	Throughout construction period	Weekly	Included in the monthly log

Appendix 1 – Role and Responsibilities of Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

Table 3: Typical Role and Requirements of the Ecological Clerk of Works	
Qualifications/Experience	• Hold a suitable environmental/ecological qualification. • Member of CIEEM • Hold specific Natural England Licences where required • Experience in similar type/scales of development.
Duties to ensure ecological impacts are kept to the minimum	• Liaise with the Project Manager/Site supervisor to minimise impacts resulting in ecological harm. • Ensure all appropriate documentation is onsite • Provide guidance on the CEMP and method statements. • Ensure all control measures are in place and site team are aware of ecological constraints and biodiversity protection zones. • Ensure works are undertaken at the appropriate times. • Familiar with the following: o Site o Key issues o Species/Habitats • Completion of licensable actions to ensure compliance with environmental legislation. • Completion of monitoring surveys and feedback to the LPA. • Identifying all legal constraints with regards to ecology. • Completion of toolbox talks/inductions. • Protective fencing and signage checks. • Monitor post construction populations. • Provide advice where appropriate.

Appendix 2 – Bat Building and Tree Method Statement

Purpose of this Method Statement

5.1 This method statement has been produced to outline precautionary working methods to minimise the risk of harm to roosting bats should they be present on site at the time of demolition and felling works at the Simonside Arms.

5.2 A copy of this document should be kept on site and reviewed by contractors prior to the start of works.

Responsibilities

5.3 The site manager is responsible for ensuring that a copy of this document is kept on site and that all relevant personnel have reviewed it.

5.4 Should there be any doubts regarding the working methods detailed below or concerns on site, OS Ecology Ltd. should be contacted.

Legislation

5.5 Bats are European Protected Species (EPS) and as such are protected by law throughout the European Union. They are listed in Annexes II and IV of the European Habitats Directive and receive full protection under The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill bats;
- deliberately disturb a bat;
- damage or destroy a breeding site or place of rest or shelter used by bats.

5.6 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) adds further protection by making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly[2] disturb a bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to any structure or place the species uses for shelter or protection.

5.7 Prosecution for one of the above offences could result in the confiscation of vehicles and machinery used to commit the offence, imprisonment and unlimited fines.

[2] *Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) extended the protection to cover reckless damage or disturbance*

Identification and Ecology

5.8 There are 18 species of bat in the UK, 17 of which breed in this country. The two commonest species in the UK and most likely to be found in a location such as this are the common pipistrelle and the soprano pipistrelle.

5.9 These species are around 35-45mm in length with a wingspan of 190-235mm. Individuals generally weight between 3 and 8g[3].

5.10 Pipistrelle bats are commonly found roosting in crevices within buildings throughout the year, often in locations such as behind hanging tiles, within soffits, behind bargeboards, or between roof tiles and roofing felt.

5.11 Breeding roosts of these species can support numbers in the thousands while at other times of the year, roosts are often used by individuals or small numbers of bats.

5.12 Roosts can be identified either by the presence of bats themselves, or by the presence of droppings or staining.

5.13 Droppings are variable, but are generally approximately 7mm in size and appear similar to mouse droppings, but unlike mouse droppings, which are usually hard, they are dry and will crumble to dust when pressed. They can be found stuck to walls and windows as well as on the floor or window sills.

5.14 Dark staining can sometimes be found at roost entrances and is caused by the oils from the bats' fur.



Bat droppings on an external wall



Individual droppings

[3] https://www.bats.org.uk/ Bat Conservation Trust

	
Roosting brown long-eared bats	Bat in the hand for size reference

5.15 Bats hibernate during the colder months (November to March). During this time they enter a state of torpor where their metabolism slows and body temperature drops, allowing them to use less energy when food is scarce. This means that should they be uncovered during this time they will be slow to react and may not move at all. The project ecologist should be contacted immediately if a bat is uncovered, even if it does not appear to be alive, as it could be in torpor.

Working Methods

5.16 Bat survey of the structure on site has not confirmed the presence of bat roosts, however there is considered to be a low residual risk that bats may be present within the structure at the time of works.

5.17 As such, the following working methods must be adhered to:

- Prior to the commencement of works, all contractors should read and sign to confirm understanding of the following working methods and the legislation relating to bats.
- Stripping of the roof of the structure will not be undertaken during the hibernation period (mid-November to mid-February)
- The following potential roost features will be, where safe to do so, removed by hand and with due care:
    - **External timberwork (bargeboards, fascia boards, wall slats, window frames and soffits).**
    - **Roof coverings including slates and ridge tiles.**
    - **Flashing, window or door frames.**
- **If bats or bat droppings are found at any point during the works, works will cease and the project ecologist contacted in order to determine the most appropriate approach.**
- If bats are found during works and the project ecologist is not on site, the bat should be re-covered, if this can be done without causing harm to the bat, until an ecologist attends the site. If the bat needs to be moved for safety, this will be undertaken by a licensed bat handler unless advised otherwise by an ecologist.
- To compensate for the loss of potential roost features within the structure, bat roosting opportunities will be provided in the site in the form of external or integrated bat boxes.

Bat & Trees Ecology and Identification

- Of the 18 species of bat known to be resident and breeding within the UK, a number are known to roost in trees.

- Suitable features within trees that can support roosting bats can include woodpecker holes, hazard beams, cracks or splits, cavities within the trunk or branches, behind loose or flaking bark and behind thick ivy stems. Bats are small and can utilise gaps as small as 15mm.

- Often bats can be roosting within trees with no outward sign and will move between tree roost sites regularly and as a result, a precautionary approach should be undertaken when carrying out works to trees.

Field Signs

- There are a number of potential field signs that could indicate the presence of bats, but it should be noted that the absence of these does not mean that bats are not present. Such features include:

    - Dark staining on the area of the building around the roost entrance from oils rubbing off from bats fur.
    - Small scratches from claws around the roost entrance.
    - Droppings, which resemble mouse droppings, but can be crushed to a powder. Mouse droppings will not crush in this way.
    - Accumulated insect wings on the floor of a loft void or beneath a roosting location.

Ecology

- Bats use different roosting locations for different purposes through the year. These are detailed by Natural England in their Method Statement document[4] for Mitigation Licences:

    a. ***Day roost****: a place where individual bats, or small groups of males, rest or shelter in the day but are rarely found by night in the summer.*
    b. ***Night roost****: a place where bats rest or shelter in the night but are rarely found in the day. May be used by a single individual on occasion or it could be used regularly by the whole colony.*
    c. ***Feeding roost****: a place where individual bats or a few individuals rest or feed during the night but are rarely present by day.*
    d. ***Transitional / occasional roost****: used by a few individuals or occasionally small groups for generally short periods of time on waking from hibernation or in the period prior to hibernation.*
    e. ***Swarming site****: where large numbers of males and females gather during late summer to autumn. Appear to be important mating sites*
    f. ***Mating sites****: sites where mating takes place from later summer and can continue through winter.*

[4] Bats – Method Statement template to support a licence application; Natural England; WML-A13.3 (01/19)

g. ***Maternity roost***: *where female bats give birth and raise their young to independence.*
h. ***Hibernation roost****: where bats may be found individually or together during winter. They have a constant cool temperature and high humidity. Sites where hibernating bats have been confirmed by appropriate survey effort should be classed as '****hibernation confirmed****'.*
i. ***Satellite roost****: an alternative roost found in close proximity to the main nursery colony used by a few individual breeding females to small groups of breeding females throughout the breeding season.*
j. ***Other*** *– please explain what the roost type is if not one of the above (we recognise that roost types are interchangeable and not always easy to classify according to the nuances of certain species).*
k. *An* ***'alternative roost'*** *shall include: a purposely installed bat box; an existing roost which will not be impacted by the works; or other new/enhanced roosting opportunities. Any alternative roost must be suitable for the species, within or close to the existing roost and free from additional disturbance or development pressure.*

Working Methods

In order to minimise the risk of harm to bats during works on site, the following steps should be undertaken:

- All features identified within the bat risk assessment and any features which may become apparent or have developed, will be removed as a whole including a buffer either side, where possible, to avoid harming any bats that may be present within.
- Where features cannot be removed whole, they will be removed progressively, taking care to check the feature for bats before moving on to the next section.
- Once removed the feature or section will be carefully lowered and placed on the ground and left overnight to allow any bats that may be present but have not been found to disperse.
- Branches and trees where no potential roosting features have been identified, or where potential roosting features have been removed, can be felled without constraint.
- Should any bats or field signs of bats be recorded during works, the works will cease immediately, and the project ecologist contacted for advice on how to proceed.
- All tree felling should also take account of nesting birds, with any felling between the core nesting season of March to August only taking place once a suitably qualified ecologist has confirmed the absence of active nests.
- Retained trees will be protected from damage in line with the recommendations in BS5837:2012.

Appendix 3 – Amphibian Method Statement

Great crested newts are a European Protected Species (EPS) and as such are protected by law throughout the European Union. They are listed in Annexes II and IV of the European Habitats Directive and receive full protection under The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017. This makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill great crested newts;
- deliberately disturb a great crested newt;
- damage or destroy a breeding site or place of rest or shelter used by great crested newts.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) adds further protection by making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly[5] disturb a great crested newt while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to any structure or place the species uses for shelter or protection.

Prosecution for one of the above offences could result the confiscation of vehicles and machinery used to commit the offence, imprisonment and an unlimited fine.

Identification

Great crested newt

There are three species of newt native to the UK. Great crested newts are the largest of these, reaching a maximum length of approximately 170mm, whilst smooth and palmate newts only reach approximately 100mm in length. Great crested newts are dark in colour and have a granular, 'warty' skin, with white flecks along their flanks. During the breeding season males have a jagged crest along their back, which extends along their tail (this may not be obvious when they are out of the water as it will lie flat). Males also have a thick white/silver stripe along their tails. Females lack a crest but have an orange/yellow stripe along the bottom of their tails. Both sexes have a bright orange/yellow belly with irregular black spots and orange and black striped feet.

As well as being smaller, smooth and palmate newts are generally lighter in colour (yellow/brown) and have smooth skin. Male smooth newts also have a crest during the breeding season, but this is generally wavy rather than jagged.

[5] Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) extended the protection to cover reckless damage or disturbance



Male great crested newt

White/silver strip of tail can be clearly seen. Folded crest is also visible, as well as 'warty' skin, white flecks and striped toes.



Female great crested newt

Similar to the male having 'warty' skin, white flecks and striped toes, but no crest or white strip on the tail. Rather than darkened enlarged, gonads the females reproductive organs comprise a simple cloaca.



Size difference between smooth and great crested newts



Male Great Crested Newt under water



Male Smooth Newt

During the breeding season the male smooth newt has a crest and 'feathered' hind toes to aid swimming. It has a brightly coloured belly with large spots and is much smaller than a full sized great crested newt. It has smooth skin.



Female Smooth Newt

Not as colourful as the male but a similar size. The female often has spots under its chin differentiating it from the female palmate.





Male Palmate Newt	Female Palmate Newt
During the breeding season the male palmate newt has a widened tail rather than a crest which starts over its hind legs and which has a filamentous tip. The back legs are black and webbed and 'feathered' hind toes to aid swimming. It has smooth skin.	Females are again not adorned with many indicative features, however their chins often lack spots They are a similar size to smooth newts. It has smooth skin. In addition, females have a white spot on their hind feet.

Common Toad

Although not protected by the legislation detailed above, common toad are listed as a UK priority species. Common toad can be distinguished from common frog by their 'warty' skin and orange eyes. They can be highly variable in colour. Common frog have smoother skin, and can be identified by their 'humped' back, striped leg and dark patches around the eyes.



Common Toad



Common Frog

Ecology

Great Crested Newt

Great crested newts spend the majority of the year within terrestrial habitats, using ponds to breed during the Spring months (February to June). Eggs are laid on aquatic vegetation within the pond and these eggs hatch in late-Spring/Summer as larvae. These larvae remain in the pond until they emerge as juvenile newts (efts) later in the year. Favoured terrestrial habitats include woodland, scrub, hedgerows and long grassland, which offer suitable cover, refuges and invertebrate prey. Adult great crested newts are generally thought to remain within around 250m of their breeding pond, although some will disperse further than this and juveniles have been found to move over greater distances.

Common Toad

Similarly to great crested newts, the common toad spends the majority of the year within terrestrial habitats and uses ponds to breed during the spring. Eggs are laid in paired ribbons as toadspawn, with the egg in the centre surrounded by a gelatinous coating. This is different from frogspawn which is laid in clumps. The common toad is mostly likely to be found in woodland, long grass, hedgerows and at the pond margins although they can be found a considerable distance from ponds (up to 2km). Like all amphibians in the UK, the common toad hibernates through the winter, emerging in the early spring.

Working Methods

The works covered under this method statement relate solely to the works to be undertaken at the Simonside Arms.

In order to minimise the risk of harm to amphibians during works on site, the following steps should be undertaken:

- Prior to the start of works all contractors should familiarise themselves with the information and working methods in this document.
- Any rubble, or piled materials on site will be removed prior to the start of works carefully, by hand, checking for the presence of reptiles and amphibians.
- Prior to the start of site clearance vegetation should be cut to a height of 150mm and subject to a hand search by an ecologist to check for amphibians.
- Material storage on site within 100m of any ponds should be on pallets, where possible, to avoid creating refugia for amphibian species on site, with waste materials stored in skips or similar, or removed from site as soon as possible for the same reason.
- Where excavations are required, these would ideally be filled at the end of each day to prevent amphibians, and other wildlife, becoming trapped. If this is not possible, then timber ramps should be provided at regular intervals in order to provide a means of escape. Ramps should be at least 300mm in width and angled no greater than 45°.
- Excavations where ramps have been provided should be checked for amphibians each morning prior to the commencement of works.
- Should any amphibians (excluding great crested newts) be encountered during works, these should be removed to a place of safety that will not be affected by ongoing works.

Should great crested newts be encountered during works, then all works will cease and the project ecologist will be contacted for advice.

Please sign below to confirm that you have read and fully understood these method statement and that all key aspects have been explained.

Name	Company	Date	Signature

Appendix 4 - Legislation

Protected Species Legislation

European Protected Species

European Protected Species (EPS) are species of plants and animals (other than birds) protected by law throughout the European Union. They are listed in Annexes II and IV of the European Habitats Directive and receive full protection under The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017. This make it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill any European Protected Species (EPS)
- deliberately disturb any European Protected Species (EPS);
- damage or destroy a breeding site or place of rest or shelter used by any European Protected Species (EPS).

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) adds further protection by making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly[6] disturb an EPS while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to any structure or place the species uses for shelter or protection.

Table 4: European Protected Species relevant to the UK

Animals		Plants	
All bat species	Great Crested Newt	Yellow marsh saxifrage	Creeping marshwort
Large blue butterfly	Otter	Shore dock	Slender naiad
Wild cat	Smooth snake	Killarney fern	Fen Orchid
Dolphins, porpoises and whales (all species)	Sturgeon fish	Early gentian	Floating-leaved water plantain
Dormouse	Natterjack toad	Lady's slipper	
Sand lizard	Pool Frog		
Fisher's Estuarine Moth	Snail, Lesser Whirlpool Ram's-horn		
Marine turtles			

Other Protected Species

[6] Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) extended the protection to cover reckless damage or disturbance

Other Protected Species Legislation		
Species	**Legislation**	**Level of Protection**
Birds	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) it is an offence if any person: • intentionally kills, injures or takes any wild bird • intentionally takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird whilst that nest is in use of being built; • intentionally takes, damages or destroys eggs of any wild bird; Wild birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are protected from: • intentional or reckless disturbance whilst it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young; • disturbance of dependent young
Slow-worm **Adder** **Grass Snake** **Common Lizard**	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) it is an offence if any person: • intentionally kill or injures these slow-worms, adders, grass snakes or common lizards • sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession or transports for the purpose of sale, any live or dead slow-worm, adder, grass snake or common lizard or any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal

Appendix 5 – Pollution Incident Response Plan

This is a template and not a site-specific plan, which will need to be adapted on site as required

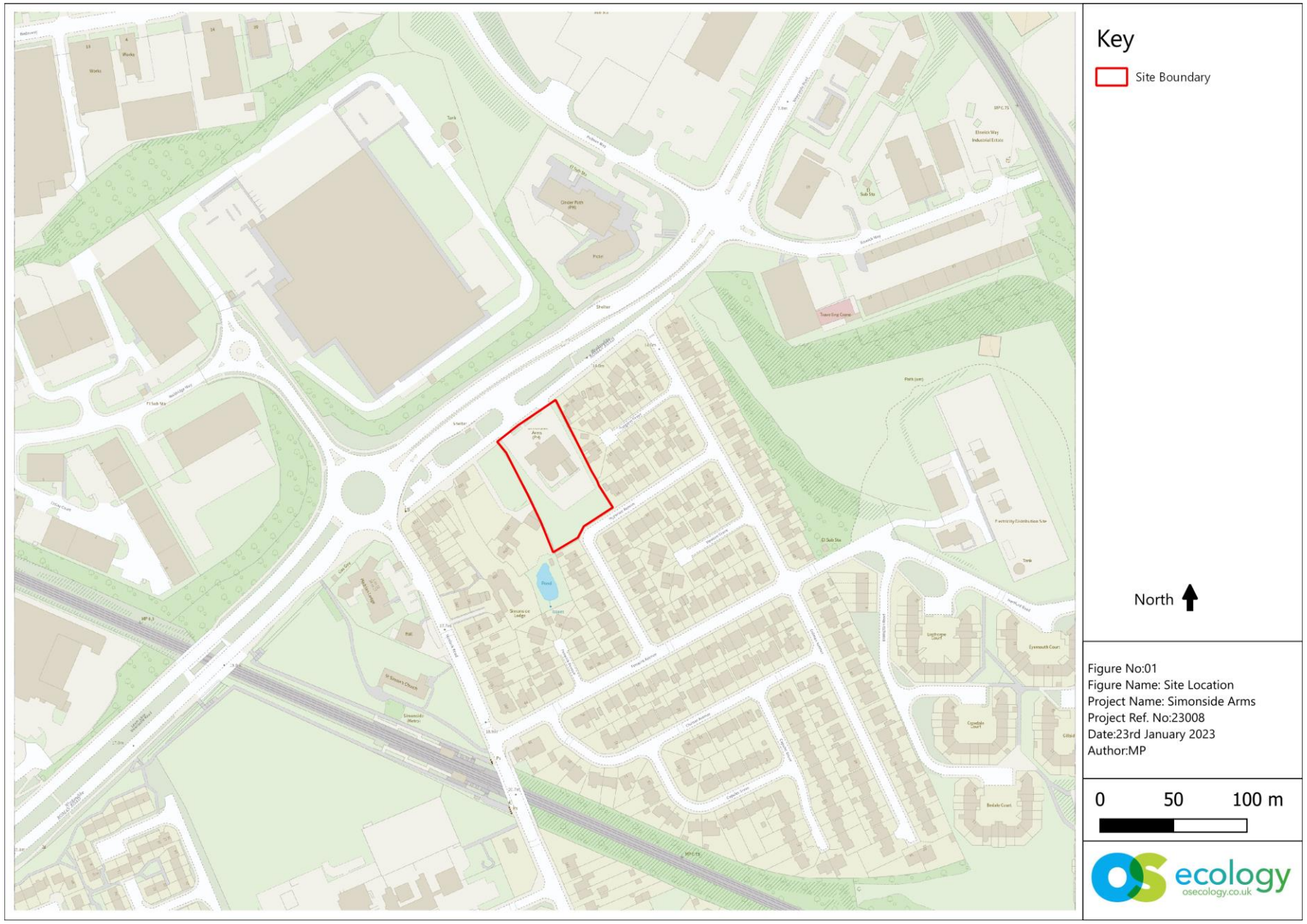
Site Name:		**Grid Reference:**	
Site Location:		**Completed by:**	
Plan Version:		**Description of development activities:**	
Responsible person for implementing the plan:			
Review Date:		**Date of next review:**	

Details of Chemicals or other materials at risk to the Environment		
Type	**Storage Location**	**Equipment required for clean up**

Location of pollution control measures as required		
Type	**Location**	**Relevant pollutants**

Trained individuals	
Name	**Training**

Appendix 6 – Figures


Key
Site Boundary
North
Figure No:01
Figure Name: Site Location
Project Name: Simonside Arms
Project Ref. No:23008
Date:23rd January 2023
Author:MP
0
50
100 m



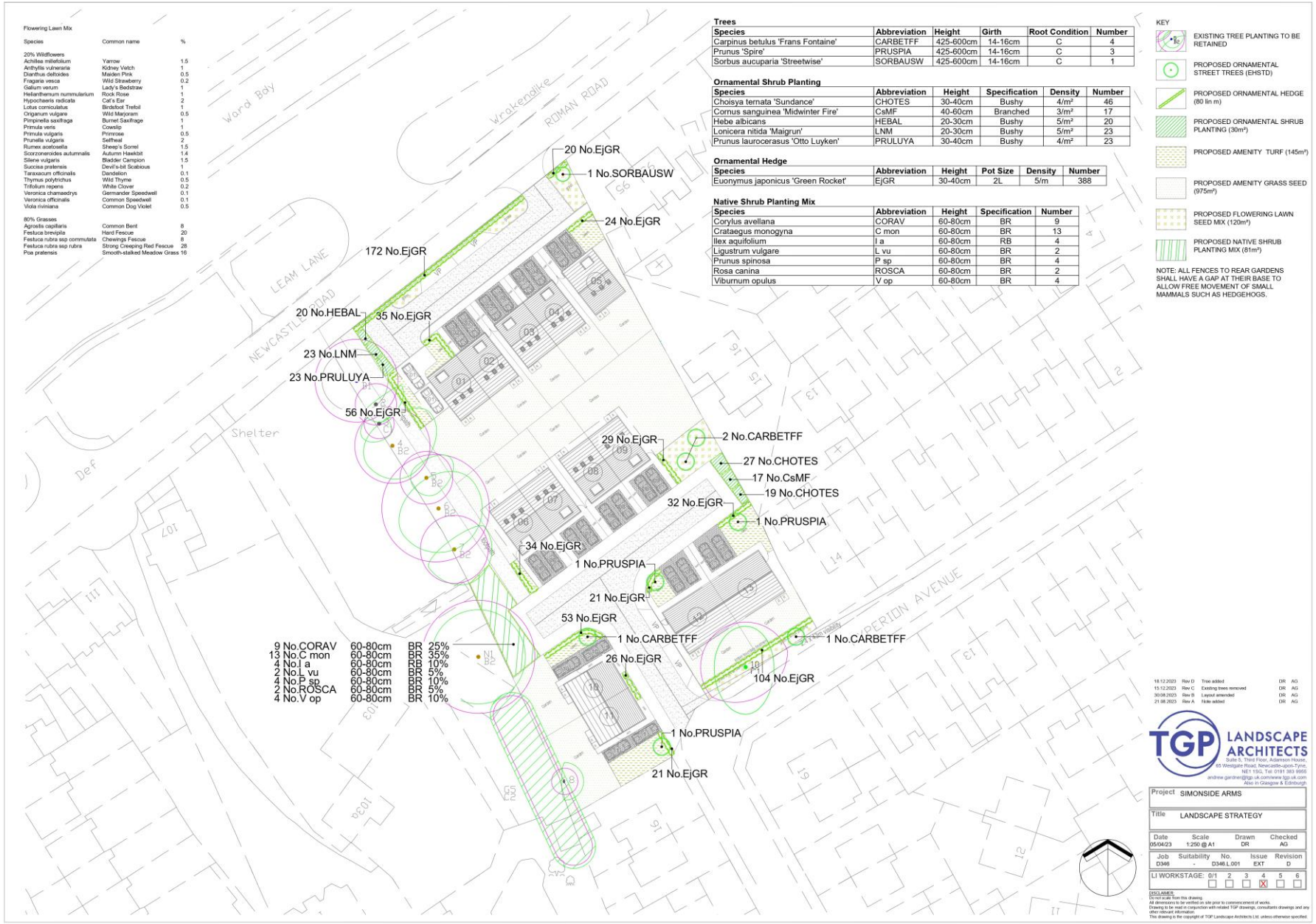
Key

Site Boundary

North

Figure No:02
Figure Name: Site Boundary
Project Name: Simonside Arms
Project Ref. No:23008
Date:23rd January 2023
Author:MP

0 15 30 m


Flowering Lawn Mix
Species | Common name | %
20% Wildflowers
Achillea millefolium | Yarrow | 1.5
Anthyllis vulneraria | Kidney Vetch | 1
Dianthus deltoides | Maiden Pink | 0.5
Fragaria vesca | Wild Strawberry | 0.2
Galium verum | Lady's Bedstraw | 1
Helianthemum nummularium | Rock Rose | 1
Hypochaeris radicata | Cat's Ear | 2
Lotus corniculatus | Birdsfoot Trefoil | 1
Origanum vulgare | Wild Marjoram | 0.5
Pimpinella saxifraga | Burnet Saxifrage | 1
Primula veris | Cowslip | 1
Primula vulgaris | Primrose | 0.5
Prunella vulgaris | Selfheal | 2
Rumex acetosella | Sheep's Sorrel | 1.5
Scorzoneroides autumnalis | Autumn Hawkbit | 1.4
Silene vulgaris | Bladder Campion | 1.5
Succisa pratensis | Devil's-bit Scabious | 1
Taraxacum officinalis | Dandelion | 0.1
Thymus polytrichus | Wild Thyme | 0.5
Trifolium repens | White Clover | 0.2
Veronica chamaedrys | Germander Speedwell | 0.1
Veronica officinalis | Common Speedwell | 0.1
Viola riviniana | Common Dog Violet | 0.5
80% Grasses
Agrostis capillaris | Common Bent | 8
Festuca brevipila | Hard Fescue | 20
Festuca rubra ssp commutata | Chewings Fescue | 8
Festuca rubra ssp rubra | Strong Creeping Red Fescue | 28
Poa pratensis | Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass | 16
Trees
Species | Abbreviation | Height | Girth | Root Condition | Number
Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine' | CARBETFF | 425-600cm | 14-16cm | C | 4
Prunus 'Spire' | PRUSPIA | 425-600cm | 14-16cm | C | 3
Sorbus aucuparia 'Streetwise' | SORBAUSW | 425-600cm | 14-16cm | C | 1
Ornamental Shrub Planting
Species | Abbreviation | Height | Specification | Density | Number
Choisya ternata 'Sundance' | CHOTES | 30-40cm | Bushy | 4/m² | 46
Cornus sanguinea 'Midwinter Fire' | CsMF | 40-60cm | Branched | 3/m² | 17
Hebe albicans | HEBAL | 20-30cm | Bushy | 5/m² | 20
Lonicera nitida 'Maigrun' | LNM | 20-30cm | Bushy | 5/m² | 23
Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken' | PRULUYA | 30-40cm | Bushy | 4/m² | 23
Ornamental Hedge
Species | Abbreviation | Height | Pot Size | Density | Number
Euonymus japonicus 'Green Rocket' | EjGR | 30-40cm | 2L | 5/m | 388
Native Shrub Planting Mix
Species | Abbreviation | Height | Specification | Number
Corylus avellana | CORAV | 60-80cm | BR | 9
Crataegus monogyna | C mon | 60-80cm | BR | 13
Ilex aquifolium | I a | 60-80cm | RB | 4
Ligustrum vulgare | L vu | 60-80cm | BR | 2
Prunus spinosa | P sp | 60-80cm | BR | 4
Rosa canina | ROSCA | 60-80cm | BR | 2
Viburnum opulus | V op | 60-80cm | BR | 4
KEY
EXISTING TREE PLANTING TO BE RETAINED
PROPOSED ORNAMENTAL STREET TREES (EHSTD)
PROPOSED ORNAMENTAL HEDGE (80 lin m)
PROPOSED ORNAMENTAL SHRUB PLANTING (30m²)
PROPOSED AMENITY TURF (145m²)
PROPOSED AMENITY GRASS SEED (975m²)
PROPOSED FLOWERING LAWN SEED MIX (120m²)
PROPOSED NATIVE SHRUB PLANTING MIX (81m²)
NOTE: ALL FENCES TO REAR GARDENS SHALL HAVE A GAP AT THEIR BASE TO ALLOW FREE MOVEMENT OF SMALL MAMMALS SUCH AS HEDGEHOGS.
20 No.EjGR
1 No.SORBAUSW
24 No.EjGR
172 No.EjGR
20 No.HEBAL
35 No.EjGR
23 No.LNM
23 No.PRULUYA
56 No.EjGR
29 No.EjGR
2 No.CARBETFF
27 No.CHOTES
17 No.CsMF
19 No.CHOTES
32 No.EjGR
1 No.PRUSPIA
34 No.EjGR
1 No.PRUSPIA
21 No.EjGR
53 No.EjGR
1 No.CARBETFF
1 No.CARBETFF
26 No.EjGR
104 No.EjGR
1 No.PRUSPIA
21 No.EjGR
9 No.CORAV 60-80cm BR 25%
13 No.C mon 60-80cm BR 35%
4 No.I a 60-80cm RB 10%
2 No.L vu 60-80cm BR 5%
4 No.P sp 60-80cm BR 10%
2 No.ROSCA 60-80cm BR 5%
4 No.V op 60-80cm BR 10%
Ward Bay
Wrakendike
ROMAN ROAD
LEAM LANE
NEWCASTLE ROAD
Shelter
Def
IMPERION AVENUE
18.12.2023 Rev D Tree added DR AG
15.12.2023 Rev C Existing trees removed DR AG
30.08.2023 Rev B Layout amended DR AG
21.08.2023 Rev A Note added DR AG
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Project SIMONSIDE ARMS
Title LANDSCAPE STRATEGY
Date 05/04/23 Scale 1:250 @ A1 Drawn DR Checked AG
Job D346 Suitability - No. D346.L.001 Issue EXT Revision D
LI WORKSTAGE: 0/1 2 3 4 X 5 6
DISCLAIMER:
Do not scale from this drawing.
All dimensions to be verified on site prior to commencement of works.
Drawing to be read in conjunction with related TGP drawings, consultants drawings and any other relevant information.
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