

Biodiversity Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

7 STOW PARK CIRCLE

AUGUST 2025.



HECTOR ESTATES

Biodiversity Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Project/Contract	Erection of 7no. 2 Bedroom and 1no. 1 Bedroom Apartments
Developer	Hector Estates
Site Address	R/O 7 Stow Park Circle Newport, NP20 4HE
Planning Application No.	19/0420

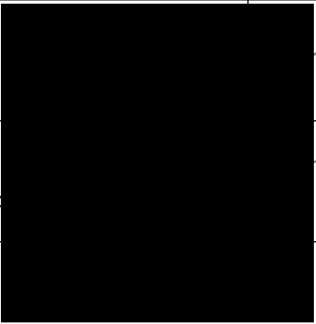
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Biodiversity Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Biodiversity CEMP

This Biodiversity Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared to ensure that all construction activities associated with the Stow Park Circle Development (Planning Ref: 19/0420) are undertaken in a manner that protects biodiversity and complies with environmental legislation and planning requirements. It is specifically designed to meet the requirements of Condition 3 of the Notice of Decision issued by Newport City Council.

The purpose of this plan is to:

- Ensure compliance with UK and Welsh biodiversity legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.
- Meet the guidance and procedural expectations of BS 42020:2013 – Biodiversity in Planning and Development.
- Identify ecological risks associated with the site and define mitigation measures for protected species and habitats.
- Guide the practical integration of biodiversity protection into the construction process from pre-commencement through to post-completion.
- Define roles and responsibilities for implementing and monitoring biodiversity measures.
- Deliver enhancements that contribute to biodiversity net gain in line with planning policy and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

This CEMP is a working document and will be actively used on-site by all relevant personnel, including the site manager, contractors, ecologists, and monitoring officers.

1.2 Scope of the Biodiversity CEMP

This CEMP applies to all construction activities on the site at 7 Stow Park Circle, Newport, NP20 4HE, and is mandatory for all site operatives, contractors, consultants, and subcontractors.

It applies to the following project phases:

- Pre-Construction Phase:
 - Vegetation clearance, brash pile removal, and tree protection
 - Identification and fencing of biodiversity protection zones (BPZs)
 - Timing of works to avoid nesting seasons and sensitive periods
- Construction Phase:
 - Groundworks, excavation, infrastructure, and material storage
 - Pollution prevention (air, noise, water, and soil)
 - Ecological monitoring and adherence to species-specific controls

- Post-Construction Phase:
 - Installation of habitat enhancements (bat and bird boxes, planting)
 - Five-year biodiversity monitoring and adaptive management
 - Submission of ecological compliance reports to Newport City Council

This plan has been informed by the following site-specific ecological assessments:

- Primary Ecological Appraisal (Quantock Ecology, 2019)
- Treescene Updated Tree Report (2020)

The development site lies on a sloped plot, with the existing property containing 5-flats located at the upper level and the proposed 8-flat development situated on the lower portion of the site, adjacent to open ground and vegetation. Key ecological features identified on-site include mature trees, hedgerows, and brash piles supporting potential slow worm populations. Tree lines and hedgerows function as commuting corridors for bats, and scrub and tree areas provide potential nesting habitat for birds. Although no badger setts were recorded, occasional badger foraging or movement is likely. These considerations form the foundation of the mitigation and protection strategies set out in this plan.

1.3 Planning and Legal Compliance Context

This CEMP has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of Condition 3 of the planning approval, which states:

“No development (including demolition, ground works, vegetation clearance) shall take place until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.”

To ensure full compliance, this plan includes:

- A risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities
- Identification and safeguarding of key ecological zones
- Physical protection measures, including fencing and exclusion barriers
- Mitigation strategies tailored to protected species and sensitive habitats
- Seasonal restrictions for clearance and groundworks
- Long-term biodiversity enhancement and monitoring actions
- Clear definition of responsibilities for on-site ecological compliance

This plan forms a central component of the project’s environmental management strategy and must be adhered to throughout the development lifecycle. Any amendments will require agreement with the Local Planning Authority.

2. Risk Assessment of Potentially Damaging Construction Activities

2.1 Purpose and Framework

This section identifies and evaluates the potential risks that construction activities pose to biodiversity at 7 Stow Park Circle, Newport. It provides the basis for implementing targeted mitigation and monitoring strategies, in line with:

- BS 42020:2013 – Biodiversity in Planning and Development
- Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- BS 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction

This risk assessment has been developed using findings from the:

- Primary Ecological Appraisal (Quantock Ecology, 2019)
- Treescene Updated Tree Report (2020)
- Notice of Decision (Condition 3, Newport City Council)

The assessment focuses on three key phases of the project:

- Pre-construction: Site clearance, vegetation and brash pile removal, installation of tree protection.
- Construction: Groundworks, infrastructure, material storage, and daily operations.
- Post-construction: Landscaping, ecological enhancement, and long-term biodiversity management.

2.2 Key Biodiversity Risks and Mitigation Measures

2.2.1 Habitat Loss and Vegetation Disturbance

Risk:

Clearance of vegetation, trees, and brash piles may result in direct loss of habitat for birds, bats (commuting routes), reptiles (slow worms), and small mammals.

Site Context:

- Trees and hedgerows identified as key features supporting birds and bats (PEA, 2019)
- Brash piles and scrub offer potential slow worm habitat

Mitigation:

- Retain existing trees and hedgerows where possible
- Install tree protection fencing at RPA boundaries (BS 5837:2012)
- Conduct staged removal of brash piles under ecological supervision
- Establish biodiversity exclusion zones and buffer fencing prior to works

2.2.2 Harm to Protected Species

Risk:

Injury or disturbance to protected species during clearance or groundworks, especially during sensitive ecological periods.

Species at Risk:

- Birds: Nesting activity in trees and shrubs (March–August)
- Slow Worms: Potential presence in brash piles and undisturbed ground
- Bats: Risk of lighting disturbance along commuting routes
- Badgers: No setts identified, but potential for nocturnal site use

Mitigation:

- Conduct pre-clearance surveys by a licensed ecologist for nesting birds and reptiles
- Schedule clearance outside the bird nesting season unless cleared by an ecologist
- Implement a slow worm exclusion strategy, with phased clearance and relocation if required
- Install escape ramps in any trenches deeper than 0.5m
- Control artificial lighting near hedgerows (see Section 4)

2.2.3 Soil Compaction and Root Damage

Risk:

Damage to retained trees via root disturbance, soil compaction, or material storage.

Mitigation:

- Define Root Protection Areas (RPAs) based on BS 5837:2012
- Install Heras fencing around all retained trees before any works commence
- Prohibit storage or vehicle movement within RPAs
- Use temporary ground protection (e.g., load-spreading mats) where access is unavoidable

2.2.4 Pollution and Site Disturbance

Risk:

Airborne dust, chemical runoff, and noise disturbance may negatively impact retained habitats and nearby ecological corridors.

Mitigation:

- Employ dust suppression methods (e.g., water damping, covered stockpiles)
- Store fuel and chemicals in bunded containers, 10m from watercourses or sensitive zones
- Designate containment areas for cement mixing and machinery refueling
- Provide emergency spill kits and staff training for pollution response
- Restrict high-noise or vibratory activities during sensitive periods (e.g., dawn/dusk near bat corridors)

2.3 Summary of Risk Mitigation Measures

Ecological Risk	Mitigation Summary
Habitat loss (trees, scrub)	Retain features where possible; fence exclusion zones; staged vegetation clearance
Birds (nesting)	Avoid March–August works unless surveyed; buffer active nests
Slow worms	Pre-clearance checks; staged removal of brash; relocate under license if found
Badgers	Cover trenches; install escape ramps; monitor for activity
Bats (lighting)	Use low-lux directional lighting; restrict night-time use near hedgerows
Tree root damage	Install fencing at RPAs; avoid machinery and material storage within fenced zones
Pollution (air/water/soil)	Use dust controls, bunded storage, and containment zones; spill response plan

2.4 Monitoring and Compliance

Monitoring requirements to ensure the successful implementation of mitigation measures are outlined in full in Section 6. In summary:

- All vegetation clearance and brash pile removal will be supervised by a qualified ecologist or Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).
- Tree protection fencing will be inspected regularly by the appointed arboricultural consultant.
- Dust, noise, and pollution controls will be monitored daily by the Site Manager.
- All unexpected ecological encounters will be reported immediately, and works paused until assessed.

3. Identification of Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs)

3.1 Purpose and Context

To comply with Condition 3 of the Notice of Decision (NoD) and protect sensitive ecological features identified on-site, this section defines the Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs) at 7 Stow Park Circle, Newport. These zones are established to prevent disturbance, injury, or degradation of protected species and habitats during all phases of construction.

BPZs have been determined based on the findings of the:

- Primary Ecological Appraisal (Quantock Ecology, 2019)
- Treescene Updated Tree Report (2020)
- Newport City Council Planning Conditions

BPZs must remain protected throughout pre-construction, construction, and post-construction phases, with clear fencing, signage, and regular inspections.

3.2 Site-Specific Features Requiring Protection

The following site features have been identified as ecologically sensitive and require protection through exclusion zones, fencing, and tailored mitigation:

Zone Type	Ecological Value
Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)	Retained mature trees with Root Protection Areas (RPAs) critical for habitat value
Hedgerows & Bat Corridors (HBCs)	Commuting routes for bats; habitat linkages for birds and small mammals
Nesting Bird Protection Areas (NBPAs)	Trees and scrub offering nesting sites (March–August)
Reptile Protection Areas (RPAs)	Brash piles and unmanaged scrub suitable for slow worms
Badger Protection & Exclusion Zones (BPEZs)	Potential for nocturnal movement and foraging

3.3 Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)

Objective:

Protect retained mature trees and their root systems from physical damage and compaction during construction.

Measures:

- TPZs will be fenced at the edge of Root Protection Areas (BS 5837:2012 standard).
- Heras fencing or scaffold frameworks with ground plates will be used.
- Signage: “Tree Protection Area – No Access or Storage Permitted” (minimum 1 per 10m).
- No excavation, storage, or vehicle access permitted within the TPZ.
- Fencing to be installed prior to any groundworks and remain in place until final landscaping.
- Regular inspections by arboricultural consultant.

3.4 Hedgerow and Bat Commuting Corridors (HBCs)

Objective:

Prevent disruption to commuting routes used by bats and protect habitat connectivity.

Measures:

- Existing hedgerows will be retained and buffered with minimum exclusion zones.
- No floodlighting or site lighting to be installed within or near corridors.
- If lighting is unavoidable:
 - Use directional LED lighting <3 lux
 - Set on motion sensors
 - Pointed away from vegetation
- Monthly inspections during construction to ensure corridors remain undisturbed.

3.5 Nesting Bird Protection Areas (NBPAs)

Objective:

Prevent harm or disturbance to active bird nests during the breeding season.

Measures:

- No vegetation clearance between March and August unless a licensed ecologist confirms no active nests are present.
- Pre-clearance surveys required within 48 hours of any clearance work in trees, hedgerows, or scrub.
- If active nests are found:
 - Minimum 5m exclusion buffer to be established
 - Barrier fencing and warning signage installed
 - Buffer to remain until chicks have fledged

3.6 Reptile Protection Areas (RPAs)

Objective:

Protect potential slow worm habitat and avoid injury or mortality during clearance.

Measures:

- All brash piles and unmanaged vegetation will be cleared using a staged approach.
- Clearance to occur during suitable weather under supervision of an ecologist or ECoW.
- If reptiles are found:
 - Temporarily stop work in the area
 - Safely relocate animals to designated receptor habitat
- Temporary low drift fencing to be installed if brash pile clearance is prolonged.

3.7 Badger Protection and Exclusion Zones (BPEZs)

Objective:

Avoid risk of injury, entrapment, or disturbance to badgers potentially using the site.

Measures:

- Though no setts are present (PEA, 2019), badger foraging is possible.
- Trenches deeper than 0.5m must:
 - Be covered overnight or
 - Include escape ramps (min. 30° slope)
- No overnight storage of food waste or materials that may attract wildlife.
- If badger activity or new sett discovery occurs, work must halt and advice sought from the ECoW or licensed ecologist.

3.8 Summary of Protection Zones and Inspection Schedule

Zone Type	Protection Measures	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Party
TPZs	Heras fencing, signage	Weekly	Arboricultural Consultant
HBCs	10m buffer, no lighting	Monthly	ECoW / Site Manager
NBPAs	5m buffer during nesting	Before clearance	Licensed Ecologist
RPAs	Phased clearance, drift fencing	Daily during clearance	ECoW
BPEZs	Covered trenches, ramps	Daily	Site Manager

All exclusion zones will be mapped and included in the site layout plan held on-site. Any breach of these zones must be reported and investigated immediately.

4. Practical Measures to Avoid and Reduce Impact During Construction

4.1 Purpose of Mitigation Measures

This section outlines the site-specific measures that will be implemented to avoid or reduce ecological harm during the construction phase. These measures directly address risks identified in Section 2 and are designed to comply with:

- BS 42020:2013 – Biodiversity in Planning & Development
- Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- Condition 3 of Planning Approval 19/0420

The practical controls described here relate to:

- Exclusion fencing and physical buffers
- Sensitive work scheduling
- Pollution prevention and disturbance control
- Monitoring and enforcement during construction

All contractors, site operatives, and subcontractors will be briefed on these requirements prior to works commencing.

4.2 Installation of Exclusion Fencing and Buffer Zones

To prevent accidental encroachment into ecologically sensitive areas, the following exclusion fencing and buffers will be installed prior to any ground disturbance:

Protection Zone	Fencing Type	Setback Distance	Purpose
Tree Protection Zones (TPZs)	Heras or scaffold fencing	Edge of Root Protection Area	Prevent root compaction and damage
Bat Corridors (HBCs)	Temporary mesh fencing	10m from hedgerows/trees	Maintain dark corridors for bats
Bird Nesting Areas (NBPAs)	Barrier netting	5m from active nests	Prevent human/vehicle intrusion
Reptile Areas (RPAs)	Low drift fencing	Around brash piles	Prevent injury during vegetation removal
Badger Zones (BPEZs)	Post and wire fencing	30m from any discovered sett	Prevent disturbance during movement

All fencing will be installed under the supervision of the Site Manager and inspected weekly to ensure integrity and proper placement. Fences will remain in place until ecological clearance is confirmed.

4.3 Sensitive Work Scheduling

To minimise disturbance to protected species and habitats, the following seasonal and time-based restrictions will apply:

Feature/Species	Work Restriction	Justification
Nesting birds	No clearance March–August unless surveyed	Legal protection of active nests
Bats	Avoid lighting at dawn/dusk	Bats are active in low-light periods
Reptiles (slow worms)	Clear brash October–March if possible	Avoid hibernation and active periods
General works	No night-time or high-noise activity near hedgerows	Reduce stress/disturbance

All ecological surveys (e.g., nesting bird check) must be completed no more than 48 hours before works begin in the affected area.

4.4 Pollution Prevention and Disturbance Controls

To protect air, soil, and water quality during the works:

Air & Noise:

- Dampen dust-prone areas with water sprays
- Cover material stockpiles with geotextile or tarpaulin
- Use wheel wash stations at site exits
- Limit high-vibration machinery near root zones or hedgerows
- Use acoustic barriers where required

Water & Soil:

- Fuel, oil, and chemicals stored in double-bunded containers, 10m away from water features
- Cement mixing only in designated containment areas
- Emergency spill kits kept on-site and staff trained in their use
- Refueling areas to be clearly marked and contained

Lighting:

- No fixed lighting near hedgerows or tree corridors
- Use directional, low-lux (<3 lux) lights only when necessary
- Install motion sensors to avoid continuous exposure

4.5 Biodiversity Monitoring and Enforcement During Construction

A clear monitoring system will be in place throughout construction:

Monitoring Activity	Responsibility	Frequency
Fence integrity checks	Site Manager	Weekly
Nesting bird and reptile surveys	Licensed Ecologist	Prior to clearance works
Reptile relocation (if applicable)	ECoW	During brash clearance
Dust/noise control audits	Site Manager	Daily
Pollution response readiness check	Site Manager	Monthly or after incidents

Non-compliance Response:

- Works will stop immediately in the affected area
- ECoW or ecologist will assess and recommend corrective actions
- Remedial measures must be implemented before work resumes
- Serious breaches will be reported to Newport City Council if required

4.6 Summary of Construction-Phase Mitigation Commitments

- All BPZs will be fenced off and clearly marked prior to works
- Ecological clearance (for birds, bats, reptiles) will occur only with survey confirmation
- Sensitive work will be scheduled around seasonal constraints
- Pollution and disturbance will be minimised with proactive site controls
- Monitoring and enforcement will be documented and led by qualified personnel

These controls ensure that biodiversity is protected throughout the construction phase, in accordance with planning Condition 3 and all relevant legislation.

5. Post-Construction Biodiversity Enhancements

5.1 Purpose and Objectives

Following construction, a series of targeted biodiversity enhancements will be delivered to ensure ecological recovery and long-term habitat value. These actions are required under:

- Condition 3 of Planning Permission 19/0420
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty
- Guidance under BS 42020:2013

The key objectives are to:

- Restore and enhance on-site habitats impacted during development
- Support protected and priority species identified in the Primary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)
- Achieve measurable biodiversity net gain
- Establish a five-year monitoring and maintenance framework

Enhancement measures are based on findings from the:

- Primary Ecological Appraisal (Quantock Ecology, 2019)
- Treescene Updated Tree Report (2020)

5.2 Native Planting and Habitat Restoration

Scope:

Tree, hedgerow, and wildflower planting will be used to restore and improve habitat quality on-site.

Habitat Type	Native Species	Ecological Benefit
Hedgerows	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Hazel	Nesting and foraging for birds, corridor function
Trees	Rowan, Field Maple, Silver Birch	Roosting, cover, invertebrate support
Wildflower Strip	Oxeye Daisy, Bird's-foot Trefoil, Red Campion	Pollinator habitat, increased plant diversity

Timing:

- Planted during first available season post-construction (Oct–March)
- Maintained for 5 years with annual checks
- Replacement planting where >15% mortality is record.

5.3 Bat and Bird Nesting Features

Bat Boxes:

- 3 total installed on retained trees ≥4m high
- Types: Schwegler 2F, 1FF, and Woodcrete
- Locations: Along hedgerows and tree lines adjacent to open spaces

Bird Boxes:

- 4 total installed on trees, buildings, or posts
- Types:
 - 2 x Schwegler 1B (hole-front)
 - 1 x 2H (open fronted)
 - 1 x Woodstone starling box
- Heights: 2–3m above ground, various orientations

All features will be checked annually for integrity and usage as part of long-term monitoring.

5.4 Reptile and Small Mammal Habitat Creation

To support species such as slow worms and hedgehogs:

- Brash piles and log stacks will be retained or created near habitat edges
- Reptile hibernacula (logs, rocks, turf) placed in warm, undisturbed corners of the site
- Hedgehog highways (13x13 cm gaps) installed in any new boundary fencing to enable movement between green spaces

5.5 Hedgerow and Green Corridor Enhancement

- Existing hedgerows will be bolstered with native, berry-producing shrubs
- No artificial lighting installed within 10m of hedgerows (to maintain dark corridors for bats)
- A 1m-wide wildflower strip will be seeded along internal hedgerow boundaries to support pollinators and small mammals

5.6 Monitoring and Maintenance Schedule

Feature	Monitoring Task	Responsible Party	Frequency
Tree & Hedgerow Planting	Survival rate checks	Landscape Contractor	Annually for 5 years
Bat & Bird Boxes	Structural integrity + usage	Licensed Ecologist	Annually
Hibernacula & Brash Piles	Condition and disturbance	Site Manager	Every 6 months
Wildflower Strip	Species richness and growth	Site Manager / Contractor	Every 3 months (Year 1–2)

Corrective actions (e.g., replanting or repositioning boxes) will be implemented where targets are not met.

5.7 Summary of Enhancement Commitments

- Planting of native trees, hedgerows, and wildflowers to restore lost habitat
- Installation of bat and bird boxes to support species displaced during construction
- Reptile and small mammal features including brash piles, hibernacula, and movement corridors
- Lighting restrictions near hedgerows to protect bat foraging routes
- All features maintained and monitored for a minimum of 5 years post-construction.

These enhancements are designed to meet the biodiversity net gain principles outlined in Welsh policy while remaining proportionate to the scale of development.

6. Long-Term Biodiversity Monitoring and Management

6.1 Purpose of Long-Term Monitoring

This section sets out the monitoring strategy to ensure that post-construction biodiversity enhancements are functioning as intended and remain in good ecological condition over time. The strategy supports:

- Condition 3 of Planning Approval 19/0420
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – Section 6 Biodiversity Duty
- BS 42020:2013 – Requirement for measurable outcomes and adaptive management

The objectives are to:

- Confirm the success of habitat creation and species-specific enhancements
- Identify any failure or deterioration requiring corrective action
- Demonstrate compliance with biodiversity net gain principles
- Provide evidence-based reporting to the Local Planning Authority (LPA)

6.2 Performance Indicators (KPIs)

To assess ecological outcomes, the following Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be used:

Feature	Monitoring Objective	Target Performance
Tree & Hedgerow Planting	Establishment and survival	≥85% survival rate at Year 5
Bat & Bird Boxes	Use by target species	≥50% occupancy by Year 3
Hibernacula & Brash Piles	Shelter stability and evidence of use	No major degradation; signs of fauna use
Wildflower Strip	Pollinator-friendly species establishment	Species mix matches planting plan by Year 3

Failure to meet these KPIs will trigger a review of maintenance actions and, if needed, adaptive mitigation.

6.3 Monitoring Schedule and Responsibilities

Monitoring Task	Responsible Party	Frequency
Tree & Hedgerow Planting Survival Check	Landscape Contractor	Annually for 5 years
Bat & Bird Box Inspections	Licensed Ecologist	Annually
Hibernacula / Small Mammal Feature Check	Site Manager	Every 6 months
Wildflower Area Growth Assessment	Site Manager / Contractor	Quarterly (Years 1–2), then annually
Overall Ecological Site Audit	Ecological Clerk of Works	Years 1, 3, and 5

Each monitoring cycle will be documented and retained for planning records. If any target is significantly missed, remedial action will be taken and reported.

6.4 Adaptive Management Procedures

Where monitoring identifies issues or underperformance, the following responses will be implemented:

Issue Identified	Corrective Action
Tree or hedgerow mortality >15%	Replant with appropriate native species
Low bat/bird box occupancy	Adjust placement, replace boxes, or add alternative models
Degraded hibernacula or brash piles	Reinforce with new material in same location
Wildflower strip underperforming	Re-seed with original species mix and adjust mowing regime

All corrective actions will be recorded in monitoring reports and submitted to the LPA if required.

6.5 Legal Compliance and Reporting

To satisfy Condition 3 of the planning approval, the following reporting schedule will apply:

Report	Submitted By	Timing
First Post-Construction Biodiversity Report	Ecological Clerk of Works	Within 12 months of project completion
Interim Monitoring Reports	Site Manager / Ecologist	Annually (Years 1–4)
Final Compliance Report	ECoW and Site Manager	End of Year 5

Each report will include:

- Monitoring data
- Photographic evidence
- Records of maintenance
- Summary of corrective actions (if applicable)

6.6 Summary of Long-Term Commitments

- Post-construction enhancements will be monitored for five years
- Biodiversity success will be measured against defined KPIs
- Adaptive management will be used to address any shortfalls
- Annual and final reports will be provided to demonstrate compliance with planning conditions

This structured, practical monitoring strategy ensures ecological outcomes are sustained and verifiable, while remaining achievable within the scope of an SME-led project.

7. Roles and Responsibilities

7.1 Purpose of this Section

This section sets out the key personnel responsible for delivering the biodiversity protection and enhancement measures described in this CEMP. Clear definition of roles ensures legal compliance, accountability, and proper implementation across all project phases.

All personnel involved in the project—including contractors, subcontractors, and site supervisors—must follow the requirements of this plan and cooperate with ecological specialists where required.

This section supports compliance with:

- Condition 3 of Planning Permission 19/0420
- BS 42020:2013 – Biodiversity in Planning and Development

7.2 Summary of Key Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Core Responsibilities	Reports To
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Oversees ecological compliance, signs off mitigation and enhancements, supervises high-risk works (e.g., brash removal), conducts post-construction audits.	Site Manager & LPA
Site Manager	Implements all on-site biodiversity controls, enforces exclusion zones, ensures contractor compliance, reports issues.	Developer / ECoW
Licensed Ecologist	Conducts species-specific surveys (birds, bats, reptiles), provides mitigation advice, assists with post-construction monitoring.	ECoW & Site Manager
Contractors & Subcontractors	Follow site restrictions, avoid protected areas, attend briefings, report wildlife sightings or ecological incidents immediately.	Site Manager
Landscape Contractor	Delivers habitat restoration works, carries out planting, undertakes maintenance and monitoring of green infrastructure.	Site Manager / Developer

7.3 Communication and Induction

All site personnel will receive biodiversity awareness training during their site induction. Key measures include:

- Toolbox talks led by the Site Manager and/or ECoW, tailored to ecological constraints
- Exclusion zone briefings for all operatives working near sensitive areas
- Biodiversity noticeboards at the site compound with current zone maps and key updates
- A copy of the CEMP (or summary) will be held on-site at all times for reference

7.4 Incident Reporting and Escalation

If a biodiversity-related issue arises:

1. Contractor/Subcontractor informs the Site Manager immediately
2. Site Manager halts activity in the affected area and contacts the ECoW
3. ECoW conducts an inspection and advises on corrective action
4. If necessary, the issue is escalated to the Local Planning Authority (LPA)

Examples of trigger events include:

- Discovery of a previously unrecorded species
- Damage to exclusion fencing or protected zones
- Evidence of nest disturbance or pollution incident

7.5 Enforcement Measures for Non-Compliance

To uphold biodiversity protection, the following enforcement process applies:

Offence	Enforcement Response
Minor first-time breach	Verbal warning + re-briefing on biodiversity measures
Repeat or medium-impact breach	Written warning + mandatory refresher briefing
Major breach or repeat non-compliance	Immediate removal from site + formal incident report to LPA

7.6 Summary of Responsibilities

- All parties on site are required to follow the biodiversity controls outlined in this plan
- The Site Manager acts as the lead for day-to-day biodiversity compliance
- The ECoW and Licensed Ecologist provide technical expertise and oversight
- All personnel are expected to report ecological risks and incidents promptly
- The project team is accountable to the Local Planning Authority for demonstrating compliance

8. Conclusion and Compliance Summary

8.1 Summary of Commitments

This Biodiversity Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) outlines the approach to protecting and enhancing biodiversity at 7 Stow Park Circle, Newport, in accordance with:

- Condition 3 of Planning Permission 19/0420
- Primary Ecological Appraisal (Quantock Ecology, 2019)
- Treescene Updated Tree Report (2020)
- BS 42020:2013 – Biodiversity in Planning and Development
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016
- Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

This CEMP will be actively implemented from pre-commencement through to post-completion and beyond, ensuring that biodiversity is protected and enhanced through all stages of development.

8.2 Mitigation and Protection Measures Implemented

The following measures have been committed to and will be enforced on site:

- Ecological Risk Management:
 - Pre-construction surveys for birds, bats, and reptiles
 - Species-specific mitigation including brash pile clearance, nesting bird exclusion, and lighting control
 - Defined Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZs) with fencing and signage
- Habitat Protection and Pollution Control:
 - Tree Protection Zones in line with BS 5837:2012
 - Pollution and dust control measures
 - Night-time working and lighting restrictions to protect bats
- Post-Construction Enhancements:
 - Native tree and hedgerow planting
 - Bat and bird boxes installed across retained habitat features
 - Reptile hibernacula and hedgehog highways established
 - Creation of wildflower areas to support pollinators and biodiversity net gain

8.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Key roles for implementation and monitoring include:

Role	Responsibility
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Survey oversight, ecological sign-off, reporting
Site Manager	Day-to-day enforcement of biodiversity measures
Licensed Ecologist	Pre-works surveys, box monitoring, technical advice
Contractors/Subcontractors	Following CEMP controls, reporting incidents
Landscape Contractor	Post-construction planting and maintenance

All parties are accountable for following this CEMP and reporting issues promptly.

8.4 Monitoring, Reporting and Submission

To ensure compliance, the following reports will be prepared and submitted to Newport City Council Planning Authority:

Report Type	Submitted By	Timing
First Post-Construction Monitoring Report	Ecological Clerk of Works	Within 12 months of completion
Annual Monitoring Reports (Years 1–4)	Site Manager / Ecologist	Once per calendar year
Final Biodiversity Compliance Report	ECoW & Site Manager	End of Year 5

Each report will include:

- Survey findings and KPIs
- Records of habitat enhancement status
- Any non-compliance incidents and corrective actions
- Photos and location maps of installed features
- Confirmation of planning condition fulfilment

8.5 Legal Assurance Statement

This CEMP has been prepared in accordance with relevant environmental legislation, policy, and planning conditions. It provides a structured, proportionate, and practical approach to biodiversity management for a residential SME development, while ensuring all legal obligations are met.

The measures outlined here must be adhered to throughout the development lifecycle. Any deviations or updates will require prior consultation with the Local Planning Authority.

8.6 Final Compliance Summary

- All ecological risks have been assessed and mitigated
- Construction will be managed with biodiversity safeguards in place
- Post-construction enhancements and monitoring will be delivered
- Roles are clearly defined and reporting protocols established
- The site will be actively monitored for 5 years post-completion

This CEMP represents a complete, enforceable, and legally compliant biodiversity management plan for the development at 7 Stow Park Circle.