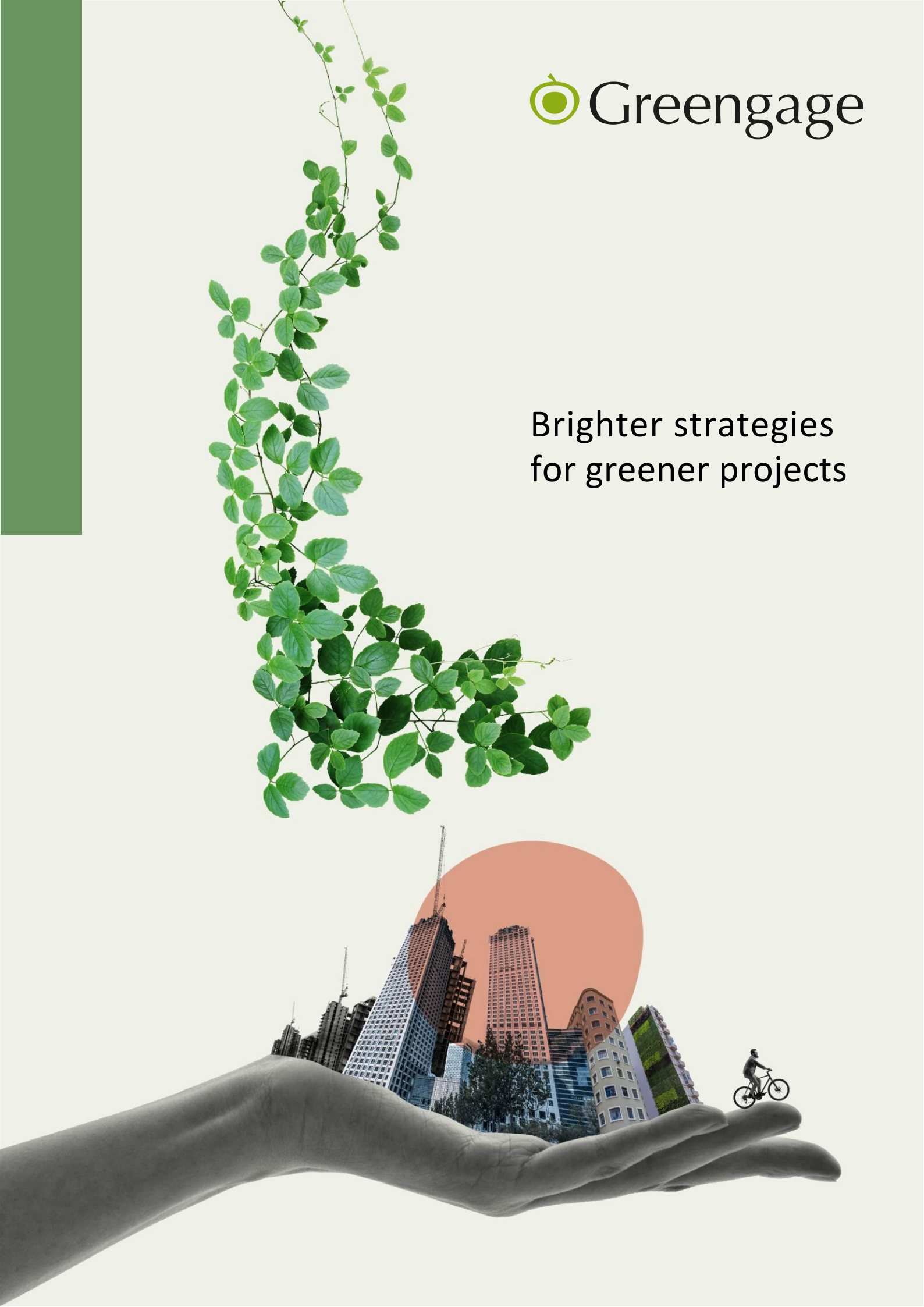




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Client: Chalkdene Developments
Project: Land East Rhee Spring and Orwell View
Report: Construction Environmental Management Plan

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Issue/Revision:	Draft	Final
Date:	September 2025	November 2025
Comments:		
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Authorised by:	Laura Thomas	Paul White
File Reference:	553442bh01Sep25DV01_CEM P	553442bh01Sep25FV01_CEMP

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Greengage Environmental Limited (Greengage) have been appointed by Chalkdene Developments to prepare this Construction Environmental Management Plan: Biodiversity (CEMP: Biodiversity) to inform the proposed development for an area of known as Land East Rhee Spring and Orwell View in Hertfordshire, and hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

Full planning permission (approval) for the site was granted in May 2025 (planning reference: 21/01882/FP and appeal ref: AP/24/00031/REF) for the *"Proposed residential development for 42 dwellings, access, parking, landscaping and associated works, including provision of an electrical sub-station"*. The permission is subject to a number of Planning Conditions. This CEMP has been prepared to inform the discharge of Planning Condition 3:

"Prior to the commencement of development, including ground works or vegetation clearance, a Construction Environmental Management Plan: Biodiversity (CEMP: Biodiversity), as informed by recommendations made in the Updated Ecological Walkover (Greengage, 13 December 2023) or relevant up-to-date ecological survey report shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The CEMP: Biodiversity shall include the following:

- 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 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 or similarly competent person; and
- h. Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs."

The approved CEMP: Biodiversity shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details."

This report should be read in conjunction with:

- 551507dpDec23FV01_L1¹
- 551507dpMay21FV01_Reptile_Mitigation_Strategy²
- 551507dp04Jun21FV01_PEA³

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Greengage Environmental Limited (Greengage) have been appointed by Chalkdene Developments to prepare this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) to inform the proposed development for an area of land known as Land East Rhee Spring and Orwell View in Hertfordshire, and hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

Full planning permission (approval) for the site was granted in May 2025 (planning reference: AP/24/00031/REF) for " Proposed residential development for 42 dwellings, access, parking, landscaping and associated works, including provision of an electrical sub-station"

This CEMP: Biodiversity has been prepared to allow the discharge of Planning Condition 3, attached to the approval:

"CEMP Biodiversity: Prior to the commencement of development, including ground works or vegetation clearance, a Construction Environmental Management Plan: Biodiversity (CEMP: Biodiversity), as informed by recommendations made in the Updated Ecological Walkover (Greengage, 13 December 2023) or relevant up-to-date ecological survey report shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The CEMP: Biodiversity shall include the following:

- a. 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 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 or similarly competent person; and
- h. Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs."

2.1 SITE BACKGROUND

The site extends to approximately 1.6 hectares and is centred on National Grid Reference TL257343 OS Co-ordinates 525737, 234297.

The site is situated on the southern side of the B656 Royston Road as it heads east out of Baldock. It is bound to the west and south by residential developments and to the north by Royston Road, beyond which lies light industrial units and agricultural land. To the east is a large publicly accessible area of grassland habitat.

The site is located on the eastern edge of the market town of Baldock. The site sits in a rural context with agricultural land heavily represented in the immediate and wider surroundings. Immediately to the east of the site, is located an area of greenspace consisting of grassland, which appeared to have of similar composition than that of the site. Other green infrastructure elements such as hedgerows are limited within the wider landscape. However, grassland, woodland and scrub habitats are present in isolated pockets around Baldock.

2.2 ECOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)

A PEA³ was undertaken of the site by Greengage in September 2020.

The site comprised a large open field of other neutral grassland with scrub encroachment and tall ruderal herbs. The site was bound by a defunct ornamental hedgerow to the west, dense bramble scrub to the north and a dry ditch to the east.

The site had potential to support a number of notable and/or protected species:

- Low potential to support foraging and commuting bats;
- High potential to support reptiles;
- Moderate potential to support nesting birds;
- Moderate potential to support invertebrates; and
- Moderate potential to support hedgehogs.

The site was considered to have negligible potential to support all other notable and/or protected species. The closest statutory and non-statutory site was located 1.3km, and therefore no foreseeable impacts on the site associated with the development.

Reptile Survey

A reptile survey was undertaken during September and October 2020. The survey identified an 'exceptional' population of common lizards *Zootoca vivipara* on site.

As a result of the findings and likely impacts arising from the site preparation phase of the proposed development on site, a translocation of the common lizard population was undertaken.

Reptile Translocation

A reptile translocation was undertaken during autumn 2021 and spring 2022. During 136 days of capture, a total of 726 common lizards were translocated to a receptor site identified through consultation with Herts Ecology. The receptor site is an area of road embankment located approximately 2 km south-southwest of the site. It comprises relatively newly created habitat which has been enhanced for reptiles and was established during the construction of the A505 bypass. Additionally, reptile fencing was installed to provide a barrier separating the site from the adjacent greenspace.

2023 Update Ecological Walkover

Most reports/surveys are likely to be considered valid within 12 months of their undertaking. Within 12-18 months, also still likely to be valid but with some exceptions (refer to CIEEM Advice Note⁴ for details). The previous ecology report was undertaken in 2021 and as such an updated walkover was required in 2023 to ascertain whether any significant changes had occurred and if not, to confirm whether the recommendations made in the 2021 report were still valid. It was confirmed through the walkover survey that the habitats on site and their potential to support protect protected species remained broadly similar to that detailed within the 2021 report with

only slight increases in scrub encroachment and invasive non-native species (INNS) cover within the grassland habitat on site.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 2025 CEMP SITE WALKOVER

On the 12th August 2025, an updated site walkover over was conducted to confirm whether the habitats and recommendations made in the previous reports were still valid. The survey recorded that the habitats and recommendations remained consistent with the previous reports and therefore are still valid. Additionally, the reptile fencing was assessed and found to be intact.

3.2 COMPETENCIES

Barnaby Hicks, Assistant Consultant, who undertook the site visit and wrote this report, has an undergraduate degree in Biological Sciences (BSc Hons) and is a Qualifying member of CIEEM with two years' experience of ecological survey and assessment. Barnaby has experience in conducting habitat surveys, Biodiversity Net Gain assessments and Preliminary Ecological Appraisals.

Laura Thomas, Senior Consultant, who reviewed this report, has an undergraduate degree in Biology (BSc Hons) and a Master's degree in Evolutionary and Behavioural Ecology, holds a Natural England Bat Survey Level 1 Class Licence and is a Qualifying member of CIEEM. Laura has over seven years' experience in the commercial sector.

Paul White, Associate Consultant, who verified this report, has a Bachelor's degree in Marine Biology (BSc Hons), a Natural England Great Crested Newt Licence and Dormouse Licence, and is an Associate member of CIEEM. Paul has over 16 years' experience in ecological surveying and has undertaken and managed numerous ecological surveys and assessments.

This report was prepared by Barnaby Hicks, reviewed by Laura Thomas and authorised by Paul White, who confirms that the report is in line with the following:

- Represents sound industry practice;
- Reports and recommends correctly, truthfully and objectively;
- Is appropriate given the local site conditions and scope of works proposed; and
- Avoids invalid, biased and exaggerated statements.

4.0 KEY ACTIVITIES

Exact details of the construction methods and timescales will be confirmed at the appropriate time and incorporated into an updated CEMP. This CEMP is therefore considered to be a 'live' document. The activities should be reviewed by the site manager and an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) as work commences and progresses.

4.1 KEY WORKS

The physical works programme will include the key site activities, details of which are included below, where known:

- Site clearance;
- Groundworks: level site, construct roads, lay services;
- Substructures: piling foundations;
- Superstructures; and
- Landscape

4.2 PROGRAMME

Commencement of construction on site is planned to start in February 2026 and site clearance expected within November 2025. The programme will total 75 weeks in duration. A summary of the overarching activities has been given in Table 4.1. These timings are anticipated and may overlap, depending on planning, highways and utilities.

Table 4.1 Summary of Main Construction Activity Timings

Activity	Timings
Enabling Works - Site clearance, groundworks:	12 Weeks
Substructures	34 Weeks
Superstructures - masonry, staircase, roof trusses, roof covering, services	63 Weeks
External works - utilities, landscaping	46 Weeks

4.3 HOURS OF WORK

The construction of the development will take place predominantly during daylight hours, and there will be targeted task lighting during times of reduced daylight e.g. during winter when dusk comes earlier than the finish of core working hours.

It is expected that the core working hours for demolition and construction works will be:

- 08:00 - 18:00 Monday to Fridays;
- 08:00 - 13:00 Saturdays; and
- No work will take place on Sundays and Bank Holidays

5.0 MITIGATION

In accordance with Planning Condition 3, the focus of this CEMP is protection and mitigation for ecological features, which is addressed in detail within this section of the document. The methods of work on site will follow the mitigation hierarchy; avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement, where appropriate.

Compensation and enhancements will be provided to encourage wildlife to continue/begin using the site post development. All compensation and enhancement measures will be detailed separately within an ecology enhancement scheme, secured by a separate planning condition.

This CEMP discusses the effects during site preparation and construction, which ensures compliance with "*a. Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities*" and "*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)*" of Condition 3. The key potentially damaging construction activities are:

- Pollution events;
- Vegetation clearance;
- Excavation; and
- Works outside of daylight hours.

Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZ)

Because the whole site will be subject to clearance, using the precautionary methods described below, the key BPZs are the adjacent green space to the east and south, and boundary hedges. These will be protected using a suitable barrier such as hoarding or HERAS fencing, as shown in Appendix A. This will ensure compliance with "*h. Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.*"

Bats

Constructions works could lead to an increase in artificial light which could impact on foraging and commuting bats across the site, therefore mitigation will be required to minimise the effects of the construction of development. The use of temporary works lighting will be minimised in terms of frequency and duration wherever possible. Security and task lighting will be limited and of short duration. The following measures will minimise risk of adverse effects on residents and wildlife:

- Keep works within daylight hours wherever possible;
- Confine lighting to the task area (using horizontal cut-off optics and zero floodlight tilt angles);
- Orientate floodlights away from any dwellings and habitats, specifically the adjacent greenspace;
- Use lower power security lighting where possible (and ensure minimal horizontal/vertical light spill);
- Plant (vehicle) lighting needs to be shielded from view of neighbouring dwellings and offsite habitats;

- Lighting used will be fitted with timers/photocells so that they are only operated when needed; and
- Use the site cabins etc. to provide shielding of the lighting from beyond the site.

Particular attention will be paid to the potential for skyglow and light spill beyond the site. When the lighting is used it will be visually checked from potentially sensitive receptors (e.g. nearby residential properties and habitats) and any necessary adjustments made to ensure its visibility and intensity is reduced to a minimum.

Birds

Site clearance of habitat which has the potential to support nesting birds (i.e. hedgerows, shrubs, grassland, trees) should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (taken to run from March to August inclusive) however, considering the mitigation recommended to reptiles, site clearance should be restricted to April to October only. Therefore, a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) will undertake a nesting bird check 48 hours prior to clearance. Should any active nests be identified, works should be prohibited from the immediate area until juveniles have fledged to ensure accidental destruction of the nest does not occur.

This will therefore ensure compliance with "*d. The location and timing of sensitive works to biodiversity features;*" and "*e. The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works*".

Reptiles

The reptile population on site was translocated off site in 2021, however in the chance that any reptiles were missed, mitigation should be followed in order to reduce any likelihood of injury or death to reptiles which may be present on site. In accordance with the previously approved reptile mitigation strategy (reference 551507dpMay21FV01_Reptile_Mitigation_Strategy), site clearance will be undertaken in months whilst reptiles are active (typically taken to be April to mid-October, though weather dependent), it will be undertaken in a phased, directional approach towards an area in the fencing which will have been temporarily opened to allow lizards to leave. This will be undertaken when air temperatures are between 9°C and 20°C to ensure reptiles have the best chances to escape and seeking refuge in suitable habitat. An initial cut of vegetation to 25cm will be undertaken and any potential hibernacula (e.g. stone, rubble piles) would be dismantled by hand before being left for 24 hours for present to vacate the site, prior to a final cut to ground level, and destructive search, which involves an excavator with toothed bucket stripping the ground to 2cm. This operation will be directional, commencing in the north-west of the site and progressing south-east, as shown in Appendix A.

This will be undertaken under a watching brief by an ECoW. Any reptiles found during site clearance will be captured by hand and deposited off site within the retained grassland within the site or within the adjacent greenspace immediately west of the site.

If clearance is required during winter, only grassland areas lacking potentially suitable hibernacula will be subject to works. A minimum 2m buffer will be maintained around any identified hibernacula to ensure that reptiles emerging during warmer winter periods have access to foraging areas and remain safeguarded from harm. These areas would be indicated by an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) present on site. Areas with potential to support hibernating reptiles (i.e. scrub, hedgerows, areas of scrub encroachment, spoil piles and fly tipped waste) will be protected until spring, when reptiles will emerge from hibernation, and sufficient habitat to

allow them to naturally move from the site should be left intact before a final site clearance, undertaken directionally, towards an area of fencing which will have been opened to allow lizards to leave.

A site visit was undertaken to identify hibernacula which were present on site on the 9th October 2025, the locations of which are shown within Figure A.2.

This will therefore ensure compliance with "*d. The location and timing of sensitive works to biodiversity features*" and "*e. The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works*".

BAP Species

To avoid injury/death of hedgehogs during site clearance, any clearance of scrub and ruderal vegetation within the grassland habitat is undertaken during when hedgehogs are active (typically taken to be April to October) undertaken with the same approach as for reptiles.

This will therefore ensure compliance with "*d. The location and timing of sensitive works to biodiversity features*" and "*e. The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works*".

Invasive/ Non-native Species

INNS were present on the site and therefore a toolbox talk will be provided to all contractors prior to any works commencing on site, so they are aware of how to recognise the invasive species that have been previously identified (Appendix B).

When goldenrod and buddleia are removed, this will be done sensitively so that spread is prevented. Any arisings will also be disposed of by carefully bagging and transporting to a suitably licenced waste disposal facility.

Biosecurity practices will be put in place so that the spread of INNS is prevented on and off site, as well as reduce the likelihood of INNS being introduced to the site from elsewhere. Biosecurity measures include:

- Keeping vehicles to hard standing where possible and where not possible wheels should be washed coming in and going out of the site;
- Ensure vehicles are kept clean and any excess mud should be washed off prior to entering the site or prior to leaving the site depending on applicability; and,
- Any equipment or footwear should be clean before arriving site and cleaned prior to leaving site.

Any planting and soft landscaping associated with the development proposals will avoid planting INNS or potentially invasive species.

6.0 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Below sets out general best practice environmental management measures that are not related to specific ecological features on the site but will be implemented during the construction phase of the development. The following ensures compliance with "*f. Responsible persons and lines of communication*" and "*g. The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works or similarly competent person*".

6.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Environmental Champion

Prior to the commencement of works, an Environmental Champion will be appointed. This will be a member of the 'Appointed Contractor' site personnel and will be responsible for day-to-day implementation of the measures set out within this CEMP and shall liaise directly with the ECoW. They will commission and arrange for ECoW input and site attendance in advance, as required.

Ecological Clerk of Works

An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed to undertake specific tasks, as detailed within the sections above. The Ecological Clerk of Works should be a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE). ECoW roles specific to each ecological receptor is detailed within their respective sections above.

On days not deemed necessary for ECoW presence, the ecologist will be on call and available to answer questions from contractors.

Toolbox talk

Prior to commencement of construction on site, all personnel involved in the construction works will be briefed on ecological mitigation and relevant wildlife legislation. This will be delivered in the form of a toolbox talk will be provided to the site team by the ECoW. The toolbox talk will cover:

- A summary of survey findings and overview of the ecological receptors, their ecology, habitat requirements and conservation status;
- Maps of the BPZ that will be kept throughout the construction. Contractors will be informed that no equipment will be stored and no activities are to be undertaken within the BPZ;
- The legal protection afforded to the ecological receptors;
- The role of the ECoW and the contractors responsibilities;
- A description of the mitigation measures that need to be implemented and followed at all times; and
- Species to look out for during construction and what to do in the event that an ecological receptor is found.

A record of this talk will be kept and all attendees will be asked to sign that they have understood the measures discussed. A subsequent toolbox talk will be provided to any new site members and at the start of a new work phase.

6.2 COMMUNICATION

The 'Appointed Contractor' will define and implement procedures for internal and external communication, including procedures for receiving, logging and resolving complaints.

The CEMP will be communicated to the full project team, including any subcontractors, by the 'Appointed Contractor' to ensure that all parties are aware of environmental requirements. Details of specific environmentally sensitive activities will be communicated to site personnel by the ECoW.

Should management on the site change, the new personnel will be made aware of and action this CEMP: Biodiversity.

6.3 INDUCTION AND TRAINING

All site personnel involved in the construction of the proposed development will receive environmental awareness training. The environmental training and awareness procedure will ensure that site personnel are familiar with the principles of the CEMP, the environmental aspects and impacts associated with their specific demolition or construction activities, the procedures in place to minimise these impacts and the consequences of departure from these procedures.

Training will include site briefings and toolbox talks for relevant site personnel to maintain the necessary level of knowledge on community relations and environmental topics. The training will ensure that all site personnel are able to follow environmental control measures and will advise the 'Appointed Contractor' of changing circumstances as work progresses.

Site induction training will ensure all site personnel are aware of the environmental risks and have an understanding of legal obligations.

6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT RESPONSE PROCEDURE

The 'Appointed Contractor' will be required to establish and implement an environmental incident response procedure. This procedure will be designed to respond to environmental hazards and risks at the site and will include emergency control measures that will take into account the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines⁵.

6.5 COMPLAINTS AND ENQUIRIES

All complaints and inquiries received by the 'Appointed Contractor' (site personnel) will be logged promptly; details of the location, time and nature of the issue will be recorded. A named individual will be assigned to resolve the issue, including liaison with the complainant and reporting to the 'Appointed Contractor' (site manager) on the outcome of the resolution procedure.

6.6 CHECKING CORRECTIVE ACTION

Monitoring compliance is a crucial part of the implementation of the CEMP. This should take the format of regular site inspections by the Environmental Champion, internal and external audits and, where necessary, environmental monitoring of key parameters.

All areas of non-conformance identified through the monitoring will be documented and investigated and corrective measures will be developed, implemented and then formally closed out through follow up inspections.

6.7 MANAGEMENT REVIEW

The management review should take place as per the managing programme section within the CMP, on a monthly basis, as the programme is reviewed to evaluate ongoing effectiveness of the CEMP. A review of control procedures may be required following any reported non-compliance.

6.8 OTHER GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MEASURES

The following environmental management and monitoring measures will be adopted throughout the construction phase. Unless otherwise stated the 'Appointed Contractor' will be responsible for the implementation of all measures.

Site security

The following measures will be implemented:

- Valuable items will be removed from public view and stored in locked areas;
- Site boundaries will be secured when not in use, using fencing and locks on gates;
- Potentially hazardous materials will be secured (e.g. fuel outlets will be locked);
- Plant and equipment will be immobilised overnight and stored in a secure area;
- Site security cameras may be used in locations which minimise disturbance to residents;
- The security of neighbouring sites will be taken into consideration; and,
- Scaffolding, ladders, or any other site equipment will not be left in areas that may cause a nuisance to neighbouring properties.

General

Good housekeeping will be maintained on-site and on access routes. Measures will include:

- Clear access routes with appropriate signposting;
- Segregation and regular removal of waste (including food waste) from the site;
- Keeping site tidy and clean;
- Inspect hoarding frequently, repair and repaint as necessary;
- Visual inspections of plant, equipment and material storage areas for leaks or spills;
- Toilet facilities will be kept clean;
- Open fires will be prohibited at all times;
- Hardstanding for vehicles (parking and access / egress areas) will be cleaned frequently; and,
- Mud will be minimised on access routes.

6.9 CEMP REVIEW

The site manager, in consultation with an SQE, should review and update the CEMP on a regular basis during demolition and construction. The review should be informed by the results of regular

compliance monitoring, internal and external inspections, incident reporting as well as any complaints received. The following items (as well as others) may be considered during a review:

- Roles and responsibilities;
- Training needs;
- Control measures;
- Monitoring requirements (i.e. frequency of inspections);
- Communication; and,
- Continuous improvement.

APPENDIX A BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION ZONES

Figure A.1 Biodiversity Protection Zones

LAND EAST RHEE SPRING AND ORWELL VIEW

-  Site Boundary
-  Protective Fencing
-  Buffer Line
-  Reptile Fencing
-  Biodiversity Protection Zone

Title: Figure A.1

Drawn by: Barnaby Hicks
Date: 26/09/2025

Reviewed by: Paul White
Date: 26/09/2025

Project number: 553442
Sources: Google Satellite Imagery



Figure A.2 Hibernacula Locations

LAND EAST RHEE SPRING AND ORWELL VIEW

- Site Boundary
- Areas of Scrub and Hedgerow
- Hibernacula
- 2m Buffer Zone

Title: Hibernacula Locations

Drawn by: Barnaby Hicks
Date: 05/11/2025

Reviewed by: Paul White
Date: 05/11/2025

Project number: 553442
Sources: Google Satellite Imagery



APPENDIX B INVASIVE SPECIES TOOLBOX TALK

B.1 PURPOSE

This Tool Box Talk (TBT) has been produced for the works happening at the site known as Land East Rhee Spring and Orwell View.

This TBT runs through why invasive species are of concern, and the do's and do not's for each to minimise the risk of killing and injuring and causing a legal offence.

B.2 INVASIVE SPECIES

Species that are present on site or may be present on site include buddleia and goldenrod display highly invasive tendencies but are not officially classed as invasives.

B.3 IDENTIFICATION

Goldenrod

- A tall, upright perennial herb, usually 1–2m in height, with stiff, unbranched stems.
- Leaves are narrow, lanceolate, and sharply toothed, arranged alternately along the stem.
- Produces dense clusters of small, bright yellow flower heads in late summer to early autumn, forming plume-like sprays at the top of the stems.
- Spreads vigorously through creeping rhizomes and self-seeding, often forming dense colonies.
- Introduced from North America and naturalised in the UK, where it is sometimes considered invasive due to its ability to outcompete native flora.

Plate B.1 Goldenrod



Buddleia

- Buddleia has large, drooping spikes of densely clustered, small, purple (or sometimes white) flowers. It has long, narrow leaves and the flowers have a honey-like fragrance.

Plate B.2 *Buddleia*



B.4 DO'S

- Alert the attending ECoW if you identify any invasive species
- Remove all cuttings/arising from site the same day
- Destroy in line with DEFRA guidance

B.5 DON'TS

- Fail to report an invasive species sighting
- Leave cuttings/arising on site
- Fail to destroy in line with DEFRA Guidance

B.6 SIGNING SHEET

Forename	Surname	Company	Position	Signature

Construction Environmental Management Plan

Forename	Surname	Company	Position	Signature

REFERENCES

¹ Greengage Environmental Ltd (2023). Update Ecological Walkover. 551507dpDec23FV01_L1

² Greengage Environmental Ltd (2021). Reptile Mitigation Strategy. 551507dpMay21FV01_Reptile_Mitigation_Strategy

³ Greengage Environmental Ltd (2021). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. 551507dp04Jun21FV01_PEA

⁴ CIEEM, (2019). Advice Note - On The Lifespan Of Ecological Reports and Surveys' April 2019.

⁵ Environment Agency for England and Wales, the Environment and Heritage Service for Northern Ireland and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (2007) Pollution Prevention Guidelines