Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire

Construction Environmental Management Plan

March 2024

A report on behalf of Wain Homes (Severn Valley)

Ref: 1712B-CEMP-VB-REV2

www.ge-consulting.co.uk - 01647 253652 - info@ge-consulting.co.uk

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Registered office: Unit 11A, Gidleys Meadow Business Park, Christow, Devon, EX6 7QB. VAT Number 160595992

Site Details

Site Name	Sandhole Lane
Site Location	Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire
Central OS Grid Reference	ST 864 498
Client	Wain Homes (Severn Valley)

Quality Assurance

Report Title	Construction Environmental Management Plan
Report Reference	1712B-CEMP-VB-REV2
Author	Vicki Baldwin BSc MSc
Checked By	Lindsay Taylor BSc MSc ACIEEM
Approved By	Richard Pash BSc MCIEEM
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Revised By	Vicki Baldwin BSc MSc
Approved By	Richard Pash BSc MCIEEM

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document has been produced by GE Consulting on behalf of Wain Homes (Severn Valley) in relation to a residential development at Sandhole Lane, Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire (central OS grid reference: ST 864 498), hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

The Site benefits from outline consent granted at appeal (ref. Appeal Decision APP/Y3940/W/21/3275352 Feb 2021) for a development of up to 67 dwellings with associated access and highway works, drainage and attenuation, open space, play area, allotments and landscaping (access to be determined, all other matters reserved). This document was commissioned in order to discharge Condition 17 attached to the consent which states:

"No development shall commence on site (including demolition, ground works, vegetation clearance) until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The CEMP shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, 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 avoid harm to biodiversity features.
e) The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works.
f) Responsible persons and lines of communication;
g) The role and responsibilities on site of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) or similarly competent person (s);
h) Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.
i) Ongoing monitoring, including compliance checks by a competent person(s) during construction and immediately post-completion of construction works.

The approved CEMP shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details. A report prepared by a competent person (s), certifying that the required mitigation and/or compensation measures identified in the CEMP have been completed to their satisfaction, shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the date of substantial completion of the development or at the end of the next available planting season, whichever is sooner."

2 AIMS

This document has been prepared to provide sufficient information to satisfy Condition 17 of the above appeal decision.

This document should be read in conjunction with the Ecological Impact Assessment (EAD Ecology, 2020) and the Construction Method Statement (Wain Homes 2023).

The contractor will keep a copy of this document on site at all times and ensure that the workforce is aware of its contents.

3 SUMMARY OF ECOLOGICAL FEATURES

Table 1 below provides a summary of the ecological features that the Site supports, or are within the proposed development's 'Zone of Influence', as identified in the Ecological Impact Assessment (EAD Ecology, 2020).

Table 1: Summary of Ecology Features

Feature	Details
Designated Sites	Three National Site Network sites lie within 10km of the Site: • Salisbury Plain SAC & SPA, c. 1.6km east; and • River Avon SAC, c. 5.7km east. • Bath and Bradford-on-Avon Bats lies c.12.8km north west and is of relevance to the site. In addition, five nationally designated sites for ecology lie within 5km: • Upton Cow Down SSSI, c. 0.7km east; • Salisbury Plain SSSI, c. 1.6km east; • Bratton Down SSSI, c. 2.4km north-east; • Picket and Clanger Wood SSSI, c. 3.9km north; and • Cleye Hill SSSI, c. 4.8km south-west. Six non-statutory sites of nature conservation importance occur within 2km of the site, comprising Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) - refer to Appendix 6 of the EcIA (EAD 2020) for details. The closest is White Scar Hanging LWS which lies c.1km east of the site and is designated for its species-rich chalk grassland.
Habitats	On site habitats include: • Arable; • Poor Semi-Improved Grassland; • Scattered Broadleaved Trees; • Mixed Plantation Woodland • Dense and Scattered Scrub; • Tall Ruderal; • Man-made Pond; • Small Derelict Buildings; and • Hard Standing. Offsite habitats, within proximity to the Site include: • Arable land; • Green lane; and • Public Right of Way.
Amphibians	• A man-made pond was present on site but was not deemed suitable for great crested newts or other amphibians due to being too shallow and of poor habitat quality. Three further ponds were identified within 250m, but they were ruled out of further survey due to inaccessibility and separation from the site by the main road. Amphibians were considered unlikely to be present on site.
Badger	• An outlier sett comprising a single hole was recorded centrally within the site boundary during update surveys in 2022.
Reptiles	• Low populations of grass snake *Natrix helvetica* and slow worm *Anguis fragilis* were identified during the surveys in 2020, primarily along the northern and eastern boundaries within the tall ruderal and scattered scrub vegetation.

Birds	• A total of 13 species were recorded during the course of the breeding bird surveys undertaken by EAD in 2020, of which at least one notable species was considered to breed within the survey area and a further two species, may possibly breed. These included:
	  • Song thrush (Red listed);
	  • Bullfinch (Red listed); and
	  • Dunnock (Amber listed).
	• Other red and amber listed birds were noted on or adjacent to the site but were not considered to be breeding within the survey area.

Dormouse	The hedgerows and scattered scrub within the site provided suitable habitat for dormouse, however during dormouse surveys in 2020 no evidence of the species was found and therefore the presence of dormouse on Site is considered highly unlikely.
Bats	Four buildings on site were identified as having either low or moderate bat roosting potential and were subject to emergence/re-entry surveys. The survey concluded that no roosts were present. Four trees with bat roost potential (three with 'low' and one with 'moderate' potential) were identified within the survey area. None of these trees are to be affected by the proposals therefore no further surveys were undertaken; At least ten species were recorded during bat activity/static surveys including common and soprano pipistrelle, serotine, noctule, Myotis species, long-eared species, barbastelle and both greater and lesser horseshoes; The vast majority of passes (c. 76%) were attributed to common pipistrelle species. Rarer species including barbastelle, greater and lesser horseshoes accounted for less than 1% of registrations.
Hedgehog	The Site provides suitable habitats within hedgerow bases and grassland for hedgehog if present in the area.
Harvest Mouse and Brown Hare	The Site provides suitable habitats within the grassland for harvest mouse and brown hare if present in the area. Their presence was assumed in the EcIA (EAD 2020).
Otter & Water Vole	Habitats on site were unsuitable for these two species.

4 POTENTIALLY DAMAGING CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Table 2 identifies construction activities that have potential to impact biodiversity on and off site, in the absence of specific mitigation measures, and assesses the severity/ likelihood of the risk.

Table 2: Risk Assessment of Construction Impacts

Activity	Identified Risk	Assessment of Risk
Site Clearance – Vegetation Removal	Accidental damage to birds' nests.	High risk during breeding bird season (March – August inclusive)
	Removal of hedgerows/ trees which act as wildlife corridor.	Low risk – no hedgerows or mature trees are proposed to be removed.
	Injury/ mortality of reptiles during vegetation clearance	Moderate risk – populations of reptiles within site recorded as low during previous surveys.
	Injury/ mortality of hedgehog during vegetation clearance	Moderate risk during vegetation removal/ damage.
	Damage to identified badger sett	Moderate risk – The outlier sett is located within the area set aside for POS. An exclusion zone of 20m will be required during construction.
Site Set-up	Locating access and site compounds within root protection areas, resulting in loss of trees/ shrubs.	Low risk – trees and shrubs are primarily along the site boundaries.
	Location of fencing blocking wildlife commuting routes	Moderate/ low risk – Field boundaries will still be available along with hedgerow bases.
Lighting	Fragmentation of bat commuting corridors by causing them to avoid lit areas, particularly hedgerows.	High risk particularly during main bat active season (April – October)
Groundworks	Damage to tree/ shrub roots	Moderate risk
Construction	Airborne dust – deposition on vegetation.	Moderate risk – no particularly sensitive habitats nearby identified however local impacts could occur.
	Environmental incidents e.g. pollution, fires	Moderate risk

	Run-off including spillages and siltation.	Moderate risk
	Entrapment of animals in excavations/ materials/ wire	High risk – potential for animals such as badger and hedgehog to cross site and become trapped.
	Destruction of identified badger sett and/ or death/ injury to individual badgers.	Moderate risk
Waste disposal	Inappropriate disposal of waste, causing environmental damage, compaction of roots, entrapment of animals.	High risk

5 METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Impact Avoidance and Mitigation

The below section defines the practical avoidance measures to be undertaken prior to and during construction to protect ecological features, minimise adverse impacts and prevent any breaches of legislation.

Biodiversity Protection Zones

- The woodland on the western side of the site is to be retained and protected during construction and individual specimen trees scheduled to be retained must be protected via Tree Protection Fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and as per the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Aspect Arboriculture 2020) produced for the Site. Tree protection fencing is also shown on the Landscape General Arrangement Plan (LT Studio 2022) included as **Appendix 3**.

- Fencing to be installed outside of nesting bird season (outside of March to August inclusive) or preceded by a check by the ECoW to check for the presence of nesting birds that could be subject to disturbance.

- Protective fencing to be maintained throughout construction, or until garden boundaries installed.

- In addition, all site compounds, storage and access are to be positioned at least 10m from retained hedgerows and trees.

Habitat Removal

- No woody vegetation (scrub, trees) to be removed between March and August inclusive (the breeding bird season). If this cannot be achieved, a pre-works check by an ecologist must be undertaken. Any active nests must be retained until all chicks have fledged.

- Grass to be kept short throughout construction until soil is stripped to reduce likelihood of protected/ notable species crossing Site. Brash piles to be removed by hand, checking for wildlife. Any animal found to be moved to a nearby place of safety (e.g. protected hedgerow).

Lighting

- All temporary lighting should be installed and operated in accordance with the “Institution of Lighting Engineers” guidance where applicable.
- During construction, all contractors’ compounds would be located a minimum of 15m away from retained hedgerows, trees and woodland to minimise potential lighting and disturbance impacts on commuting and foraging bats.
- Construction lighting within the site would be turned off prior to sunset; any security lighting will be directed away from boundary vegetation, positioned at low-height and motion activated on short-timers only. Installation of shields or ballasts could also be considered.
- Flood lighting large areas of the site should be avoided wherever possible. All construction activities should be scheduled around day light hours, especially important during the shorter winter days.

Badgers

- An update site walkover was undertaken by EAD in March 2022 and in October 2022 by GE Consulting confirming that an active single hole badger outlier sett remains within the centre of the Site.

- There is potential for disturbance/damage to the sett due to its location in relative proximity to the built area of the Site with tunnels apparently extending in a northerly direction towards the construction zone. It is therefore considered appropriate to close the sett under a licence from Natural England.

  A badger mitigation strategy and method statement is included as **Appendix 2**.

Guidelines for Ground Clearance:

The following points must be adhered to for any ground clearance works that are required:

- No works may take place within 20m of the sett until the closure/exclusion zone has been successfully completed and confirmation is provided by the ecologist.
- A site evaluation must be carried out at the beginning and end of each day to ensure that no sett entrances or significant runs (badger paths) have been blocked by debris and that there is no apparent damage to tunnels or chambers. This will ensure that the badgers remain unaffected by the daytime works that are being carried out. These checks will also enable site operatives to highlight any malicious damage by a third party.
- Works must commence at least one hour after sunrise and terminate at least one hour prior to sunset.
- Vegetation removal (including the clearing of shrubs and tall ruderal) over or adjacent to the sett, may be carried out using hand tools and/or hand machinery (i.e. brush cutters) ensuring that no sett entrance is blocked by any debris at the end of each working day.
- The burning of any vegetation debris is strictly prohibited on the sett area or on adjacent land when the wind is blowing in the direction of the sett area.

Environmental Measures

- Trenches or large excavations will be covered overnight to prevent wildlife falling in and failing to escape, or a strategically placed plank will provide a means of escape. Any large bore pipes will be capped at the end of the day to reduce the potential for wildlife to enter and become trapped.

- Pollution prevention measures in accordance with DEFRA pollution control prevention guidance[1].

Reptile Mitigation Strategy

- To avoid the risk of killing/ injury of individual reptiles, a precautionary method of working (PMW) will be implemented where suitable habitat (as described above) is present. This will include sensitive timings and habitat clearance under the supervision of an ECoW.

- This PMW will also ensure no hedgehogs, amphibians or other animals are harmed should they be present during vegetation clearance.

- Works will be undertaken during the reptile active season which runs from March through to October (subject to weather/temperature conditions)

- Works will be undertaken under the direction/supervision of an ECoW (as required), taking the requirements for nesting birds (see above) into consideration.

- Habitat will be cleared using a two-stage cutting process. The first cut will take the vegetation down to no lower than 150mm. This will reduce the suitability of the habitat whilst being high enough to reduce the risk of injury to any individual animals that may be present.

[1]https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses

- The area will then be checked by the ECoW for the presence of animals. Any found will be moved to safety in surrounding suitable habitats in the designated POS or allotment areas. Should nesting birds are found, the area should be left as described above.

- The ECoW will undertake hand searches of any features (rubble/ log piles etc.) determined to be suitable for reptiles etc.

- The second cut will take the vegetation to bare ground.

- The arisings will be removed from Site or placed into retained habitat areas so as not to create suitable habitat piles within the construction area.

- These areas will be maintained at as bare ground until ground works commence. Should it be left to regenerate, the PMW will apply again.
- Hibernacula will be created and included in the landscape plans to provide suitable habitat for reptiles to move back onto the site once construction is complete.

Hedgehog Mitigation Strategy

- The PMW described for reptiles will ensure no harm comes to individual hedgehogs that may be present during construction.

6 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS/LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS

The Project Ecologist/ ecological clerk of works (ECoW) will assist the Site Manager in delivering the CEMP. The ECoW will advise project management staff and contractors on ecological matters to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented correctly throughout the construction phase.

All construction personnel must be fully briefed on the features of ecological importance to be retained within the site and protected during construction works. The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all site staff and contractors are made aware of the identified ecological sensitivities during site inductions (toolbox talk). The toolbox talk must be repeated as necessary throughout construction to ensure that all personnel on site are fully aware of the nature and need for the ecological protection measures presented herein.

6.1.1 Ecological Clerk of Works

An ECoW will provide advice and supervision as required for the duration of the construction period. This will ensure no adverse impacts occur to protected species.

The roles and responsibilities of the ECoW are:

- Understanding of ecological features and constraints, including sensitive timings;
- Knowledge of construction risks and proposed biodiversity protection zones;
- Understanding of ecological mitigation, compensation and enhancements proposed and knowledge of methods to achieve them;
- On site practical undertaking of clerk of works to avoid/ reduce ecological impacts and provision of ecological advice;
- Regular reporting to client, site manager and principal contractor;
- Monitoring and reporting on unplanned incidents and compliance with legal, planning and contract requirements, including written notifications of operations to the Local Planning Authority (Wiltshire Council) and regular compliance site meetings with the Council, as required;

- Following the completion of construction, the ECoW would provide formal confirmation to Wiltshire Council that all work has been undertaken to ensure legal compliance and in accordance with the CEMP.

7 CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Appendix 1 provides record sheets which the Principal Contractor will use to document actions taken to protect biodiversity and monitor their effectiveness during the construction process, with key elements checked by an ecologist/arboriculturist as appropriate.

7.1 Emergency Contact

In the unlikely event of finding protected species during construction works, the project ecologist/ECoW should be contacted immediately. Any incident or occurrence whereby any wildlife is placed in a perilous position as a result of activities on site should be reported to the project ecologist.

- GE Consulting – 01647 253652
- Project Ref: 1712B

Contact details of the project ecologist/ECoW will be provided to the Site Manager at the initial site meeting/Toolbox Talk. The project ecologist/ECoW should be contactable throughout the construction phase of the project.

8 TIMETABLE

Table 2 below provides an approximate timetable for the proposed ecological mitigation and avoidance measures during construction.

Table 2: Approximate Work Programme for Ecological Mitigation During Construction

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Biodiversity Protection Zones – install Tree Protection Fencing												
Maintenance of tree protection fencing												
Habitat Removal (subject to nesting bird check during pale blue months)												
Badger Artificial Sett Construction												
Badger Sett Closure Under Licence												
Lighting												
Environmental Measures to protect wildlife and surrounding habitats												
Reptile mitigation strategy												
Hedgehog mitigation strategy												

Appendix 1 – Construction Ecological Mitigation Records Sheets

The following form should be used to record actions taken to protect biodiversity and monitor their effectiveness during the construction process. Signatures should be provided where applicable.

DAILY RECORD OF ECOLOGY MATTERS

TO BE USED AS AND WHEN REQUIRED BY THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR/ SITE TEAM TO KEEP A RECORD OF ECOLOGY INCIDENTS AND PROCEDURES UNDERTAKEN TO MINIMISE ADVERSE EFFECTS.

IF ANY PROTECTED SPECIES IS FOUND, OR IN THE EVENT OF ANY POTENTIALLY DAMAGING INCIDENTS, THE APPOINTED ECOLOGIST SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR ADVICE.

Date:		**Reported By:**	
Summary of Incident/ Activity:			
Ecologist Contacted:	Yes: ☐	No: ☐	N/A: ☐
Action Taken:			
Outcome (if appropriate):			

Appendix 2 – Badger Method Statement

Impact Assessment and Licence Rationale

Groundworks are planned within 10m of the active main sett and owing to its location and the plans for the Site, the sett cannot be avoided and will need to be closed in order to prevent killing or injury to badgers, disturbance and/or damage to the sett, all of which would be an offence under current legislation.

No additional badger setts will be impacted. Whilst there is no requirement to provide an artificial badger sett given that the sett closure is in relation to an outlier sett there is an intention to provide an alternative sett on site nonetheless. The artificial sett will be constructed at least one month in advance of sett closure on the western site boundary to the immediate south and on the boundary of the retained woodland as indicated on the landscaping plans (**Appendix 3**, LT Studio 2022).

Method Statement

As the only option is to conduct a closure of the Outlier Sett, a licence to 'interfere with a badger sett for the purpose of development an application will be made to Natural England.

Alongside the licence issued by Natural England, works will be completed to the specification detailed below.

Guidelines for Ground Clearance

The following points must be adhered to for any ground clearance works that are required:

- No works may take place within 20m of the sett until the closure has been successfully completed and confirmation is provided by the ecologist.
- A site evaluation must be carried out at the beginning and end of each day to ensure that no sett entrances or significant runs (badger paths) have been blocked by debris and that there is no apparent damage to tunnels or chambers. This will ensure that the badgers remain unaffected by the daytime works that are being carried out. These checks will also enable site operatives to highlight any malicious damage by a third party.
- Works must commence at least one hour after sunrise and terminate at least one hour prior to sunset.
- Vegetation removal (including the clearing of shrubs and tall ruderal) over or adjacent to the sett, may be carried out using hand tools and/or hand machinery (i.e. brush cutters) ensuring that no sett entrance is blocked by any debris at the end of each working day.
- The burning of any vegetation debris is strictly prohibited on the sett area or on adjacent land when the wind is blowing in the direction of the sett area.

Exclusion

The outlier sett will be excluded using the following methodology:

- Badger proof mesh (Hampton Net 13/122/8) will be laid over the ground in the area around the tunnels. It will be pegged down using metal/ wooden pegs. The mesh will extend for a minimum of 2m around each sett entrance.
- One-way badger gates will then be installed over the badger sett entrances using steel, high-tensile cable ties.
- The gates will be left open for three days to allow badgers to get used to entering and exiting the sett with the exclusion materials in place, before being set to one-way.
- The sett will then be excluded for a 21 day period, after which the sett can be declared as empty. The gates will be checked by an ecologist every three days, as a minimum (the use of trail cameras may be employed). However, if any break-ins occur, the mesh will have to be fixed and the 21 day 'clock' will have to be 're-set' in order to achieve a clear 21 day period with no break-ins.

- Post exclusion, the sett is to be destroyed. This will be done using an excavator with a toothless bucket under the supervision of an experienced and trained ecologist.
- The licence holder(s) will supervise the works and will ensure that the licensable works have been carried out correctly.
- The ecologist will ensure that a suitable cage is present on site and the contact details of a local vet are circulated in the extremely unlikely event that a badger is encountered and harmed during the works.
- The area will require no maintenance or monitoring as once destroyed, the area will be incorporated into the development footprint.

New Artificial Sett

The proposed licensable works include the closure of an outlier sett and therefore do not require the construction of an alternative outlier sett or any specific mitigation. However, it is proposed that a new artificial sett will be constructed before any exclusion measures take place.

The artificial sett (see location on **Appendix 3)** will be constructed from lengths of round timber that have been driven into the earth to replicate the shape of a chamber. The chamber roof will by constructed by laying a piece of marine ply over the rounds of timber. Each chamber along with a minimum of 3 entrance tunnels will be connected with lengths of 250mm land drainage pipe that has been cut (by its length) in half and positioned to create a semi-circular tunnel roof with bare earth forming the tunnel floor. Once the chambers and tunnels have been constructed the area is covered in topsoil to create a mound over the newly constructed sett. The top and immediate area around the sett will then be planted up with native whip planting to provide cover.

Appendix 3 - Landscape General Arrangement Plan (LT Studio 2022) LTS_134(01)101 REV G



KEY CONTINUATION

- Eastern ecology corridor
- Northern ecology corridor
- Western ecology buffer (15m offset to woodland)

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS SHALL BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION WORKS COMMENCING.
2. ALL LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
3. ANY DISCREPANCY CONCERNING THE DRAWINGS SHOULD BE REFERRED TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY.
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
5. ALL LEVELS ARE IN METERS.
6. EXISTING SERVICE ALIGNMENTS SHALL BE CHECKED ON SITE BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION WORK COMMENCING.

Key

- Site boundary
- Proposed tree
- Existing trees retained with root protection area as shown
- Existing planting area to be removed
- TF — Tree protection fencing
- Proposed 1.0m tall wildflower planting area
- Proposed neutral grassland area
- Proposed dense mixed scrub planting area
- Area of retained woodland
- Proposed native species rich hedgerow
- Proposed wetland grass seed mix for SUDS area
- Proposed ornamental planting area to perimeter of properties
- Proposed lawn area to rear property gardens
- Proposed amenity grassland
- 1 — Proposed rubber crumb surface to LEAP
- 2 — Proposed hoggin footpaths to allotments and woodland area
- Proposed infiltration basin
- Proposed below ground cellular storage crates
- Proposed 5 rod plots in allotment area
- Proposed 10 rod plots in allotment area
- HP — Indicative locations of habitat piles/hibernacula
- BS — Indicative location of artificial badger sett
- NB — 5no. Schwegler Nest box 1B (or acceptable equivalent)
- BB — 5no. Schwegler Bat box 2F (or acceptable equivalent)
- SB — 30no. Schwegler Swift bricks 1A (or acceptable equivalent)
- HS — 5no. Schwegler House sparrow terrace 1SP (or acceptable equivalent)
- WB — 5no. WoodStone builld-in open nest box (or acceptable equivalent)
- BT — 10no. Schwegler Bat tubes 1FR (or acceptable equivalent)

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked
G	12.12.23	Updates on layout	NP	MND
F	25.09.23	Ecology corridors added	NP	MND
E	30.08.23	Updates on layout	NP	MND
D	02.06.23	Updates to tree layout	DL	MND
D	01.06.23	Updates on layout	DL	MND
C	22.05.23	Updates on layout	NP	MND
B	11.01.23	On plot planting added	DL	MND
A	05.01.23	Updates to LEAP	DL	MND

FOR PLANNING

10 Bartlett Street
Bath
BA1 2QZ
T +44 (0) 1225 852115
E contactus@ltstudio.co.uk

LT STUDIO

Client: WAIN HOMES SEVERN VALLEY

Project: SANDHOLE LANE, WESTBURY

Title: LANDSCAPE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT PLAN

Designed:	Drawn:	Checked:
MND	DL	MND
Scale @ A1: 1:500	Date: DEC 2022	Approved: MND

Drawing No.: LTS_134(01)101

Revision: G

S.T. Job Code M5-0270