

Construction Environment Management Plan

**Rawlence Road,
Salisbury**

May 2025

Ecology | Green Space | Community | GIS

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Report Produced for Wiltshire Council

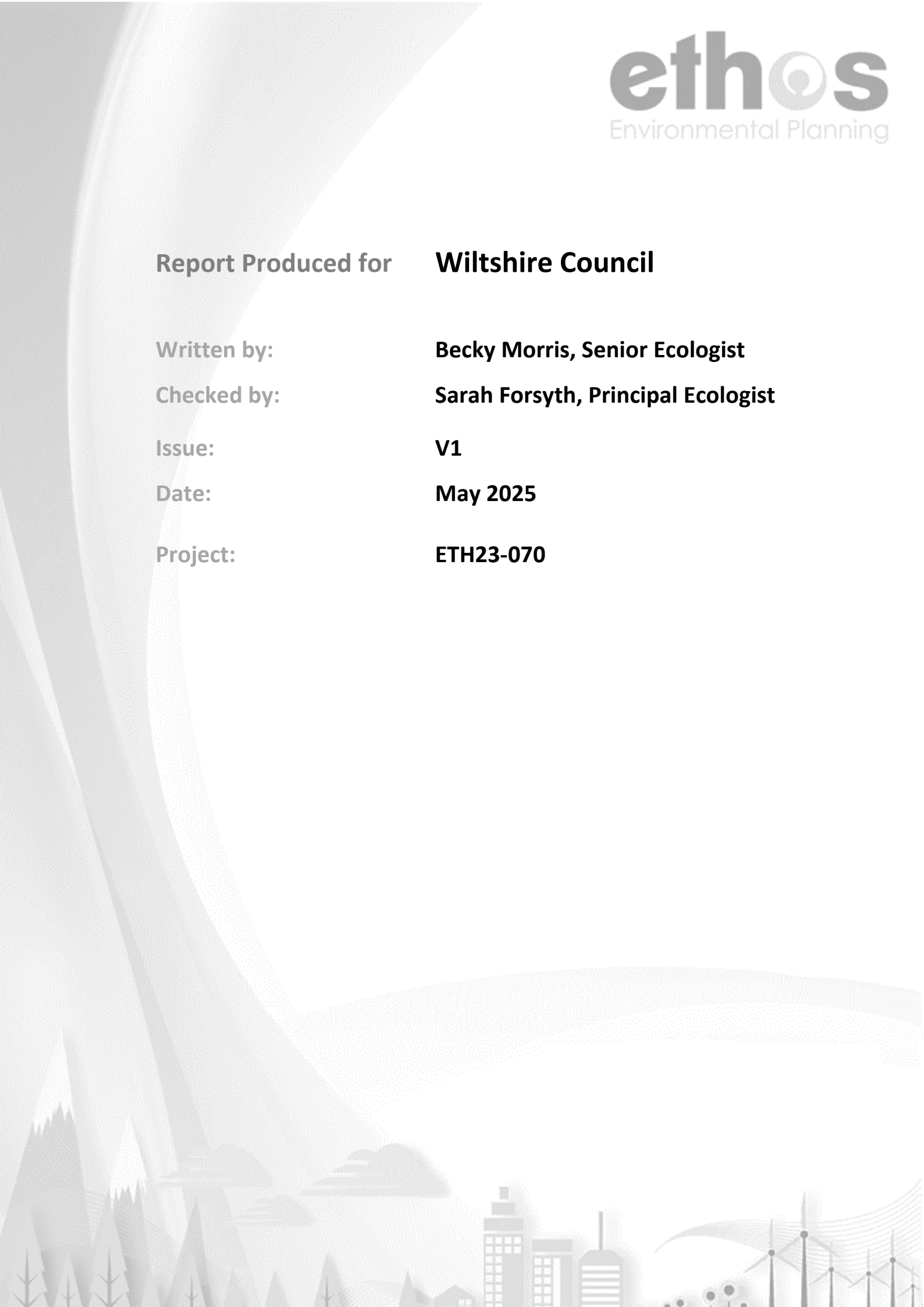
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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Table 1 contains a summary of the construction mitigation measures, habitat/ species at risk, responsibilities and timing of year the works are to be undertaken.

Table 1 CEMP Summary

Sensitive receptor	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility	Timing of Works
Bemerton Heath and Barnards Folly LNR	Appropriately fence root protection zone areas as detailed on Tree Protection Plan (Haydens 2024).	Lead Contractor Site Manager	Any time of year
Bats	Lighting Plan	Lead Contractor Site Manager	Any time of year
Trees and Scrub	Appropriately fence root protection zone areas as detailed on Tree Protection Plan.	Lead Contractor Site Manager	Any time of year
Breeding birds	Pre-works check of structures requiring removal during the nesting season (March – August)	Site Manager to instruct an ECoW Site Manager to make all contractors aware of the need to contact an Ecologist if an active bird nest is found in areas to be cleared	March to August inclusive
Nocturnal mammals	Restrict working hours to daylight hours. If lighting needed outside of daylight hours, direct light away from the LNR tree/light protection zone.	Lead Contractor Site Manager	During all site clearance and construction works
Invasive species	Left in situ if possible or moved to designated area.	Lead Contractor Site Manager	Any time of year

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) has been produced by Ethos Environmental Planning (Ethos) for the development of Rawlence Road, Salisbury (Central Grid Reference SU 11825 31439) and hereafter referred to as the 'site'. This CEMP has been produced to discharge Condition 7 of the granted Full planning permission (Planning Reference PL/2024/09124), which is as follows:

Condition 7: Construction and Environmental Management Plan - Ecology (Pre-commencement)

Prior to the commencement of works, including demolition, ground works/excavation, site clearance, vegetation clearance and boundary treatment works, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) shall be submitted to the local planning authority for approval in writing (see tab for details of requirements).

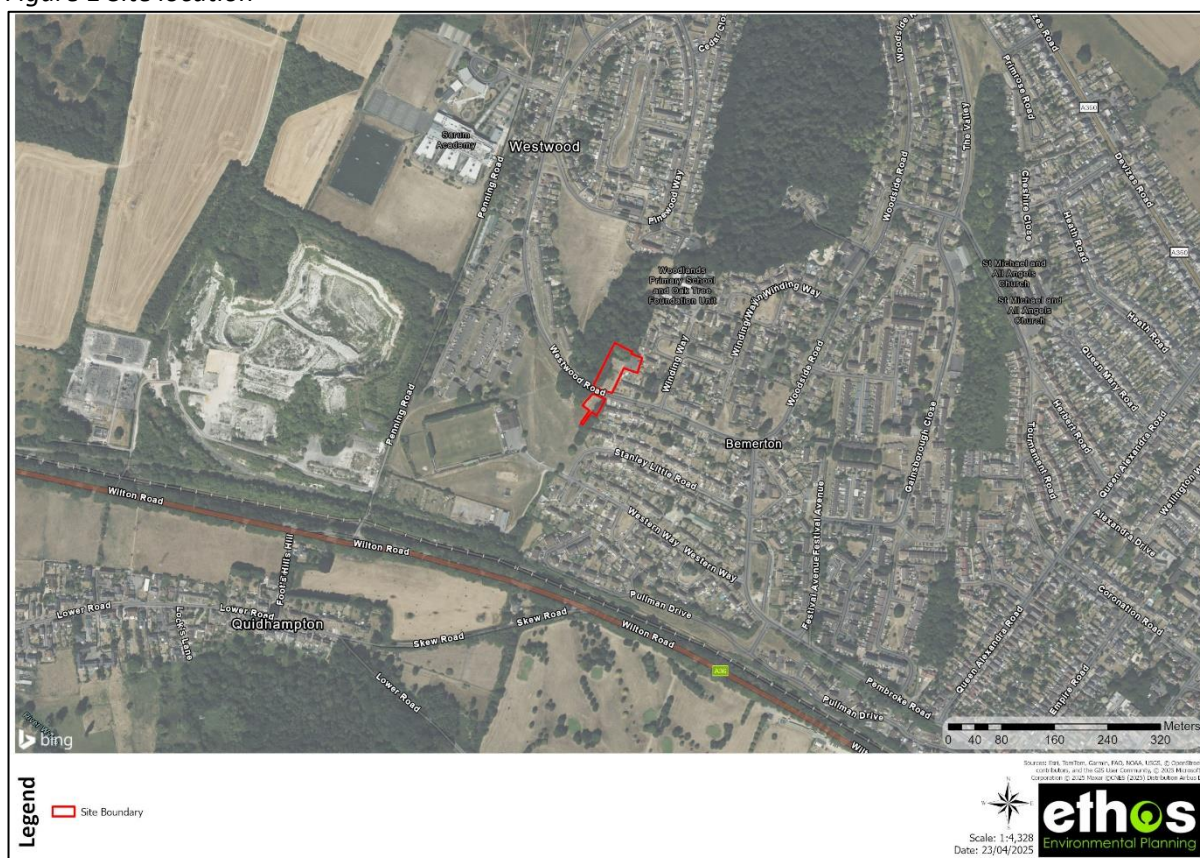
2.2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.2.1 The key aim of the CEMP is to ensure that the ecological interest and sensitive habitats on site are protected during the construction works. The objectives of the CEMP are as follows:
- Set out details of construction activities which have the potential to impact the biodiversity interest of the site;
 - Set out measures to avoid and mitigate impacts on protected species from construction works;
 - Provide details of the locations and timing of works to avoid impacts on protected and notable species; and
 - Provide details of other on-site personnel who are responsible for the implementation of the CEMP.

2.3 Site Location and Description

- 2.3.1 The site is located at Rawlence Road, Salisbury (Central Grid Reference SU 11825 31439) and contains mostly sealed surface, but with an area of scrub to the north, woodland LNR to the north and west. The total site area is 0.48 hectares and is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 Site location



2.4 Ecological Constraints

2.4.1 A UK habitat classification survey and targeted surveys for protected species were undertaken by Ethos throughout the 2022 survey season. Full survey results are detailed within 'Ecological Impact Assessment, Rawlence Road, Salisbury (Ethos, 2024)' and 'Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment, Rawlence Road, Salisbury, v1 Ethos 2024' (Ethos, 2024). Results are summarised below in Table 2:

Table 2 Summary of important ecological features and mitigation

Ecological Feature	Significance of effects	Mitigation / Compensation	Notes
Bemerton Heath and Barnards Folly LNR	National	Potential damage to boundary during construction and disturbance to associated animals from construction lighting.	Tree protection and sensitive lighting.
hedgehog, and badger	Local and legal only	Precautionary mitigation during construction.	
Commuting bats (Annex II)	Precautionary Approach	Sensitive lighting design.	Sensitive lighting required along western and northern boundary of development area.

Ecological Feature	Significance of effects	Mitigation / Compensation	Notes
Roosting bats (trees)	N/A Compensation and Precautionary Approach	Sensitive lighting design.	Sensitive lighting along woodland edge
Other bats (commuting and foraging)	Precautionary Approach	Sensitive lighting design.	Sensitive lighting required along western and northern boundary of development area.
Birds	N/a Precautionary only	Timing of scrub and tree removal works to avoid nesting bird season, or supervision of hedgerow removal under ECoW.	Scrub needs to be removed.
Reptiles and amphibians	N/a Precautionary only	Sensitive working methods - directional staged vegetation clearance.	
Invasive species	N/a Precautionary only	Leave in situ in ground if possible or if needed removed by hand digging and leave to decompose on site in designated area.	Spanish bluebells.

2.5 Development Proposals

- 2.1 The preliminary development proposals comprise the construction of 6 residential dwellings with associated access and green space, as shown in Figure 2.
- 2.2 An ecological buffer has been included in the design along the eastern boundary of the site and along the mature woodland along the north of the site. There will be areas of native scrub planted within the green open spaces and a drainage attenuation pond.
- 2.3 In the southern section (Figure 3) three silver birch (*Betula pendula*) trees and will be planted.

Figure 2 Landscape proposals Rawlence Road design v06.5-page-002

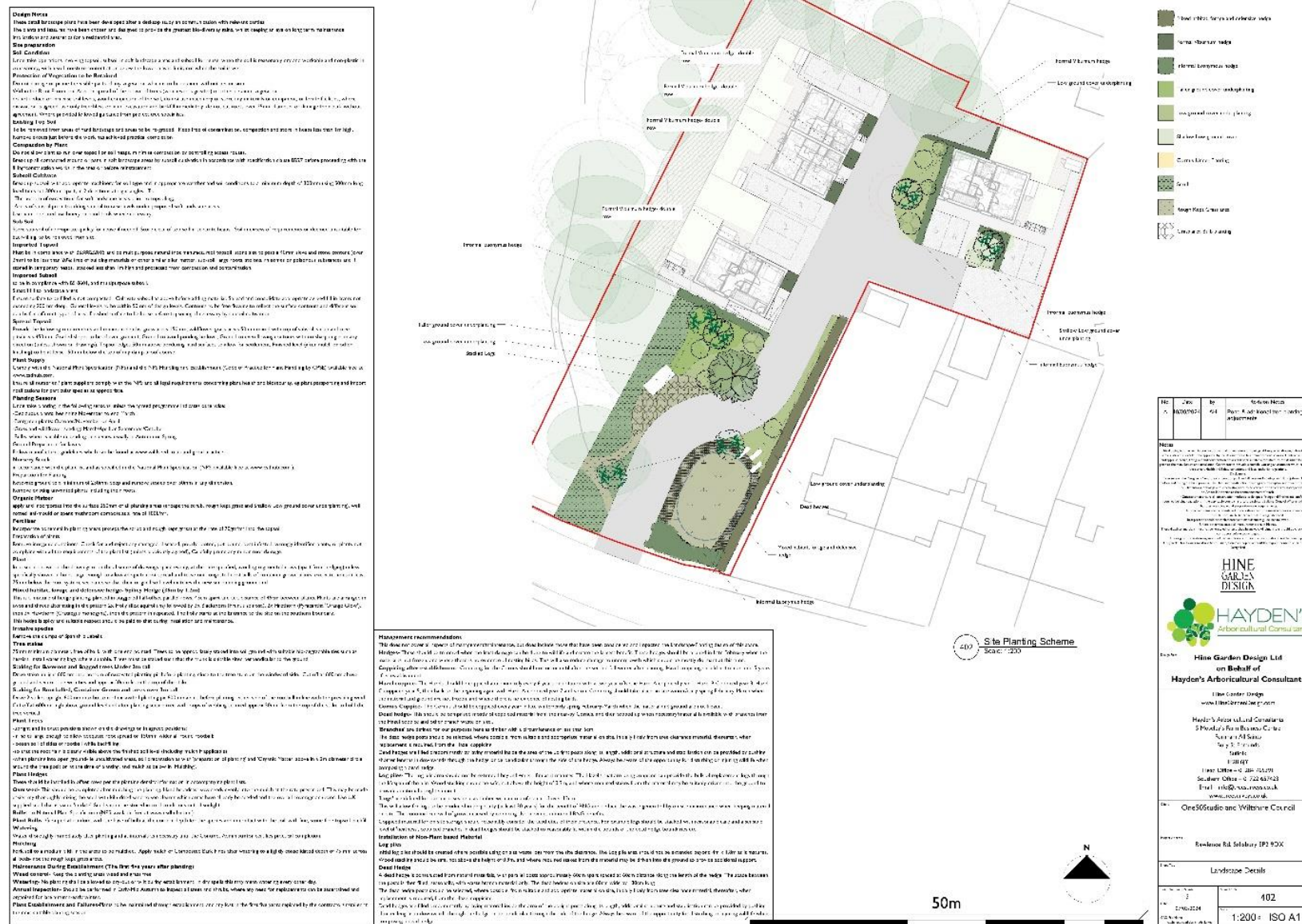


Figure 3 Landscape proposals Rawlence Road design v06.5-page-003

Design Objectives
These landscape proposals have been developed after a design study to achieve a series of objectives and to meet the needs of the community. The proposals are based on the following objectives:

Site Preparation
The site is a greenfield site and the landscape proposals are based on the following objectives:

Plant Selection
The plant selection is based on the following objectives:

Planting Details
The planting details are based on the following objectives:

Planting Schedule
The planting schedule is based on the following objectives:

Planting Method
The planting method is based on the following objectives:

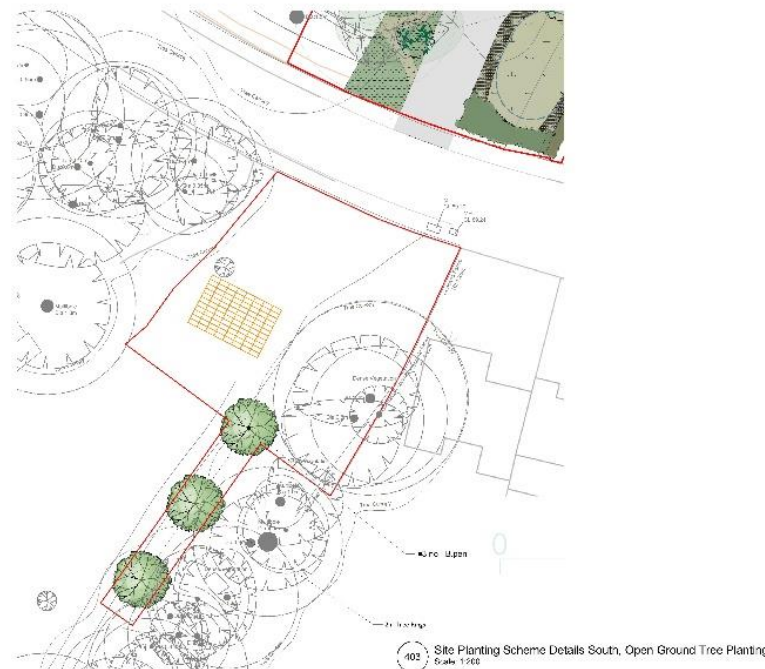
Planting Materials
The planting materials are based on the following objectives:

Planting Costs
The planting costs are based on the following objectives:

Planting Maintenance
The planting maintenance is based on the following objectives:

Planting Evaluation
The planting evaluation is based on the following objectives:

Planting Conclusion
The planting conclusion is based on the following objectives:



- 1. Broadleaved trees and shrubs
- 2. Coniferous trees
- 3. Palm trees
- 4. Climbing plants
- 5. Ground cover plants
- 6. Grasses
- 7. Shrubs
- 8. Trees
- 9. Climbing plants
- 10. Ground cover plants
- 11. Grasses
- 12. Shrubs
- 13. Trees
- 14. Climbing plants
- 15. Ground cover plants
- 16. Grasses
- 17. Shrubs
- 18. Trees
- 19. Climbing plants
- 20. Ground cover plants
- 21. Grasses
- 22. Shrubs
- 23. Trees
- 24. Climbing plants
- 25. Ground cover plants
- 26. Grasses
- 27. Shrubs
- 28. Trees
- 29. Climbing plants
- 30. Ground cover plants
- 31. Grasses
- 32. Shrubs
- 33. Trees
- 34. Climbing plants
- 35. Ground cover plants
- 36. Grasses
- 37. Shrubs
- 38. Trees
- 39. Climbing plants
- 40. Ground cover plants
- 41. Grasses
- 42. Shrubs
- 43. Trees
- 44. Climbing plants
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- 93. Trees
- 94. Climbing plants
- 95. Ground cover plants
- 96. Grasses
- 97. Shrubs
- 98. Trees
- 99. Climbing plants
- 100. Ground cover plants

No.	Code	Ref.	Notes
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2.6 Structure of the Report

2.6.1 The following sections are included within this report:

- Construction plan;
- Risk assessment and mitigation measures;
- Identification of Biodiversity Protection Zones;
- Method statements for protected species and habitats;
- General good practice mitigation measures; and
- Responsible persons and lines of communication.

3 CONSTRUCTION PLAN AND MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Construction Plan

3.1.1 The construction programme is anticipated to start in for January 2026 and last approximately 9-12 months. Should timings change, the mitigation measures detailed within the CEMP will be reviewed by the ECoW and the Developer will be informed of any necessary amendments.

3.1.2 The construction compound location is to be determined.

3.2 Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures

3.2.1 A summary of the key construction mitigation measures has been provided in Table 3.

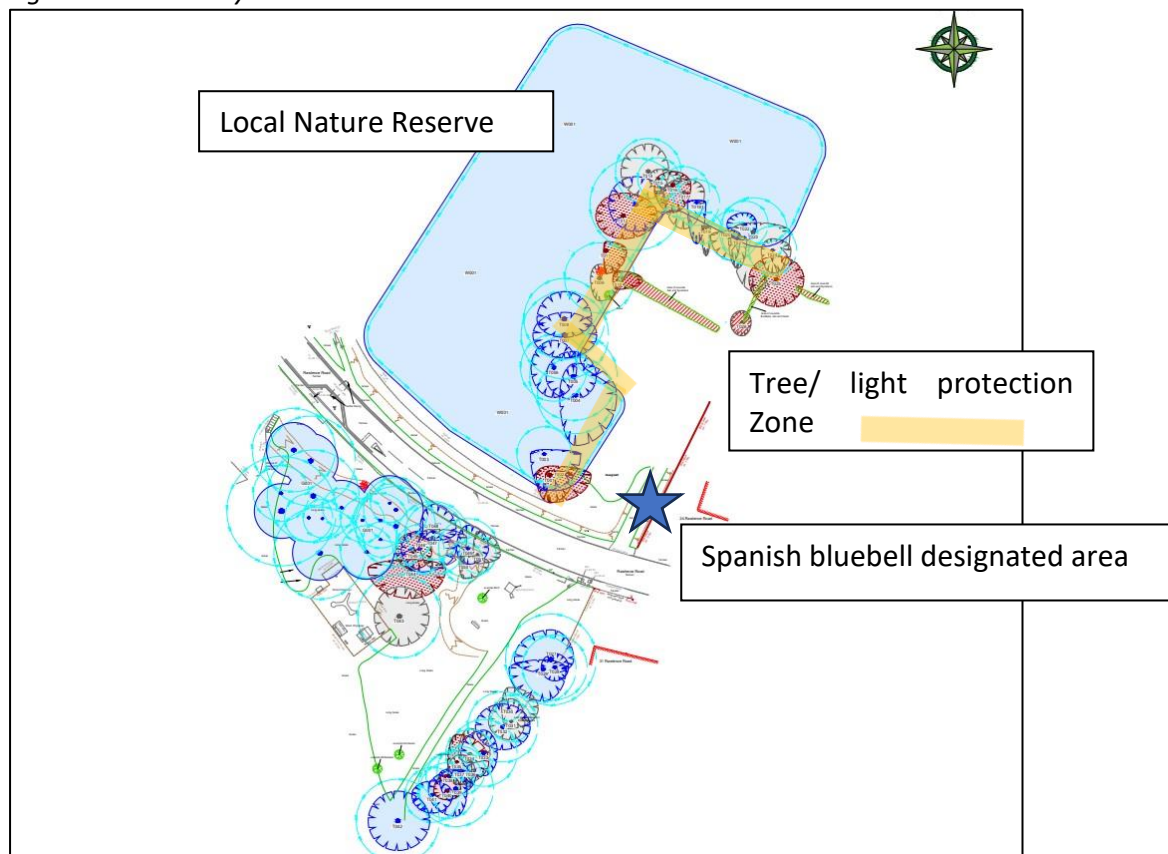
Table 3 Key construction mitigation measures

Ecological Feature	Risk Assessment of Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Bemerton Heath and Barnards Folly LNR	Damage to roots from construction activities such as vehicles driving over roots or machinery/ equipment being stored on roots Impacts through lighting of commuting corridor for nocturnal species such as badger and bats.	Full details and method statement in Section 3.4. Tree protection Plan as outlined in Plan - 10960-D-AIA - Rawlence Road, Salisbury - Rev A (See Appendix 2)
Retained boundary woodland	Damage to roots from construction activities such as vehicles driving over roots or machinery/ equipment being stored on roots	Full details and method statement in Section 3.4.
Badger (and hedgehog)	Injury or mortality of badgers or hedgehog using the site to commute and forage	Full details and method statement in Section 3.6.
Bats	Disturbance to foraging and commuting bats from construction lighting.	Full details and method statement in Section 3.5.
Roosting bats	Disturbance to roost feature or access and flight lines by bats.	Full details and method statement in Section 3.4.
Breeding birds	Accidental damage / disturbance / destruction of nests on site during site clearance	Full details and method statement in Section 3.7.
Reptiles and Amphibians	Potential injury or mortality of reptiles potentially present within scrub habitat during scrub removal.	Full details and method statement in Section 3.8.
Invasive Species	Risk of spread of invasive species to external sites.	Where possible to be left in situ or hand dig out and remove offsite. Section 3.9

3.3 Biodiversity Protection Zones

- 3.3.1 The location of designated site, the Biodiversity Protection Zone and designated area for composting Spanish bluebell are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4 Biodiversity Protection Zones



3.4 LNR Tree Protection

Before Construction

- 3.4.1 Root protection zones identified by the arboriculture report and marked out in line with the approved plan with tree protection fencing. The fencing will be marked as 'tree protection fencing' and contractors will be made aware of its presence.
- 3.4.2 Protective fencing should be erected before any materials or machinery are brought onto the whole or part of a site where a risk has been identified.

During Construction

- 3.4.3 Any damage to the tree protection fencing will be reported to the site manager, who will organise for it to be repaired. The fencing will be inspected every two weeks throughout the construction period by the site manager or designated persons.

3.5 Roosting and commuting bats

- 3.5.1 To avoid impacts on foraging and commuting bats present on site, the following precautions will be undertaken:
- No lighting required during construction will face onto the retained woodland boundaries (as these are bat commuting and foraging routes).
 - Any construction lighting required outside of daylight hours will not to face onto the trees or woodland boundaries onsite and will be subject to motion sensors to minimise disturbance to foraging/commuting bats.

3.6 Nocturnal Mammal Method Statement (hedgehog/badger)

- 3.6.1 The measures detailed within this section will allow the protection of species including bat and badger during the construction period.
- A pre-construction badger check will be carried out by a Suitably Qualified Ecologist (SQE) no more than 28 days prior to the start of works on site. The results of all pre-commencement checks will be reported to the Local Planning Authority Ecologist by use of a site note, alongside any potential proposals to address further mitigation requirements that may arise.
 - No construction lighting will be used along woodland boundaries. Any necessary security lighting will be directional to limit light spill and either subject to motion sensors or be switched on for limited times to provide dark periods, allowing bats and badgers to continue to forage and commute across the south of the site.

3.7 Bird Method Statement

- 3.7.1 To avoid impacts on birds present on site, the following precautions will be undertaken:
- Any hedgerow removal both during and post-construction should be undertaken outside the breeding bird season (March to August inclusive) or following a precautionary nesting bird survey by a SQE to ensure compliance with legal obligations.
 - If active bird nests are identified during the survey, a buffer zone should be set up by the SQE around the nest until all young birds have fledged and left the area.

3.8 Reptile and Amphibians

3.8.1 In order to avoid impacts on reptiles present on site, the following precautions will be undertaken:

- Vegetation will be cut to ~30cm using hand tools and directionally to flush any animals towards the woodland to the west and the area will be searched by the SQE.
- Vegetation will then be cut to ground level and removed, to ensure no refugia are created for reptiles or amphibians.
- If reptile or amphibian is identified during the works, it will be sensitively moved to an area away from the works area, such as the retained hedgerow along the south boundary of the site. Appropriate storage of materials onsite during construction to avoid creating refugia for reptiles.

3.9 Invasive Species

3.9.1 Where possible to population of Spanish bluebells should be left undisturbed in situ. If this is not possible then the following will be required:

- Hand-dig when small population present, ensuring that all biomass including bulbs collected.
- May also require a number of years of mechanical cutting to exhaust seed and bulb bank in wider subsurface environment.
- Let insitu in site if possible otherwise removed to designated area on site to decompose.

3.10 General Good Practice Mitigation Measures

3.10.1 The following section details general good practise measures which will be adopted during the construction process. It will be the responsibility of the site manager to ensure that all staff are inducted and made aware of these recommendations.

Dust generation

3.10.2 Generation of dust will be mitigated by wetting down and/or the use of screening if appropriate. This will avoid dust deposition on sensitive habitats such as the unnamed watercourse on the northern boundary.

Excavations, trenches and pipework

3.10.3 The trenches/pits/ open pipework will be inspected each morning to ensure no badgers or other species have been trapped.

Contractor materials and hazardous waste

- 3.10.4 All chemicals and hazardous materials and waste will be stored in-line with best practice guidelines, ensuring they are secure and cannot be accessed by roaming animals.

Sympathetic working practices

- 3.10.5 Avoid creating potential refuges. Keep the site tidy and store materials off the ground, for example on pallets where possible, to avoid protected species utilising crevices.
- 3.10.6 Store materials away from areas of retained vegetation which are considered suitable for reptiles (scrub).
- 3.10.7 Should it be necessary to store materials such as topsoil on site then the stockpile should be smoothed to prevent access by faunal species into potential cavities.
- 3.10.8 Staff should simply demonstrate awareness when working and moving materials. Should an animal be found, it should be gently moved, for example in a clean bucket, to a suitable location within habitat well away from the working area.

Warning signs

- 3.10.9 Warning signs will be fixed securely in appropriate locations (e.g. next to sensitive features – the LNR woodland and tree and light protection zone) and will explain to construction site personnel why certain areas or features are being protected for part or for the whole duration of the development. They will be written in plain language and will be large enough to be visible and clearly legible from the cab of any construction machinery that might be operating in close proximity. Lost or damaged signs will be replaced at the earliest possible opportunity.

4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION

4.1 Toolbox Talk

4.1.1 The Lead Contractor, and other supervisors as deemed appropriate, will be given a toolbox talk by the appointed ECoW.

4.1.2 This will comprise:

- The legal protection afforded to protected species;
- The precautionary methods of working (outlined in this document);
- Contractors will be made aware of the sensitive habitats on site; and
- The procedures to follow in the event that any protected species are discovered during the works.

4.1.3 It will be the responsibility of the Lead Contractor to ensure that all site operatives, including sub-contractors are informed of the CEMP. Site inductions will contain details on the ecologically sensitive areas present on site. The purpose of protective fencing, wildlife exclusion barriers and warning signs, and the potential consequences of removing or damaging them, will be explained to all site personnel during the toolbox talk.

4.2 Review of the CEMP

4.2.1 The CEMP will be regularly reviewed throughout the construction/ implementation process to monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures and to comply with legal and planning requirements where appropriate. This will be undertaken by the Lead Contractor who will engage the SQE where required.

4.2.2 Records will be maintained, and environmental procedures will be reviewed regularly, to identify and report issues to site managers and the project team, identifying remedial action where necessary.

4.2.3 Records will include the results of monitoring the implementation success of mitigation methods where required.

REFERENCES

BSI Standards Institution (2013) BS 42020:2013 BSI Standards Publication. Biodiversity — Code of practice for planning and development.

CIEEM (2017^a) *Guidelines on Ecological Report Writing*. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), Winchester.

Ethos Environmental Planning (2024) *Ecological Impact Assessment*. Rawlence Road, Salisbury.

Ethos Environmental Planning (2024) *Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment* Rawlence Road, Salisbury.

Haydens (2024) Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69> [Accessed 13th November 2023]

APPENDIX 1 PROTECTED SPECIES LEGISLATION

A.1 Bats

All British bats are fully protected under Section 9 Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and amendments. Bat species are fully protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. In addition, they are protected under the Berne Convention; they are given migratory species protection within the Bonn Convention.

Regulation 43 (1) of The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation 2017 makes it an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill any species of bat;
- deliberately disturb any species of bat;
- damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of any species of bat.

It is an offence to disturb any bat roosting site, whether the bats are there or not. Under Regulations 43 (2) disturbance includes in particular any disturbance which is likely:

- To impair their ability
 - to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or
 - in the case of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
- To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

Presence of bats does not necessarily mean that development cannot go ahead, but that with suitable, approved mitigation, exemptions can be granted from the protection afforded to bats under regulation 43 by means of a licence. Natural England (NE) is the appropriate authority for determining licence applications for works associated with developments affecting bats, including demolition of their roost sites. In cases where licences are required, certain conditions have to be met to satisfy Natural England. Before the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO), in this case NE, can issue a licence to permit otherwise prohibited acts three tests have to be satisfied under the requirement of Regulation 55. These are:

1. Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest [Reg 55(2)(e)];
2. No Satisfactory Alternative [Reg 55(9)(a)];
3. Maintenance of Favourable Conservation Status [Reg 55(9)(b)].

In order to meet the tests, SNCO usually expects the planning position to be fully resolved as this is necessary to satisfy tests 1 and 2. Full planning permission, if applicable, will need to have been granted and any conditions relating to bats fully discharged. ahead of any licence application to the SNCO. The LPA have a legal duty under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, to assess whether the application is likely to meet the Three Tests

and therefore the requirements for Natural England licensing, prior to determination of an application The Licence application process may take two months before a licence is issued. Planning Permission and granting of a bat licence are separate legal functions. Therefore receiving planning permission from the Local Authority is no guarantee that the SNCO will issue a derogation licence.

A.2 Badger

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 is based primarily on the need to protect badgers from baiting and deliberate harm or injury. It also contains restrictions that apply more widely and it is important for developers to know how this may affect their work. All the following are criminal offences:

- to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger;
- to attempt to do so; or
- to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett.

Sett interference includes damaging or destroying a sett, obstructing access to a sett, and disturbing a badger whilst it is occupying a sett. It is not illegal, and therefore a licence is not required, to carry out disturbing activities in the vicinity of a sett if no badger is disturbed and the sett is not damaged or obstructed.

Development should not be permitted unless it is possible to take steps to ensure the survival of the badgers in their existing range and at the same population status, with provision of adequate alternative habitats if setts and foraging areas are destroyed. Natural England will normally only issue a licence after detailed planning permission has been granted, where applicable, so that there is no conflict with the planning process.

Before the planning application is determined, the local planning authority should request a detailed ecological survey/report and developers should be prepared to provide the following information:

- The numbers and status of badger setts and foraging areas that are affected by the proposal;
- the impact that the proposal is likely to have on badgers and what can be done by way of mitigation;
- judgment on whether the impact is necessary or acceptable; and
- a recommendation on whether a licence will be required.

A badger survey usually requires assessment of the site and a 30-50m buffer area as tunnels can extend up to 20m from sett entrances. As badgers are not a European Protected species the Three Test do not need to be applied, however Planning Permission and badger licensing are separate legal functions. Thus receiving planning permission from the Local Authority is no guarantee that development operations will not breach the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. Similarly planning permission does not guarantee that a badger licence will be granted.

A.3 Birds

All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and cannot be killed or taken, their nests and eggs taken, damaged or destroyed while their nest is in use or being built. It also prohibits or controls certain methods of killing or taking except under licence. Other activities that are prohibited include possession and sale. Activities such as killing or taking birds (including relocating) which would otherwise be illegal can be carried out under licence where there is suitable justification and the issue cannot be resolved by alternative means.

Specially protected or Schedule 1 birds receive full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Part I birds are protected at all times, Part II during the close season only. In addition to the protection from killing or taking that all birds, their nests and eggs have under the Act, Schedule 1 birds and their young must not be disturbed at the nest.

A.4 Reptiles

All reptile species in Great Britain receive some legal protection from legislation in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and the two rarest species are afforded additional protection by European law (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017). Both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Habitat Regulations 1994 provide mechanisms to protect species, their habitats and sites occupied by the species.

The two European protected species, **Sand lizards** (*Lacerta agilis*) and **Smooth snakes** (*Coronella austriaca*), receive all elements of protection in Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017:

These pieces of legislation prohibits the following on any of the above species:

- Deliberately or intentionally killing and capturing (taking) or intentional injuring.
- Deliberately disturbing
- Deliberately taking or destroying eggs
- Damaging or destroying a breeding site or resting place or intentionally damaging a place used for shelter or protection.
- Intentionally obstructing access to a place used for shelter; and keeping, transporting, selling or exchanging; offering for sale or advertising.

Under Regulations 43 (2) (The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017) disturbance includes in particular any disturbance which is likely:

- To impair their ability
 - to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or
 - in the case of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
- To affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

Species that receive protection against intentional killing, injuring and sale only from Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): **Slow-worm** (*Anguis fragilis*), **Common lizard** (*Lacerta vivipara*), **Adder** (*Vipera berus*) and **Grass snake** (*Natrix natrix*).

Both the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 apply to all life stages of the protected species: i.e. eggs and spawn, larvae, juveniles and adults are all protected.

APPENDIX 2 TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Figure 5 Tree Protection Plan

