

Construction Ecological Management Plan and Ecological Enhancement Plan

Survey site: 41B Main Street, West Wiltshire Trading Estate, Westbury BA13 4JU

Client: Matt Thorne

Date: 20/03/2026

Project:

This report is prepared to inform a planning application with **Wiltshire Council**. The proposal is described as: *Replacement of existing light industrial unit with new two storey light industrial unit and external landscaping.*

Planning Application Number:

PL/2026/00638

Introduction

This Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP) and Ecological Enhancement and Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared for the above-named client to outline measures to be implemented during works at the above named site.

The purpose of this plan is to ensure the protection and mitigation of ecological receptors, adhere to best practices and industry standards, and provide adequate supervision by licensed professionals. The CEMP/EMP also outlines the management frameworks required for the planning and implementation of construction activities that comply with legislation and the environmental commitments.

The below table provides the wider ecological context of the site and details any associated planning conditions.

Site Context and Landscape History
The site is located within an established industrial estate and is centred on National Grid Reference ST85395265. It comprises a small parcel of developed land (approximately 0.15ha), consisting predominantly of hardstanding, buildings, and associated infrastructure. The site includes a single-storey structure proposed for demolition and a two-storey unit to be retained, with surrounding land used for parking and storage. The wider landscape is characterised by industrial and urban land uses, with industrial units extending in all directions. Storridge Road forms the southern boundary of the site. Despite the urban context, areas of ecological interest are present nearby, including a parcel of broadleaf woodland and a pond approximately 15–20m to the southeast, as well as Biss Brook located approximately 116m to the southwest. Scattered trees and small areas of vegetation are also present adjacent to the site boundaries, particularly to the west. The site has been subject to ecological assessment to inform the proposed development. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was undertaken by Annabel Sharpe BSc (Hons) in January 2025. This assessment included a desk study and site survey to establish baseline ecological conditions and identify the potential for protected and notable species.

No additional protected species surveys or ecological assessments have been undertaken for the current phase of works beyond the PEA. The findings of this assessment have informed the recommendations and mitigation measures set out within this report.

Expected Planning Conditions as Recommended via Planning Consultation Response

<i>Condition 1</i>	Enhancements for Biodiversity Prior to the commencement of any works, including vegetation removal and demolition, details of the number, design and locations of ecological enhancements – such as a sparrow terrace – shall be submitted to the local authority for approval. The approved details shall be implemented before occupation of the final works. REASON: To provide mitigation/enhancement for biodiversity
<i>Condition 2</i>	Construction Method Statement No development shall commence on site (including any vegetation removal or works to existing structures), until a Construction Method Statement has been submitted to, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Construction Method Statement shall include all precautionary measures to be implemented during the construction period, for the protection of sensitive habitats and species known to be present within or adjacent the site, with reference to the surrounding woodland, pond and watercourse, as well as nesting birds and bats. The development shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved Construction Method Statement. REASON: To ensure adequate protection, mitigation and compensation for protected species and priority habitats throughout the construction period.

The below table describes the ecological baseline conditions on site.

Ecological Background Information
Detailed using desk study and site survey.
Habitats identified at the site include: • Developed land / sealed surface • Buildings • Built linear features This does not include habitats identified outside of the development boundary, within the wider site landscape. Habitats present in the wider landscape include: • Broadleaf woodland • Pond habitat • Scattered trees • Small areas of scrub / shrub vegetation • Watercourse habitat associated with Biss Brook Value for protected species on and adjacent to the site includes the following: • Birds – There is limited nesting habitat within the site itself. However, the shrubs and trees immediately adjacent to the western boundary provide some nesting opportunities for common bird species. The wider surrounding vegetation also increases the likelihood of nesting birds being present nearby during the breeding season. • Bats – The building proposed for demolition was assessed as having negligible suitability for roosting bats, and no suitable roosting features were identified within the adjacent trees. The wider site context, including nearby trees, woodland, pond habitat and linear vegetated features, offers some value for foraging and commuting bats. • Reptiles – The site itself is of negligible value for reptiles due to the absence of suitable habitat such as rough grassland, scrub or refugia. The pond and woodland area to the southeast may provide some suitability in the wider landscape, although connectivity to the site is limited by the surrounding industrial estate and roads. • Amphibians – The site is of negligible suitability for amphibians due to the absence of vegetation and refugia within the works area. Several ponds are located within 500m of the site, including one approximately 70m to the southeast, although the site is

separated from these habitats by buildings, roads and other hardstanding, which reduces connectivity. Great crested newts are considered unlikely to be present within the development area.

- **Badgers** – The site is unsuitable for badgers due to the absence of suitable sett-building habitat and limited foraging opportunities. The surrounding hardstanding, fencing and industrial land uses further reduce the likelihood of badger presence within the site.
- **Riparian mammals** – The site does not contain or connect directly to any watercourse habitat. The nearest watercourse is Biss Brook, located approximately 116m southwest of the site. Given the separation distance and lack of suitable habitat within the site, otter and water vole are considered unlikely to be affected by the proposals.
- **Other terrestrial mammals** – The shrubs adjacent to the western boundary provide a small amount of sheltering habitat for species such as hedgehog. While the site itself offers very limited ecological value for terrestrial mammals, individuals may occasionally be present within adjacent habitats.

The following tables detail the proposed mitigation, habitat creation and biodiversity enhancement measures for the development as well as management requirements to ensure the longevity of these measures. as detailed in the PEAPRA. These include further details of the habitats on site and the impacts of the development upon them and will be read in conjunction with this document.

Scope

This CEMP/EMP outlines construction and ecological measures for the following works: *Replacement of existing light industrial unit with new two storey light industrial unit and external landscaping.*

Aims and Objectives

This report aims to identify key stakeholder requirements, ensure compliance by all stakeholders with all relevant legislation, minimise potential adverse effects on the environment and protected/notable species during construction, and provide site specific methods to avoid, minimise and mitigate construction effects on the environment and protected/notable species and to provide ecological and biodiversity enhancement measures for the site and include a management strategy in order to achieve long-term success and improvements.

Work Schedules and Ecological Presence

Work schedules will be developed by the client to ensure activities with specific timing requirements are carried out in a manner that minimises harm to ecological receptors. These schedules will be provided to all relevant personnel and contractors involved in the project. The following measures will be implemented:

Ecological Clerk of Works

Given the low ecological value of the site, a full-time Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) is not anticipated to be required. However, a suitably qualified ecologist will be available on an advisory basis as required.

In the event that protected species are encountered during works, all activities in the immediate area will cease and a suitably licensed ecologist will be contacted for further advice prior to works recommencing.

Persons Responsible and Lines of Communication

A Development Biodiversity Champion will be appointed for the construction phase of the development. This role will typically be undertaken by the Site Manager, Main Contractor, or another suitably experienced individual with responsibility for site operations. The Biodiversity Champion will be responsible for ensuring that all measures outlined within the approved CEMP/EMP are implemented on site. This includes delivering a toolbox talk to all relevant personnel prior to the commencement of works and ensuring that ecological mitigation and enhancement measures are carried out in accordance with this document. Any queries relating to ecological mitigation or unexpected ecological issues will be directed to the project ecologist. Ongoing communication will be maintained between the Biodiversity Champion and the project ecologist, as required, to ensure that mitigation measures are correctly implemented and that impacts to ecological receptors are minimised. The Biodiversity Champion will also be responsible for ensuring that all biodiversity enhancement measures are installed in accordance with the approved details prior to completion of the development. The project ecologist's contact details are provided on the title page of this report. It is recommended that the Biodiversity Champion notifies the project ecologist of the Construction Ecological Management Plan and Ecological Enhancement Plan

commencement of works and provides updates where necessary. A suitably qualified ecologist will be available on an advisory basis throughout the construction phase. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed if required, for example in the event of unexpected ecological constraints or where supervision is deemed necessary.

The following key personnel are responsible for the management and implementation of works in accordance with the CEMP/EMP:

- **Site Manager (to be confirmed prior to commencement):** Responsible for day-to-day site operations and ensuring compliance with this plan.
- **Main Contractor (to be confirmed prior to commencement):** Responsible for undertaking works in accordance with ecological requirements and best practice.
- **Site Owner:** Responsible for ensuring overall compliance with planning conditions and that sufficient resources are in place to implement this plan.

Table 2- Construction and Ecological mitigation measures

Ecological Mitigation Measures	This table includes any measure required to obtain or comply with planning permission or other consent and to comply with legislation.
Ecological Protection Areas and Buffer Zones	
There are no designated ecological protection areas within the development footprint. However, adjacent habitats, including trees and shrub vegetation along the site boundaries, as well as nearby off-site habitats (including the pond, woodland and watercourse), will be protected from indirect impacts during construction. To minimise disturbance and accidental damage: • No materials, plant, or machinery will be stored within or immediately adjacent to retained vegetation. • Construction activities will be confined to the defined working area. • Care will be taken to avoid encroachment into adjacent habitats during all phases of works. These measures will ensure that surrounding ecological features are safeguarded throughout the construction period.	
Tree Protection	
Trees adjacent to the western boundary of the site will be retained and protected throughout the construction phase in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations</i>. No direct impacts to notable habitats are anticipated as a result of the proposed development, as works will be undertaken within the existing hardstanding footprint. However, due to the proximity of retained trees, there is a risk of indirect impacts, including damage to roots and overhanging branches. To mitigate these risks: • Construction activities will be confined to the existing footprint wherever possible to avoid additional root compaction. • No excavation, trenching, or storage of materials will take place within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees. • If excavation is required, works will be undertaken with care to avoid damage to tree roots.	

- Any pruning of overhanging branches required to facilitate the development will be kept to the minimum necessary and undertaken sensitively.

These measures will ensure that adjacent trees are protected throughout the development. A fencing specification is included within **Figure 1** below. Appropriate signage is to be included on the fencing in order to ensure that fences are not moved after establishing. As shown in **Figure 2**

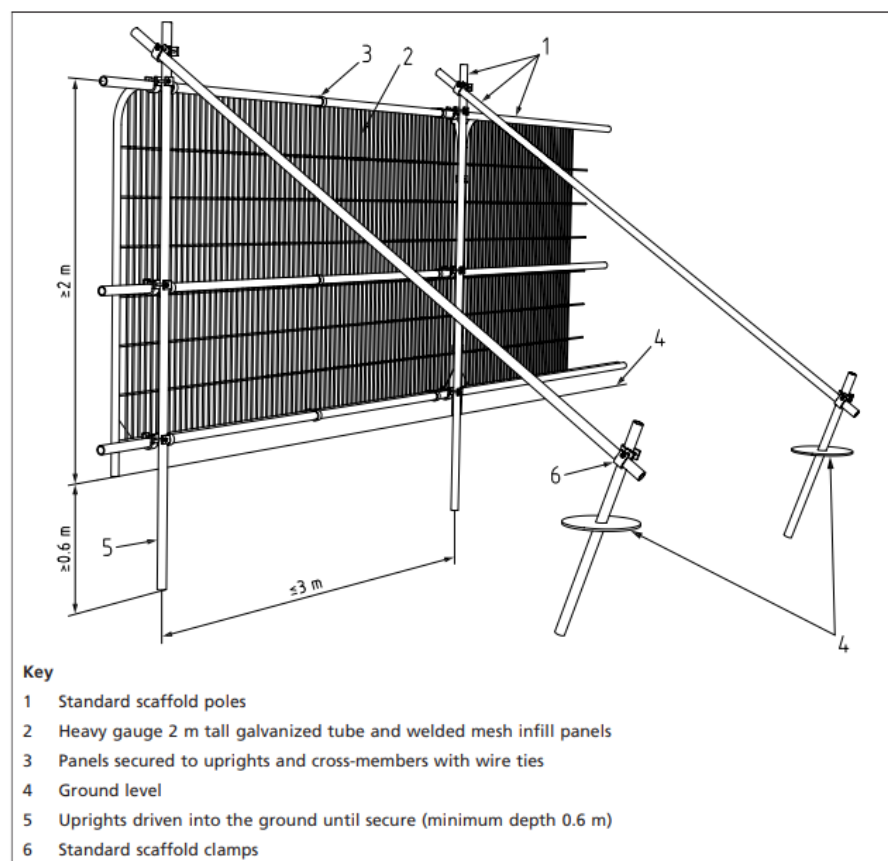


Figure 1: Default protective barrier specification (British Standards Institute 2012).



Figure 2 Appropriate signed to attached to root protection zone fencing- Source- www.Safetysignsandnotices.co.uk

Construction measures	
Pollution Prevention	
Risk	Construction activities, including demolition and building works, have the potential to generate dust, surface water runoff, and accidental spills, which could adversely affect nearby sensitive habitats. These include a pond and associated woodland located approximately 15–35m to the south/southeast of the site, and Biss Brook located approximately 116–150m to the southwest.
Statutory Compliance	To limit impacts of pollution resulting from the construction phase of the development, construction works must be completed in accordance with current statutory guidelines relating to pollution prevention (Environmental Agency 2016). Furthermore, although withdrawn in 2015, pollution prevention guidelines detailed within guidance document: <i>PPG6: Working at Construction and Demolition Sites</i> (Environment Agency 2010) remain

	applicable to the site. Considering both the relevant statutory requirements and best practice measures detailed within guidance document PPG6, the below mitigation prescriptions are considered suitable to mitigate impacts of pollution during the construction phase of the development. The allocated Biodiversity Champion will be responsible for ensuring the below mitigation recommendations are undertaken successfully during the works.
<i>Buffer from construction activities (Waterbodies and watercourses)</i>	Where practicable, a buffer will be maintained between construction activities and nearby sensitive habitats, including the pond, woodland and Biss Brook watercourse during the construction phase in accordance with current guidelines (Environmental Agency 2016). If a 10m buffer cannot be retained, then secondary containment measures must be put in place in this area to prevent pollution for both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Secondary measures implemented within 10m must comprise the use of a secondary containment system such as the construction of an impermeable bund or the use of drip trays. Secondary containment systems must be implemented in accordance with current guidance published by the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) within guidance document <i>C736F: Containment systems for the prevention of Pollution</i> (CIRIA 2014).
<i>Materials Storage and Surface Water Runoff</i>	It is recommended that the Biodiversity Champion ensures that: • No stockpiles are created on exposed ground areas and ensure that all materials and chemicals are stored securely and safely on site in accordance with current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations (HSE 2002). • Stockpiles are located as far away as possible from sensitive habitats and draining routes, and on level ground to prevent any accidental run-off. • Contaminated materials, chemicals, and other hazardous substances must be stored on an impermeable surface, in a bunded area, within any area of the site.

	• All chemicals and hazardous substances are stored away from areas where there is heightened risk of damage from impact or collision such as site traffic. • All chemicals and hazardous substances are labelled, containers are sealed when not in use and inspected regularly and fit for purpose. • Any damaged or old containers are replaced in line with the duty of care requirements. Note such containers may be considered hazardous waste. • Staff are trained in use of spill kits and emergency procedures. • Ensure there is a designated 'responsible person' on site at all times. • Lock storage facilities when not in use.
<i>Site Drainage</i>	It is recommended that the Biodiversity Champion ensures that: • Pollution risks are identified pre-construction. • Pollutants are prevented from entering drains where possible. • If any pollutant enters a drain, immediately stop the pollution with a physical block, stop the activity causing the pollution, then notify the Environment Agency for surface water drains or the local sewerage provider for foul water drains. If there's a spill, accident, or emergency, try and prevent pollutants entering the drains. • Report all pollution incidents to site management and the Environment Agency. • Inspect drains and protection measures frequently and maintain them during the construction activity. Well maintained drains will also reduce risks of flooding and subsequent surface water run-off. • As a last resort, should any pollutants be required to enter the drainage system on site, permission from Environment Agency or the local sewerage provider must be sought before discharging anything other

	than clean uncontaminated surface water to a drain and other surface waters or groundwater. Apply for permission early, as authorisation can take up to four months.
<i>Airborne particle suppression</i>	It is recommended that the Biodiversity Champion ensures that: • Effective water suppression is used during demolition operations. Handheld sprays are more effective than hoses attached to equipment as the water can be directed to where it is needed. In addition, high volume water suppression systems, manually controlled, can produce fine water droplets that effectively bring the dust particles to the ground. • Avoid explosive blasting, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives. • Bag and remove any biological debris or damp down such material before demolition. • Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance. • Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary. • Avoid the use of petrol- or diesel-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery power where possible. • Only use cutting, grinding, or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction. • Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/ particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate. • Use enclosed shuts and conveyors and covered skips.
<i>Noise</i>	The Biodiversity Champion must ensure that noise levels are kept to a minimum in accordance with best practice as defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974 to avoid unacceptable levels of noise and vibrations. Further guidance can be found in British Standard 5228-1:2009. Such measures applicable to the proposed development

primarily include agreed working hours limiting night work, using the quietest equipment and plant available, shutting down equipment when not in use, and completing deliveries during working hours only. Most notably, prescriptions as to limit noise of plant machinery as detailed within **Table B.1** within the code of practice for noise control (British Standards Institution, 2014) is likely to have the most significant impact during construction activity. Table B.1 is shown below.

Table B.1 Methods of reducing noise levels from construction plant

Plant	Noise reduction of plant			Alternative plant
	Source of noise	Possible remedies (to be discussed with machine manufacturers)	A-weighted sound reduction dB	
Hammer drive piling equipment	Pneumatic/diesel hammer or steam winch vibrator driver	Enclose hammer head and top of pile in acoustic screen	5 to 10	Bored piling Vibratory system
	Sheet pile	Acoustically dampen sheet steel piles to reduce levels of resonant vibration		Drop hammer completely enclosed in box with opening at top for crane access
	Impact on pile	Use resilient pad (dolly) between pile and hammer head. Packing needs to be kept in good condition		Steel jacket completely enclosing drop hammer with dolly and polystyrene chips fed to impact surface to dissipate energy
	Cranes cables, pile guides and attachments	Careful alignment of pile and rig		Pressed-in piling which generates its driving force from the frictional restraint of other piles
	Power units or base machine	Fix more efficient sound reduction equipment or exhaust. Acoustically dampen panels and covers. When intended by the manufacturer, engine panels need to be kept closed. Use acoustic screens when possible		
Earth-moving plant: • bulldozer • compactor • crane • dump truck • dumper • excavator • grader • loader • scraper	Engine	Fit more efficient exhaust sound reduction equipment Manufacturers' enclosure panels need to be kept closed	5 to 10	Alternative super silenced plant might be available. Consult manufacturers for details

Table B.1 Methods of reducing noise levels from construction plant (<i>continued</i>)				
Plant	Noise reduction of plant			Alternative plant
	Source of noise	Possible remedies (to be discussed with machine manufacturers)	A-weighted sound reduction dB	
Compressors and generators	Engine	Fit more efficient sound reduction equipment	Up to 10	Super silenced plant is available. Consult manufacturers for details Electric-powered compressors are available as opposed to diesel or petrol Sound-reduced compressor or generator can be used to supply several pieces of plant. Use centralized generator system
	Compressor or generator body shell	Acoustically dampen metal casing Manufacturers' enclosure panels need to be kept closed		
	Total machine	Erect acoustic screen between compressor or generator and noise-sensitive area. When possible, line of sight between top of machine and reception point needs to be obscured	Up to 10	
Pneumatic concrete breaker, rock drills and tools		Enclose compressor or generator in ventilated acoustic enclosure	Up to 20	Hydraulic and electric tools are available For large areas of concrete, machine designed to break concrete in bending can be used Thermic lance
	Tool	Fit suitably designed muffler or sound reduction equipment to reduce noise without impairing machine efficiency Ensure all leaks in air line are sealed	Up to 15	
	Bit	Use dampened bit to eliminate ringing		
	Total machine	Erect acoustic screen between compressor or generator and noise-sensitive area. When possible, line of sight between top of machine and reception point needs to be obscured	Up to 10	
Rotary drills, diamond drilling and boring		Enclose breaker or rock drill in portable or fixed acoustic enclosure with suitable ventilation	Up to 20	Thermic lance
	Drive motor and bit	Use machine inside acoustic shed with adequate ventilation	Up to 15	

	Table B.1 Methods of reducing noise levels from construction plant			
	Plant	Noise reduction of plant		Alternative plant
		Source of noise	Possible remedies (to be discussed with machine manufacturers)	A-weighted sound reduction dB
Hammer drive piling equipment	Pneumatic/diesel hammer or steam winch vibrator driver	Enclose hammer head and top of pile in acoustic screen	5 to 10	Bored piling Vibratory system
	Sheet pile	Acoustically dampen sheet steel piles to reduce levels of resonant vibration		Drop hammer completely enclosed in box with opening at top for crane access
	Impact on pile	Use resilient pad (dolly) between pile and hammer head. Packing needs to be kept in good condition		Steel jacket completely enclosing drop hammer with dolly and polystyrene chips fed to impact surface to dissipate energy
	Cranes cables, pile guides and attachments	Careful alignment of pile and rig		Pressed-in piling which generates its driving force from the frictional restraint of other piles
	Power units or base machine	Fix more efficient sound reduction equipment or exhaust. Acoustically dampen panels and covers. When intended by the manufacturer, engine panels need to be kept closed. Use acoustic screens when possible		
Earth-moving plant: • bulldozer • compactor • crane • dump truck • dumper • excavator • grader • loader • scraper	Engine	Fit more efficient exhaust sound reduction equipment Manufacturers' enclosure panels need to be kept closed	5 to 10	Alternative super silenced plant might be available. Consult manufacturers for details
Implementation of the Waste Hierarchy	The Biodiversity Champion must ensure that all construction activity is completed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy (Defra 2011) in an attempt to reduce the amount of waster produced during the construction phase of the development. As such, the construction phase must be completed in accordance with the below core principles: <i>In the first instance:</i>			

	• Re-use products and materials where possible. • Recycle and compost material resources where possible. • Attempt to recover energy from waste. <i>Where none of the above options offer an appropriate solution, waste disposal is the final option:</i> • Only transfer controlled waste to an “authorised person” (Waste Collection Authority, the holder of an Environmental Permit, Registered Water Carrier or Waste Disposal Authority). • Ensure that non-hazardous waste is transferred under a Waste Transfer Note which must be retained for two years. • Hazardous waste is moved under a waste consignment note that provides a clear description of the waste material. The consignment note must be retained for three years. • The waste is the responsibility of the company until it has been fully recovered or finally disposed of.
Wildlife Protection	
<i>Birds</i>	The site itself provides limited nesting habitat; however, adjacent shrubs and trees along the site boundaries offer some potential for nesting birds. As such, there is a risk that construction activities, including vegetation works and demolition, could result in the disturbance or destruction of active nests. All nesting birds, their eggs, and nests are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Vegetation clearance, building works, and any activities that may affect nesting birds will be undertaken outside of the core bird nesting season (1st March to 31st August inclusive), where possible.

	Where works cannot avoid this period, a nesting bird check will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist within 48 hours prior to the commencement of works. If active nests are identified: • Works will be halted in the immediate area; • An appropriate buffer (typically a minimum of 5m, depending on species) will be established; • The nest will be left undisturbed until the young have fledged. These measures will ensure compliance with legislation and minimise impacts to nesting birds. The buffer will need to be increased in the event of the presence of any Schedule 1 species as reckless disturbance as well of destruction of the nests of such species is an offence. Buffer zones regarding schedule 1 species are on a case-by-case, species-by-species basis and must be reflected accordingly.
<i>Bats</i>	Bat roosts are not expected to be directly impacted by the development but may be disturbed during commuting and foraging activities. A lighting strategy is provided later within the report. In the unlikely event that a bat or evidence of bats is discovered during works, all works will cease and a suitably qualified ecologist will be contacted.
<i>Badgers and other terrestrial mammals</i>	The following recommendations are given in order to mitigate against potential harm to hedgehogs, badgers and other mammalian fauna during the development works. • The work zone will be checked for wildlife prior to works commencing, with any fauna encouraged to move away via their own volition or transported by gloved hand to a suitable vegetated offsite area if this not be possible. This will only apply to smaller mammal species. Larger mammals such as badgers and foxes will not be transported by hand.

	• Any inadvertently injured wildlife will be taken to an appropriate local wildlife carer or vet. • Any trenches dug will ideally be backfilled before contractors leave. If this is not possible they will be covered at night or have a rough sawn plank placed in them to act as a ramp for any wildlife which may fall in. They must be checked for wildlife before backfilling. • Security lighting must be directed away from undergrowth and vegetated site boundaries. • Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development will be stored and disposed of correctly according to COSHH regulations.
Lighting Strategy	
The site is located within an established industrial area with existing levels of artificial lighting. While the site itself provides limited ecological value for bats, nearby habitats, including trees, woodland and a pond located approximately 15–35m from the site, may be used by commuting and foraging bats. Additional lighting associated with the development has the potential to increase light spill into these adjacent habitats and should therefore be carefully controlled. All external lighting will be designed and installed in accordance with current best practice guidance, including the Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note 08/18: <i>Bats and Artificial Lighting in the UK</i>. The following measures will be implemented to minimise impacts on bats and other nocturnal wildlife: • Lighting will be kept to the minimum required for safety and security; • Lighting will be directional and designed to avoid light spill onto adjacent habitats, including trees, woodland and the nearby pond; • Light sources will be positioned and angled away from site boundaries wherever practicable; • External lighting will be mounted at an appropriate height to reduce unnecessary light spread; • Warm white, low-intensity lighting will be used where practicable to reduce disturbance to wildlife; • Unnecessary lighting will be avoided, and lights will be switched off when not required;	

- Internal lighting will be managed to minimise light spill through windows and openings, where practicable.

These measures will ensure that the development does not result in significant adverse effects on bats or other light-sensitive species.

2.0 Habitat Creation and Biodiversity Enhancement Measures

Table 3 details the habitat creation and biodiversity enhancement measures for the site. These are also illustrated in **Appendix 3**.

Ecological/Biodiversity enhancement and management measures	This table includes any measure required to obtain or comply with planning permission, conditions ,or other consent and to comply with legislation.
Works	Specification
Bird Boxes	Overview To provide biodiversity enhancement, bird nesting features will be incorporated into the development. Risk • Boxes installed in unsuitable locations (height, orientation, protection) • Boxes left uncleaned from one season to the next, resulting in unhealthy conditions and/or rejection as a potential nesting site. • Boxes installed are made of materials that have a short lifespan or have a higher risk of predation- ie wood • Integrated boxes being installed incorrectly • Integrated boxes getting blocked at a later date. <i>Bird box specification:</i> • The recommended bird boxes will be constructed of woodcrete/ woodstone. Boxes of this construction are known to have minimal maintenance and have a lifespan of 25 years plus. • 1No. Schwelgler Sparrow Terrace (or similar) (see Figure 3) will be installed externally on the new building. This bird box type is designed to provide enhanced nesting opportunities for house sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>. House sparrows are

priority species listed on Section 41 of the NERC Act. However alternative species like tits will also utilise these boxes if sparrows are not present.

- The bird box will be positioned approximately 3m above ground level facing a northern elevation where they will be sheltered from prevailing wind, rain and strong sunlight.



Figure 3: 1No. Schwelgler Sparrow Terrace (image credit wildcare.co.uk)

Management:

The proposed bird boxes are designed to require no management or maintenance. Furthermore, preventing physical disturbance of bird boxes will increase the chances of occupation by nesting birds. However, it is recommended that the bird boxes are inspected annually for the first five years outside of the typical nesting bird season (March to September inclusive) following

	installation. External bird boxes must be replaced if they are damaged, removed, or have fallen from their recommended location. Internal bird boxes will not be blocked or removed.
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Compliance and Reporting

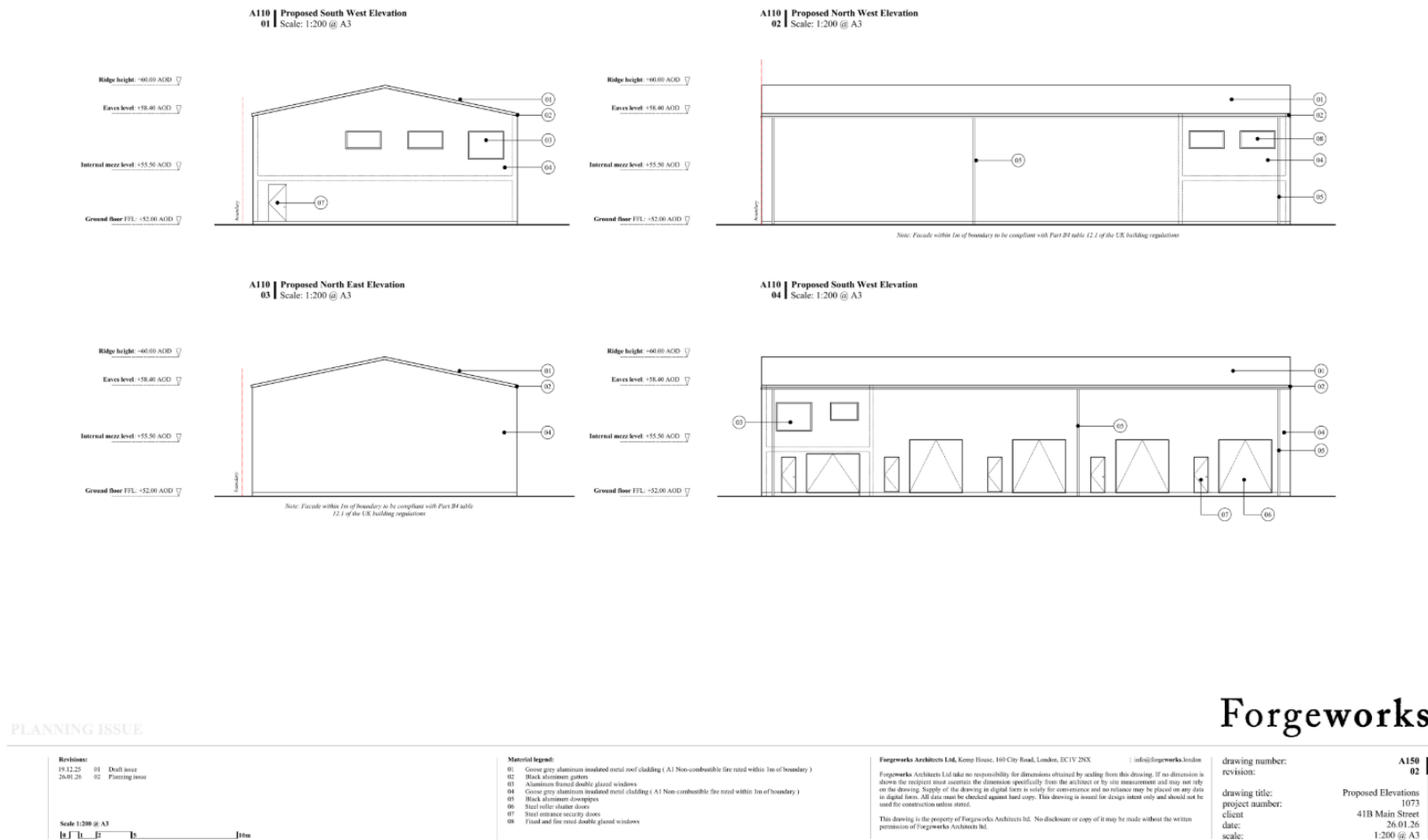
All works will be undertaken in accordance with the mitigation and enhancement measures set out within this CEMP/EMP and any requirements agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

The contractor and all site personnel will be required to comply with the measures detailed within this plan. Regular site checks will be undertaken to ensure compliance throughout the construction phase.

Any deviations or incidents that may affect ecological receptors will be immediately reported to the designated ecologist / Natural England. In the event that unexpected ecological issues arise, works will cease in the affected area and advice will be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist. Any necessary amendments to the CEMP/EMP will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

The CEMP/EMP will be reviewed as necessary during the construction phase to ensure it remains effective and appropriate to site conditions.

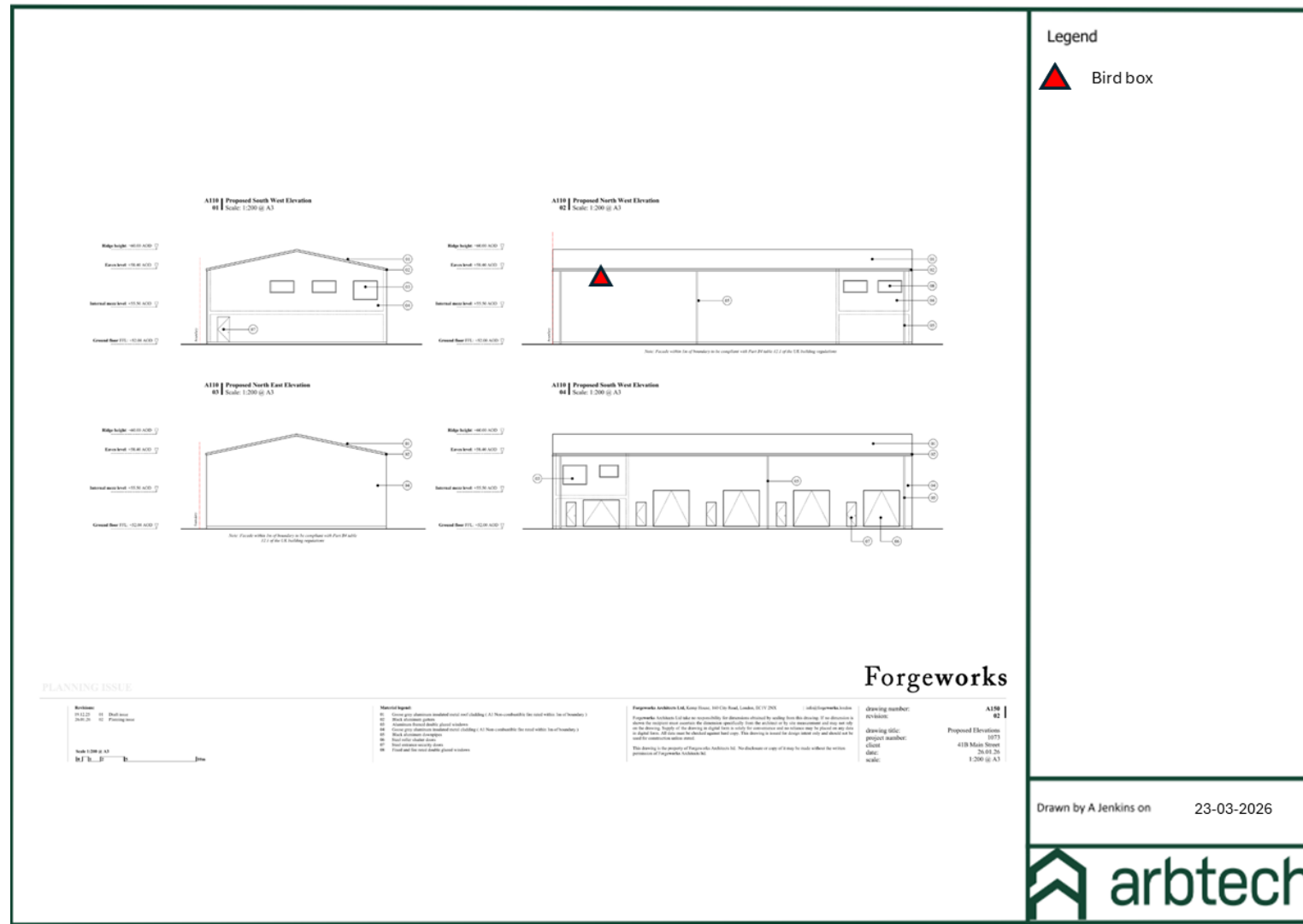
Construction Ecological Management Plan and Ecological Enhancement Plan



Appendix 2: Habitat Plan



Construction Ecological Management Plan and Ecological Enhancement Plan



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Status	Issue	Name	Date
Draft	0.1	Alexie Jenkins BSc (Hons), MRes, AMRSB, Consultant Ecologist	23/03/2026
Final	1.0	Alexie Jenkins BSc (Hons), MRes, AMRSB, Consultant Ecologist	23/03/2026