

LANDSCAPE ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT
PLAN

BRICKWORTH QUARRY SANDLAND
EXTENSION, WHITEPARISH, WILTSHIRE

By

stark ecology^{ltd}

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
ECOLOGICAL BASELINE	6
LEGISLATION	10
LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	14
SUMMARY OF ACTIONS – ANNUAL WORKS SCHEDULE	22
REFERENCES	23

Development Description

The development will entail the clearance of the central part of the Sandland parcel to make way for quarrying activities (see Figure 2). The grassland immediately to the south of the extraction area will also be cleared to allow for site access. Upon completion of extraction works, the site will be reinstated in accordance with the agreed restoration plan. All other habitat will be retained throughout.



Figure 2: Site plan and habitat map showing quarry extraction area (red hatching)

Planning Context

The full planning application for the quarrying works in the Sandland area is currently underway. This LEMP has been requested as part of the application to detail how site clearance and quarrying activities will be conducted with no negative impact upon retained ecological habitats and features.

Purpose of This Report

This report details a Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) to satisfy requirements from Wiltshire Council in preparation of the planning permission for

quarrying activities in the Sandland area. It sets out management measures to guide the implementation of development proposals. The measures described will also support compliance with applicable nature conservation legislation during development of the site.

This LEMP has been informed by the following documents, which should be referred to in conjunction with this report:

- Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement. Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire, Phase 9 – Sandland. Wessex Woodland Management Ltd.
- Brickworth Sand Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire. Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, June 2017, Ward Associates and Corylus Planning & Environmental Ltd.
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Ecological Impact Assessment, Sandlands, Brickworth Quarry, Wiltshire. February 2026, Stark Ecology Ltd.
- Sandland Extension Brickworth Quarry, Restoration Scheme. David Jarvis Associates, August 2025.

Responsible Parties

It is the responsibility of Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd to arrange for the work outlined in this document to be undertaken to ensure all prescriptions are fulfilled. Contractors hired to carry out landscaping work and maintenance for biodiversity will be appropriately experienced and qualified.

ECOLOGICAL BASELINE

Survey Work

A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Ecological Impact Assessment was conducted of the Sandland site in June 2025. All surveys were conducted by Stark Ecology Ltd and the results are set out in their February 2026 report (Sandlands, Brickworth Quarry, Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Ecological Impact Assessment).

Designated Areas for Nature Conservation

The New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) lies approximately 2km south of the Sandland site and the area of the New Forest designated as a RAMSAR site lies approximately 5km south. The site also lies within 5km of the River Avon SAC which runs north-south to the west of the quarry. The site lies c. 800m to the west of the Bat Consultation Zone for Mottisfont SAC.

Because of the proximity of the works to these European Protected Sites, a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) was required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to assess for impacts (direct, indirect or cumulative) upon these sites. The HRA has been conducted and has concluded that the application is not likely to have significant impacts on the SAC and therefore avoidance/mitigation/compensation measures are not required within this LEMP.

There are three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 2km of the site; two parcels of the New Forest SSSI in the south and Brickworth Down and Dean Hill SSSI in the north. Sandland also lies within the Natural England SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for the New Forest SSSI.

There are 12 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) falling within a 2km radius of the site. The Ecological Impact Assessment found two of these to be at risk of adverse impacts from the proposed works; Sandland/Goose Eye Copse LWS which lies adjacent to the southern site boundary, and Lowden's Copse LWS which lies approximately 350m to the south.

The Preliminary Ecological Assessment and Ecological Impact Assessment identified measures to protect key habitat features associated with nearby protected sites. The assessment concluded that just the two LWSs will need protection from negative impacts of the works.

Habitats

The habitats which were recorded within the site during the Ecological Appraisal are shown on **Figure 3** below.



Figure 3: Habitat plan – 2025 Ecological Appraisal showing on-site habitats

The site was found to support a narrow range of habitats including the following:

- Bracken. There is a narrow strip of bracken running under the tree canopy along the western site boundary.
- Cropland. At the time of survey, the northern parcel of the site was dominated by a large area of fallow former cropland. There is a mature oak *Quercus robur* tree adjacent to the eastern boundary.
- Other neutral grassland. The southern corner of the Sandland parcel contained an area of grassland historically cropped with the northern part. It has been left unmanaged for some time and reverted to grassland. There is

also grassland along the southern part of the haul road verge and to the south of the field, adjacent to the quarry compound.

- Planted mixed woodland. An area of young mixed woodland lies along the southern boundary of the Sandland parcel. This was planted as part of the mitigation for previous works at the site.
- Dense scrub. The northern part of the haul road verge along the eastern boundary comprises dense scrub and trees.

Protected/ Notable Species

Bats

There are no buildings, structures or trees within the impacted area of the site and therefore it is not considered suitable to support roosting bats.

The habitats along the Sandland boundaries are suitable to support bats commuting and foraging within the wider landscape, and the central grassland/cropland areas of the site are also suitable for bats when foraging.

Badger

No badger setts have been found at the site and no other evidence of activity by badgers has been recorded within the Sandland area. However, badgers are known to be present within adjacent areas and the cropland/grassland provides potentially suitable habitat for foraging and commuting badger as they move through the wider landscape.

Hazel dormouse

Dormice are known to be present in the woodland habitat within the wider Brickworth Quarry site.

The habitats within the extraction area are not considered suitable to support dormice, however they may be present on immediately adjacent retained habitat, namely bracken and within woodland and scrub.

Great crested newt and other amphibians

There is a pond lying approximately 60m south-east of the northern parcel and great crested newt is known to be present within the wider landscape. The grassland/cropland and field margins within the Sandland parcel are considered suitable to support great crested newt and other amphibians when commuting across terrestrial habitat.

Reptiles

The site supports limited suitable habitat for common reptile species for basking and foraging within the grassland and field margins.

Nesting birds

There are no hedgerows, trees or scrub within the extraction area of the site. The cropland and grassland areas provide habitat for ground-nesting birds which have been observed on site.

Other mammals (Deer, hedgehog & brown hare)

The site provides suitable habitat for other mammals as they forage and commute through the wider landscape.

LEGISLATION

Relevant Legislation

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the primary piece of legislation by which biodiversity in the UK is protected. The most relevant areas of the Act to development related activities are:

- The identification and subsequent protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), which prohibits damaging activities
- The protection of certain species listed in Schedule 5, which prohibits killing, injury, disturbance, damage and/or destruction of breeding sites and/or resting places and sale (it should be noted that all parts of this protection do not apply to all Scheduled species)
- The protection of wild birds and their nests, which prohibits damage or destruction of nests whilst in use.
- Measures to prevent the spread of invasive plant species.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (known as the 'Habitats Regulations'), pass two EC Directives into UK law. The Regulations protect sites and species deemed to be of conservation importance across Europe. The most relevant parts of the Regulations to development related activities are:

- The protection of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)
- The protection of species listed within Schedule 2 of the Regulations, which prohibits killing, injury, disturbance, damage and/or destruction of breeding sites and/or resting places and sale, this confers some level of habitat protection. In order for activities that would be likely to result in a breach of species protection under the regulations to legally take place, a European Protected Species (EPS) mitigation licence must first be obtained from Natural England.

Species-specific Legislation

Protected and Notable Plants

Certain plant species are protected under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and further provisions may apply under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. 19

Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Pick, uproot or destroy a wild plant listed on Schedule 8;
- Possess, control, sell or offer for sale any part of a protected plant (including seeds or spores);
- Import or export protected plant species (without an appropriate licence); or
- Cause damage to the habitat of protected plant species in a way that affects their survival.

In addition, all wild plants are afforded general protection against unauthorised uprooting under Section 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, meaning landowner permission is required before any uprooting takes place.

Bats

Bats are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species

Regulations 2017 and under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or handle a bat;
- Possess a bat (whether alive or dead);
- Disturb a roosting bat; or
- Sell (or offer for sale) a bat (without an appropriate licence).

In addition, it is an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to a bat roost, whether it is currently in use or not.

Badger

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 deals solely with the protection of badgers *Meles meles* in the UK. It prohibits killing, injuring or taking badgers, damaging, destroying or otherwise interfering with a badger sett, disturbing an occupied badger sett and sale of badgers. 20

Hazel Dormouse

Dormice are protected under Regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Capture, kill, disturb or injure a dormouse;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a dormouse;
- Obstruct access to breeding or resting places; or
- Possess, sell, control or transport a dormouse, whether alive or dead.

Where dormice are present within a feature or structure on a development site in England, a licence may be granted by Natural England for works to alter or remove this habitat. Licence applications can only be made once full planning permission has been granted and a suitable mitigation strategy (set out in a detailed Method Statement) forms an essential part of this application process. Works are likely to be seasonally restricted and must be carried out in accordance with the Method Statement agreed with Natural England.

Great Crested Newt

Great crested newts are protected under Regulation 43 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and under Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Under this legislation it is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or capture a great crested newt
- Possess or control a great crested newt (alive or dead);
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place;
- Deliberately disturb a great crested newt in a way that is likely to impair its ability to survive, breed, rear or nurture young, or to hibernate; or
- Sell (or offer for sale) a great crested newt (without an appropriate licence).

In addition, it is an offence to damage or obstruct access to any place used by great crested newts for shelter or protection. 21

Common Amphibians

Common toads are listed as Species of Principal Importance in England under section 41 of the NERC Act (2006).

Reptiles

All native reptile species are protected against intentional or reckless killing or injury by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act.

The habitat of the four common species of reptile (common lizard, slow worm, adder *Vipera berus* and grass snake) does not receive additional protection.

Birds

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 protects bird species in the UK and makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take a wild bird;
- Intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built; and

- Intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

Other offences under this legislation relate to taking and possessing specimens or the eggs of wild birds.

Furthermore, there are additional penalties for intentionally or recklessly disturbing a species listed on Schedule 1 of the same Act, including while it is building a nest or is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young or intentionally or recklessly disturbing the dependent young of such a species. No licences are available to disturb any birds in regard to development. Licences are available in certain circumstances to damage or destroy nests, but these only apply to the list of licensable activities in the Act and do not cover development. General licences are available in respect of 'pest species' but only for certain very specific purposes e.g., public health, public safety, air safety.

Hedgehog

Hedgehogs are a Species of Principal Importance (SoPI) under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006) and should, as such, be conserved through the planning process. Hedgehogs also fall under the provisions of the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, 1996, which prevents certain cruel acts against wild mammals. 22

Brown Hare

Brown hare are a SoPI under Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006) and should, as such, be conserved through the planning process. Brown hare also fall under the provisions of the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, 1996, which prevents certain cruel acts against wild mammals.

Rabbit

Rabbits are protected from cruelty by the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act, 1996.

Planning Policy

Government policy with respect to the protection of biodiversity is laid out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It states in Chapter 15 (174) that: 'Planning policies and development should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: (d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.'

LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Aims and Objectives

The below details proposed ecological avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures for the site and associated provisions for their establishment and management.

The LEMP aims to support the proposed works to:

- Safeguard protected species for which the site offers opportunities including commuting and foraging bats, badger, hedgehog, reptiles, amphibians and birds; and
- Maintain and enhance available habitat for these protected and notable species and other wildlife at the site post-excavation.

Also included are:

- A summary of proposed actions in the form of an annual Works Schedule which is suitable to guide implementation of ecological measures and their management for at least the first five years following reinstatement of the site;
- Arrangements for monitoring of ecological mitigation and enhancement measures and the introduction of remedial measures, as necessary, to support the above-detailed aims; and
- A summary of responsibilities in relation to the LEMP, including the mechanisms through which appropriate monitoring, management and any necessary remedial actions will be secured.

Update Survey

Natural systems are dynamic and habitats/species populations can be expected to change/move over time. As such, the findings of ecological survey work are generally considered to be valid for a period of two years following their completion (CIEEM, 2018).

Where works on site have not commenced ahead of July 2027, an update walkover survey will be completed to assess the potential for change in ecological conditions at the Site. This survey can be completed at any time of year, although a visit within the active plant growing season (from April to September, inclusive) is likely to best facilitate an assessment of site conditions.

Should the walkover survey identify material changes in habitats/conditions that could affect the site's suitability to support protected/notable species, further update species-specific survey effort may be required. The required approach to and timing of these surveys would be dependent on the species involved. Any additional survey effort would be determined and carried out under the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist.

This LEMP will be reviewed in light of the results of any update survey work at the site, to allow for any necessary changes to the measures detailed.

Avoidance/Mitigation/Compensation Measures

Designated Areas

The two sites identified to be at risk from adverse impacts from the works are that of Sandland/Goose Eye Copse LWS and Lowden's Copse LWS. The fenced area of planted mixed woodland lying along the southern field boundary provides a buffer between the extraction area and these sites. This area, alongside the retained field margins will provide protection from direct disturbance from the works.

The restoration scheme for the works will result in the field being reinstated into agricultural restoration, with grassland to the south and ongoing retention of the field margins.

Habitats

The proposed works will require the removal of an area of cropland and grassland to make way for extraction activities and access into the site. The proposed temporary loss of these areas of common and widespread habitats is not of intrinsic ecological significance. Areas of retained vegetation at the site margins will be protected (see separate CEMP, Stark Ecology Ltd, May 2026), and replacement planting provided as part of landscaping proposals, in order to maintain available habitats following the works.

Cropland and Grassland

The main central site area comprising cropland and grassland will be temporarily lost as a result of the works. Upon completion of extraction works, the central Sandland area will be reinstated as 'agricultural restoration' with other neutral grassland reinstated in the south. It is assumed that the former cropland area will be ploughed and planted with new crops at this stage, and therefore no other habitat creation details are required. For the other neutral grassland area in the south, the following prescriptions are advised. The habitat will be managed as a low-input meadow in line with UKHab neutral grassland principles.

Seeding/planting

Native, UK-provenance seed mix such as Emorsgate EM2 Standard General-Purpose Meadow Mix, or EM1 Basic General-Purpose Meadow Mix will be sown. The mix should include fine grasses and wildflowers typical of neutral meadow (e.g. common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, meadow buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, ribwort plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, red fescue *Festuca rubra*, and crested dogtail *Cynosurus cristatus*).

Establishment

The grassland seed mix will be surface sown in autumn or spring into freshly ploughed ground which has been rolled to create a firm surface.

During the first year of establishment, the sward will be kept mown to a height less than 15cm to prevent annual weeds establishing. This work will be carried out once the crop exceeds 15cm using hand-held machinery or small mowing machines.

The sown grassland will be inspected by the landscape contractor in the March or August following sowing. In the event that newly seeded grassland fails to establish, these areas will be lightly scarified and re-seeded with the same species mix. To support establishment, the mowing regime set out above for year 1 may also be required in the second year following planting.

Grassland Management

During subsequent years, the grassland will be allowed to flower until the end of August when a hay cut will be made, and arisings removed. Cuts will be completed by mowing/strimming, as appropriate, to a height of not less than 100mm. Subsequent cuts may be made, in line with supplier recommendations. No fertiliser or herbicide should be used unless for targeted invasive control. This management regime will encourage maximum diversity in ground cover planting and suppression of competitive species.

Protected Species

Foraging and commuting bats

The site supports limited suitable habitat for bats as they commute and forage through the wider landscape. Overall, the works will result in the temporary removal of a small area of potential foraging habitat, with commuting corridors retained and foraging areas reinstated upon completion of the works.

The enhanced scrub belt proposed for the eastern site boundary will support this area in providing habitat for a greater assemblage of invertebrate species upon which bats will feed. The scrub belt will also provide greater habitat structure for commuting bats along the eastern section.

Badger

No evidence of badger activity has been recorded within the Sandland parcel, and no badger setts have been identified. However, the wider quarry site is known to support badgers, and the Sandland field provides suitable habitat for badgers to use when commuting and foraging through the wider landscape. As a result, temporary removal of the cropland and grassland could represent a loss of some suitable foraging/commuting habitat for badgers. Should badgers be passing through the site during extraction works, there is also a risk that they could be trapped/injured within the extraction zone.

The retention and protection of existing field margins will maintain a suitable dark habitat corridor for the movement of foraging/commuting badgers throughout the works and following reinstatement of the area. Native species planting in the scrub belt will support an increased diversity and abundance of potential fruit and invertebrate foraging resources for badger. As such, overall, it is expected that habitat for this species will be improved as part of the proposed reinstatement.

Standard best practice working methods will be employed during site clearance and excavation works to safeguard badgers and any other passing wildlife (including hedgehog). This will include the safe storage of machinery/tools and/or chemicals and the covering of excavations/drainage/pipework overnight. Escape routes will be provided, as necessary, in the form of planks inserted into any open depressions on a shallow incline, to form suitable ramps. Further details are set out in the separate Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP), Stark Ecology Ltd May 2026.

Hazel Dormouse

Dormice are known to be present in the wider site, in areas of woodland and hedgerow that are linked to the Sandland field parcel. The habitats within the central extraction area (cropland and grassland) are not considered suitable to support dormice, however they may be present within immediately adjacent habitat, within bracken, scrub and trees.

The retention of existing marginal habitats, and their protection during extraction works (see the separate CEMP, Stark Ecology Ltd, May 2026 for details of protection of these areas) will ensure that dormice are not impacted as a result of the works. Enhancement of the scrub belt along the eastern boundary will provide additional habitat and foraging resources for dormice.

Great Crested Newt, other Amphibians and Reptiles

There is a pond lying approximately 60m south-east of the Sandland field parcel, and great crested newt is known to be present within the wider landscape. The

grassland/cropland and field margins within the Sandland parcel are considered suitable to support great crested newt and other amphibians when commuting across terrestrial habitat.

Removal of cropland and grassland as part of site clearance works will represent a loss of potential reptile habitat at the site. Should reptiles be passing through the site during extraction works, there is also a risk that they could be trapped/injured within the extraction zone. If unmitigated, there is therefore a risk that vegetation removal could lead to killing or injury of any reptiles present, in contravention of applicable legislation (WCA, 1981).

Precautionary Working Methods

See separate Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP), Stark Ecology Ltd May 2026.

Habitat Retention/Creation

The habitat which is to be retained during the works, the reinstatement of the central areas, and the enhancement of the scrub belt will improve opportunities for common reptile species through the establishment of high quality, continuous habitat which is connected to other areas of suitable habitat in the surroundings.

Ground Nesting Birds

The removal of central cropland and grassland areas is unlikely to lead to significant impacts on any local bird populations which may use this feature for foraging/nesting, due to the presence of ample alternative habitat nearby. Proposed reinstatement of these habitats following the works alongside enhancement of the scrub belt along the eastern boundary will replace and enhance nesting and foraging resources lost in the short term.

Cropland and grassland removal could, however, lead to the destruction of nests and risks the killing/injury of any birds present, in contravention of applicable legislation (WCA 1981, as amended). Sensitive working methods are therefore proposed to safeguard nesting birds during site clearance and excavation works (see separate CEMP, Stark Ecology Ltd, May 2026).

Precautionary Working Methods

The removal of cropland and grassland will proceed outside of the nesting bird season (which is between March and August, inclusive). Where this is not possible, the habitat which is to be cleared will be removed under an Ecological Watching Brief, administered by a suitably qualified ecologist. This comprises a site visit by a suitably qualified ecologist no longer than 48 hours prior to the commencement of vegetation removal. Where active nests are recorded during the check, a suitable

buffer zone will be established within which no disturbing works may proceed until a repeat visit by an ecologist confirms that nesting activity has completed/ceased. As such, through sensitive timing/working methods any potential risk to birds and their nests will be minimised.

Other mammals – deer, hedgehog and brown hare

The site provides suitable habitat for other mammals including deer species, hedgehog and brown hare. The cropland and grassland area which will be temporarily lost as a result of the extraction works could support these species as they commute and forage through the wider landscape.

Should mammals be passing through the site during extraction works, there is also a risk that they could be trapped/injured within the extraction zone. If unmitigated, there is therefore a risk that extraction activities could lead to killing or injury of any mammals present, in contravention of applicable legislation (WCA, 1981, Wild mammals (Protection) Act, 1996, Habitat Regs, 2017).

Precautionary Working Methods

See separate Construction Ecological Management Plan (CEMP), Stark Ecology Ltd May 2026.

Habitat Retention/Creation

The habitat which is to be retained during the works, the reinstatement of the central areas, and the enhancement of the scrub belt will improve opportunities for mammal species through the establishment of high quality, continuous habitat which is connected to other areas of suitable habitat in the surroundings.

Enhancement Measures

Scrub belt

The Restoration Scheme (David Jarvis Associates, August 2025) indicates a proposed 3m wide scrub belt alongside the eastern edge of the Sandland field, on the outside (road verge side) of the existing field boundary. This area currently comprises other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and trees, and the new planting will enhance this existing strip using infill planting as appropriate where scrub already exists.

Planting

New scrub planting will be undertaken by a suitably qualified contractor in accordance with best practice methods. Planting will be completed within the first planting season following completion of development and will be timed to occur within the autumn/spring periods when conditions are most likely to be favourable. The harsh winter/mid-summer periods will be avoided, wherever possible. Planting

will be in ground that has been previously cultivated and that is clear of grass and weeds.

Planting will be of whips (40-60 cm) at approximately 1.5-2m spacing. Native species composition should include for example: hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, hazel *Corylus avellana*, dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, field maple *Acer campestre*, dog rose *Rosa canina*, elder *Sambucus nigra*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*.

Establishment

At the time of planting, and during the first season following planting, all scrub planting will be watered in accordance with supplier recommendations, and guards/mulch mats may be used where appropriate to protect new planting.

Management

For the first five years following planting, scrub areas will be inspected annually and replacement planting will be conducted if failures exceed 10-15%. On enhanced areas, and once new planting has established (within 3-5 years), rotational cutting of 10-20% every 2-3 years should be conducted during December and January when nesting birds and dormice are unlikely to be present. Cutting will maintain structural diversity and prevent succession to woodland.

Roosting bats

To enhance the site for roosting bats, three new bat boxes will be erected onto mature existing trees along site margins. The boxes will be installed at a minimum height of 4m, facing southeast or southwest and with access that is uncluttered by vegetation and tree branches to allow for bats to readily access them. General purpose bat boxes should be used, e.g. [2F Schwegler Bat Box \(General Purpose\)](#).

Nesting birds

To enhance the site for nesting birds, three bird boxes will be erected onto mature existing trees along site margins. One of these will be a tawny owl box (e.g. [Eco Tawny Owl Nest Box](#)), which should be installed onto a large tree at a height of at least 3m and in an area with branches that fledgling chicks can utilise. The other two boxes should be general purpose bird boxes (e.g. [Vivara Pro Seville WoodStone Nest Box](#)) which will support a range of cavity-nesting bird species including blue tits, tree sparrows and pied flycatchers. The boxes should be installed at a height of between 1.5-3m on mature trees.

Monitoring/Remedial Actions

Monitoring is proposed in order to support the successful establishment of proposed ecological avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures against the aims of this LEMP. This will comprise an annual inspection of landscaped areas and bat/bird box infrastructure as described below. As part of these works, corrective actions will be taken to maintain ecological features at the site in accordance with the aims of this LEMP.

Annual Inspections

Annual inspections of landscaped areas will include the following:

- A review of landscape planting, to confirm its establishment, assess plant health and identify any required maintenance or replacement; and
- Inspection of bat and bird boxes to confirm they remain intact and accessible to target species.

Landscape planting checks will be timed to fall within the active growing season (from March to September inclusive).

The following corrective actions will be taken, as required:

- Like-for-like replacement of any failed/missing planting;
- Addition to/adjustment of landscape maintenance schedule to support plant health.

Responsible Parties and Funding

Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd will accept responsibility for the implementation of the above-detailed management and monitoring measures during the works.

Responsibilities for measures described under the above-detailed LEMP will be set out within legal agreements with the appointed contractor and management company for the site.

Funding for the implementation and maintenance of this LEMP will be secured firstly, during the site clearance and excavation phase, by Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd, as part of the overall scheme budget. A suitable budget for site maintenance, monitoring and any necessary remedial works will be secured via agreement should a difference maintenance contractor be used.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS – ANNUAL WORKS SCHEDULE

The below Work Schedule summarises the required tasks to establish and maintain the ecological avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures which are proposed for the site and their associated timings. The measures have been organised into a timeline in accordance with the site clearance/excavation and reinstatement phases of work. As such, the schedule may be used to inform required actions at each of these stages by responsible parties.

Ecological Feature	Task	Timing (month)											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Site clearance and excavation phase													
Scrub belt	Infill scrub planting along eastern boundary												
	Annual inspection following planting. Remedial measures to maintain vegetation health as necessary.												
	Replace failed/lost planting like-for-like												
Roosting bats	Installation of bat boxes on retained mature trees, as described in this LEMP	N/A											
Nesting birds	Installation of bird boxes on retained mature trees, as described in this LEMP	N/A											
Badger and other mammals	Precautionary site management and working methods as set out in this LEMP	N/A											
Great crested newt, other amphibians and reptiles	Progressive mowing of grassland within the extraction area												
Restoration phase - minimum of five years post restoration													
Scrub belt	Annual inspection and failed/lost planting as described above for at least the first five years following planting.	As above											
Bats and nesting birds	Annual inspection of bat and bird boxes to ensure ongoing viability and report or replace where possible.												

 Optimal timing for works/works required

 Works may be required/ possible, but conditions may be suboptimal – seek ecological advice

 Not required/conditions suboptimal, works not recommended

REFERENCES

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement. Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire, Phase 9 – Sandland. Wessex Woodland Management Ltd.

Brickworth Quarry, Whiteparish, Wiltshire. Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, June 2017, Raymond Brown Quarry Products.

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