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Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – PEP Part 3

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Environmental Management

Morgan Sindall business unit / region:	Central & West - South				
Project name:	Sarum Academy				
Project no.:	75CC13				
Customer:	Wiltshire County Council				
Location:	Sarum Academy, Westwood Road, Salisbury, SP2 9HS				
Revision no.:	A		Date:	December 2025	

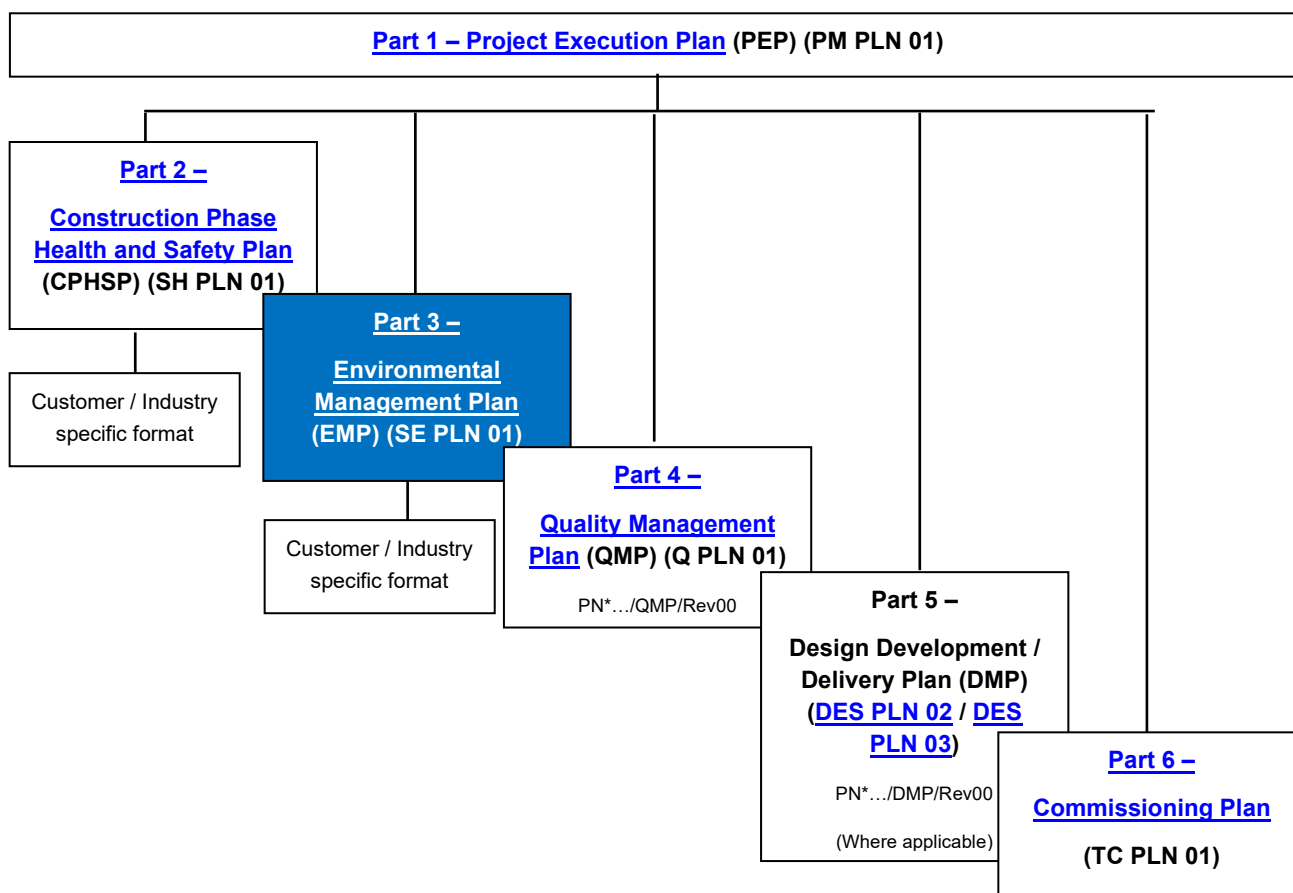
For full revision schedule see section one Project Execution Plan (PEP) (Part 1).

Environment Management Plan (EMP) - Overview

This document defines how specific environmental management elements of the contract are being delivered. Each box represents the sections of the whole PEP. Only in exceptional circumstances will a PEP consist of less than four documents.

* PN = Contract or project no.

(Update revision nos. as required)



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1. Introduction

1.1. Pre-amble

The following information is contained within PEP Part 1

- Pre-construction information
- Project directory
- Contract organisation and staff responsibilities
- Communications
- Risk management
- Knowledge transfer – good practice / lessons learnt.

1.2. Contract environmental plan

This EMP describes how environmental aspects of the contract are to be managed and should be used in conjunction with 'The Landmark Practice' CEMP-B report Ref 3804. It is a live document that is to be reviewed at regular intervals, at least bi-annually, by the project manager to reflect progress of the works and changes in environmental requirements.

It conforms to Morgan Sindall's SHE and responsibly business policies which will be clearly displayed in site offices.

It identifies those aspects of site activities with potentially significant effects on the environment and the controls in place to mitigate those effects. Subcontract works supervised by Morgan Sindall's project team are also subject to this EMP.

Morgan Sindall is certified to ISO 14001: 2015.

1.3. Authorisation

This EMP is authorised when the preparation, approval, authorisation and distribution section on the front cover of the PEP – Part 1 is completed.

2. Environmental Management

Morgan Sindall has a series of standards and guidance that supplement this EMP. Please visit the iMS, available through Digest.

2.1. Environmental aspects and effects

The project manager in line with the contract environmental advisor is to ensure that the register of environmental effects (SE FRM 01), specific to the project is completed before works begin and updated as circumstances occur, such as a change in scope, or a change in Morgan Sindall customer or legislative requirements. Note any legislative requirements in the register. The input of designers at pre-handover meetings will also be considered in developing the register.

It may be necessary to complete pre-start environmental surveys and record the details (SE FRM 10).

Legislative requirements should be assessed with reference to specific site conditions and requirements. The project environmental advisor is to advise on specific legal provisions. Additional checks can be made against the technical index, business environmental updates or in consultation with Head of Environment. A record of the assessment shall be maintained (SE FRM 06).

2.2. Objectives and targets

Morgan Sindall will develop contract specific objectives and targets that take into account:

- Morgan Sindall's Responsible Business and SHE functional strategies
- The environmental section of the Morgan Sindall Social Value Bank
- Customer Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and other requirements.

(Company objectives and targets are referenced in the section 5).

The contract manager is to ensure that monitoring against the objectives and targets takes place and that the contract's senior management team in consultation with the contract environmental adviser reviews them periodically, generally not less than annually.

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2.3. Roles and responsibilities

Good environmental practice will be achieved through the appointment of an environmental advisor for the contract. Specific environmental roles and responsibilities are described in other parts of this plan as well as in job descriptions.

2.4. Training

Training is to be given in accordance with the company's personnel development and training processes, operated at corporate level by HR. Further training will be given as identified in the contract specific training plan. Requests for training personnel on the contract will be coordinated by the project management team. Typically,

- All project operatives and supervisory staff will receive a contract induction that covers environmental issues and their roles and responsibilities including environment
- More detailed training, such as that required for waste management plans, will be given to staff as identified in the contract training plan
- Training on specific environmental topics will be given by suitably qualified personnel. This may be the contract environmental adviser.

Site supervisors and engineers will give toolbox talks to operatives on key issues such as spill response and waste management, drawing upon the full site of Toolbox Talk's (TBT's) (SE GUID 11) as relevant to the project condition.

2.5. Communication

Environmental information will be delivered to contract personnel in the following way:

- Including environmental issues as an agenda item on project progress meetings
- Inductions, topic-specific training, tool box talks
- Posting information on notice boards
- Monthly cascade briefings
- Morgan Sindall magazine
- Morgan Sindall intranet.

Additionally, within the contract, information will be communicated through:

- SHEQ meetings
- Supply chain meetings
- Other meetings e.g. design team meeting & workforce engagement

Where contact is made with any regulatory authorities, the SHEQ department will be informed, and records will be entered onto Eco-Online

In line with the Morgan Sindall responsible business requirements, all contracts are to be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS), subject to permitted exception.

Complaints and compliments will also be recorded on Eco-Online and resolved particularly when from regulators, the public and customers.

2.6. Environmental incident and emergency controls

Control measures to prevent and control environmental incidents and emergencies on sites are referenced in the register of environmental effects and detailed in site emergency plans.

Generally, pollution prevention will be achieved by adequate training, by the provision of containment measures such as drip trays, absorbent mats or materials, drain covers for preventing impact on sewers or watercourses and by complying with safe working methods.

Adequate and appropriately placed spill kits will be provided for rapid incident response when and where prevention fails. Incidents and emergencies will be reported in accordance with Morgan Sindall's and the customer's procedures.

Regular drills (either practical or desk top) shall be conducted and recorded to maintain competency levels of site personnel and adequacy of response plans.

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An environmental emergency drill and record of same will be completed, within the first three months of a project and repeated at least annually thereafter.

2.7. Auditing

Audits will be carried out to check compliance with requirements and to ensure good site practices are in place. They may include

- Customer
- External – third party assessors to Morgan Sindall, British Standards Institute (BSI)
- Internal.

Internal audits may be conducted by the contract environmental adviser or by competent personnel from other Morgan Sindall business units / regions. In line with any audit programme and plans, system compliance audits will be conducted or as directed by the Head of Internal Audit, the Head of Environment, and the SHEQ Assurance and Development Manager. The contract manager is responsible for ensuring that any non-conformances arising are closed out as soon as is practicable within the time frame specified. Close out will confirmed by the auditor.

2.8. Monitoring

The Project Manager will be responsible for environmental inspections at site level to record on the company's Intranet database Eco-Online. Inspections may be carried out by the contract health and safety advisor.

Environmental performance at site level will be regularly monitored during weekly inspections carried out by delegated site personnel.

All monitoring equipment should undergo periodic maintenance checks to ensure efficient and accurate monitoring. This process should be included in the Planned Preventative Maintenance Scheme.

Consents and other permissions

The project must follow SE STD 06 and this must be read in conjunction with Environmental Consents and Permitting Guidance (SE GUID 06), Environmental Consents and Pre-Notification Checklist (SE FRM 06) and Consent Application Authorisation (SE FRM 16). The checklist must be completed at tender stage, checked prior to start on site and forms part of this environmental management plan. Where there is any ambiguity, advice should be sought from the relevant Environmental Advisor.

2.9. Records

Environmental records will include

- Inspections
- Site visit records (by others)
- Internal and external audit reports
- Waste management records and plans
- Sub-project waste management plans
- Minutes of progress meetings
- Correspondence including complaints and regulatory units
- Incident and investigation reports
- Permits, licences and consents
- Environmental data e.g. recycled aggregates, sustainable timber, etc.

2.10. Carbon accounting

Requirements of the legal Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) necessitate the recording of energy consumption specifically gas and electricity consumption. Nonetheless, as a minimum the following fuel uses will be recorded (where appropriate to do so and where information is available and/or not recorded elsewhere):

- Electricity (direct purchase) kWh

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- Electricity (customer supply) kWh
- Diesel / HVO consumption (generators) litre
- Diesel / HVO consumption (all other uses) litre
- Gas consumption kWh
- Other power sources if needed e.g. renewable.

In line with general requirements of Morgan Sindall, measures such as delivery miles, commuting mileage, car-share mileage, etc. will also be recorded.

2.11. Carbon and Social Value

Where the project is participating the Morgan Sindall Social Value Bank it is a requirement to select one of four options to contribute to Social Value. These are:

- Bronze – Undertake a carbon footprint of the project you are constructing
- Silver – where there is a design influence undertake a complete life cycle analysis of the scheme.
- Gold – Promote the lowest carbon option
- Platinum – Projects to influence their subcontractors and suppliers to report their Green House Gases via a credible reporting platform

This project selects option: Silver

Further guidance can be found in SE GUID 14.

2.12. Water management

The quantity of potable water supplied to the project shall be monitored and recorded (in SIMS). Where practicable and appropriate, water conservation devices and practices shall be put in place.

3. Operational and project specific controls

The following sections describe minimum controls. Site specific controls to be implemented by the site team will be detailed in the register of environmental effects and supporting method statements and risk assessments.

3.1. Site set up

Selection and establishment of site compounds shall be undertaken mindful of site sensitivity, security, neighbours, storage and handling of chemicals (spill prevention), materials storage needs, drainage, vehicle access including employee commuting needs and nuisance potential, planning constraints, etc.

Site compounds, storage and construction areas will be fenced or have barriers to delimit areas of operation and separate them from other occupied work sites. Where appropriate, sub-project site plans will show site establishment and the locations of environmental facilities such as fuel tanks, spill kits and waste bins.

3.2. Housekeeping - litter

Adequate waste bins will be placed in work areas, storage areas and temporary site compounds for the depositing of work-related waste and mixed welfare wastes.

Regular inspections will be carried out to monitor housekeeping and initiate action to clear litter and debris.

Personnel are encouraged to avoid littering and to clear litter where it occurs within site boundaries.

3.3. Traffic management plan

A traffic management plan shall be developed for the project detailing deliveries, including abnormal loads, regular commuting, public transport options, parking, restrictions detailed in any local planning agreement or Section 61 consent, out of hours working and with the view to minimising local congestion and impact on local roads (CPHSP Appendix F).

3.4. Mud and dust control

Wind-blown dust, generated from dry, exposed ground or soil and wastes stockpiles, will be prevented generally with the use of water sprays. Surfaces and stockpiles will be damped down to minimise dust as necessary.

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In wetter conditions, deposits of mud on roads, pavements and areas of hard standing may need to be cleared. Installation of wheel washing devices may be required, preferably with water recycling equipment. Small occurrences will be cleared manually with a broom and shovel; elsewhere road sweepers will be called upon. The need to control mud and dust is covered in site inductions and in relevant task risk assessments, method statements and briefings.

3.5. Noise control

Site works located in residential and other locations can create noise nuisance to neighbours and the general public, as well as posing an occupational risk. The presence of sensitive receptors will be identified and recorded on the register of environmental effects and the necessary control measures implemented.

In some instances, ambient baseline noise surveys will be carried out for comparison with noise levels during the works. If increases in noise are considered excessive, control measures will be adopted. Where possible noisy operations must be programmed for times when the least perceived nuisance will occur.

Contact will be made with neighbours likely to be affected by construction works informing them about the works and what mitigation measures have been implemented to reduce nuisance and disruption as much as practically feasible. Negotiation with local authorities may be required to establish and manage Control of Pollution Act Notices (S60 / S61).

3.6. Plant emission control

Where feasible, electric plant will be used in preference to diesel- or petrol-powered units.

No plant will be allowed to idle when not in use. Plant operators are encouraged to switch off as soon as practically sensible.

Evidence of poor plant maintenance, such as black exhaust fumes, will be monitored by supervisory staff on a continuing basis. Plant with unacceptable performance is prohibited from work until rectified or replaced. Plant will be routinely inspected in line with prescribed requirements including emissions as well as leaks and drops.

3.7. Air Quality and Social Value

Where the project is participating in the Morgan Sindall Social Value Bank it is a requirement to select one of four options to contribute to Social Value. These are:

- Bronze – 3+ air quality improvement techniques employed on site
- Silver – 5+ air quality improvement techniques employed on site
- Gold – 7+ air quality improvement techniques employed on site
- Platinum – 10+ air quality improvement techniques employed on site

This project selects option: Bronze

Further guidance can be found in SE GUID 13.

3.8. Water management plan

Where there is risk of impact on controlled waters, a water management plan shall be developed setting out project specific controls for the management of any controlled or other waters during construction phase.

The plan shall include detail of regular inspection, sampling and contingency in the event of equipment failure, fire or another emergency.

3.9. Water Management and Social Value

Where the project is participating the Morgan Sindall Social Value Bank it is a requirement to select on of four options to contribute to Social Value. These are:

- Bronze – 3+ water management techniques employed on site
- Silver – 5+ water management techniques employed on site
- Gold – 7+ water management techniques employed on site

This project selects option: Bronze

Further guidance can be found in SE GUID 15.

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3.10. Site drainage

Drainage systems can act as rapid pathways for the spread of pollutants. Small quantities of pollutants such as oil can spread over large areas and cause significant harm.

Both storm and foul drainage systems should be identified and shown on plans. It is good practice to colour code drain covers; surface water – blue, foul water - red and combined – red.

Interceptors and cut-off valves, and other pollution control equipment must be maintained, inspected and clearly identified.

3.11. Pumping from excavations

Greater or lesser quantities of surface and ground waters that occasionally require to be cleared from excavations and exposed surfaces will be discharged to sewer, to land or to controlled waters either directly or indirectly via minor drainage systems. The need for approvals or consents will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Priorities will be to prevent

- i. Ingress of surface waters
- ii. As far as is practical, disturbance to clean waters needing to be cleared from excavations and exposed surfaces.

Generally, discharges to sewers will require the consent of the relevant statutory undertaker. If necessary, silty water will be passed through a settlement tank of appropriate capacity before discharge to the receiving medium.

Water known to be contaminated with hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances will be handled in accordance with specific risk assessments and method statements (RAMS).

Pumping operations and working in waters lead to the largest number of environmental incidents for the construction industry. Control measures must include detailed requirements being set out in risk assessments and method statements as well as use of the “permit to pump” system.

3.12. Storage of fuels, oils and COSHH materials

Fuels, oils, paints, solvents and other Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) materials will be kept in lockable containers, with controlled access to keys, and in line with legal requirements e.g. oil storage regulations, 110% bunding, use of drip trays, etc.

Fuelling operations will be planned to minimise the risk of spillage and environmental risk. This may be the subject of a specific plan for high-risk operations and sensitive areas.

3.13. Resource and energy management

In line with Morgan Sindall strategy, the contract will plan and carry out operations with due regard to energy (CO₂e emissions), as well as resource efficiency, e.g. efficiency using WRAP or CI:aire protocols, storage of materials, delivery management, etc.

3.14. Contaminated land

Contaminated land identified prior to or during the contract will be managed in line with Morgan Sindall standards and guidance.

A contaminated land checklist is available for use on the forms section of the IMS (SE FRM 04).

3.15. Waste management

Waste services may be provided by a number of licensed carriers or brokers, transferring wastes to a variety of receiving sites. The selection of services will depend on location, nature of the wastes and the availability of receiving sites. In all cases, the priority is to avoid disposal to landfill wherever possible. The waste hierarchy ‘Prevention – reduce – reuse – recover – dispose’ must always be implemented (legal requirement).

The validity of waste licences and permits held by carriers and sites of disposal will be checked by reference to the Environment Agency’s / Scottish Environment Protection Agency public register.

Hazardous wastes will be either transported by road to the waste hub or disposed of in accordance with waste regulations and approved contractors.

Where sites produce hazardous waste, they will be registered with the Environment Agency. Without a hazardous waste premises number, waste carriers may refuse to remove the waste.

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All skips and bins will be closed or sheeted where required to prevent the escape of wind-blown debris.

Duty of care records will be maintained and filed in archives on completion.

A site waste management plan will be maintained and recorded. All projects may consider a SWMP in place irrespective of scale or value. A Morgan Sindall form (SE FRM 03) is available to use where other systems such as BRE Smart Waste or WRAP, or customer specific versions are not being used. Details of waste, carriers and disposal sites will be recorded, including evidence of checks made on licences, permits and inspections.

3.16. Wastes from road sweepers

The volumes of sweeper wastes are small and deemed to be inert. Wastes will either be taken to the operator's normal discharge location, for which there is a valid waste management licence or an exemption or discharged at a location designated by site management.

3.17. Ecology and biodiversity

Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecology is a legal requirement. Plans should be developed, if not already in place at tender stage, to conduct pre-construction surveys, and during construction phase to continue monitoring for protected and/or invasive species.

Specific ecological and biodiversity risk assessments will be completed as part of normal completion of the Register of Environmental Effects, and where mitigation measures are required; they shall be detailed either below or in site-specific plans.

It is expected that projects of over £1m in value will complete the risk assessment (Register of effects) with specific focus on biodiversity and ecology, record its completion on Tracker and establish mitigation and control plans where required. (Smaller projects should focus on biodiversity and ecology where there is a direct project need.)

Project specific issues

Biodiversity and ecological sensitive areas have been identified:

The site itself contains

- Trees
- Nesting birds
- Potential for roosting bats

Project potential impact

The potential effects upon the existing biodiversity on this project are

- Removal of trees

Project Specific mitigation

Prior to works commencing, checks for bats and birds will be undertaken by an ecologist.

To minimise the effects of this construction project or to mitigate for unavoidable effects upon the local biodiversity the project team will consider all opportunities to improve biodiversity. These may include:

- Improving the immediate habitat through landscaping and planting of circa 90 no. native trees and shrubs

Responsibilities

The Project team is responsible for the implementation of this Biodiversity Plan. The PM/SM shall communicate all management techniques to relevant subcontractors during site specific inductions.

If protected species are encountered during the project, the sighting should be recorded and forwarded on to the local Biodiversity Records Centre.

3.18. Biodiversity and Social Value

Where the project is participating the Morgan Sindall Social Value Bank it is a requirement to select one of four options to contribute to Social Value. These are:

- Bronze – compliance with the Morgan Sindall Group Biodiversity Position Statement
- Silver – provide enhancements for wildlife involving the local community
- Gold – undertake a volunteering project with a local Wildlife Trust of Wild Fowl and Wetlands Trust
- Platinum – leave a net gain in biodiversity on the project

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This project selects option Bronze

Further guidance can be found in SE GUID 16

3.19. Subcontractors

Subcontractors and suppliers are required to comply with the EMP in its entirety. Site inductions, toolbox talks, training and task briefings will be given to all site personnel with relevant information from the EMP.

This EMP will be provided to subcontractors, along with the contract specific environmental details, where their works package can have a potential detrimental impact on the environment. Subcontractors will be required to develop their own environmental plans specific to work packages where appropriate and to comply with the content and direction of this and other applicable supporting documentation.

3.20. Incidents and emergencies

Actions in response to environmental incidents and emergencies will be communicated at inductions and task briefings. Spill response posters will be displayed on office and welfare facility notice boards.

Site plans showing the locations of spill kits and waste facilities, in addition to the locations of health and safety facilities, will be available on site office and welfare cabin notice boards. Plans will include the names of personnel with specific environmental responsibilities, and actions to be taken. Cross reference will be made to contingency planning requirements.

3.21. Incident reporting and investigation

Incidents are to be reported through the management hierarchy as soon as practically possible after they have been identified. Site management will assess the significance of the incident and determine the level of investigation. All incidents must be reported to the SHEQ department and entered onto Eco-Online

3.22. BREEAM / CEEQUAL / CCS / other registrations

Where customer requirements specify the project may need to register with BRE Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM), Civil Engineering Environmental Quality Assessment (CEEQUAL), DREAM, etc. such registrations should be completed in a timely manner and responsibility allocated to a project individual to manage the relevant processes, registrations, filing, document collection, etc. and to facilitate audits and site inspections where required.

All projects are required under the terms of the company Associate Membership to register with the CCS, other than for very short duration projects (typically less than six weeks).

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Environmental and Sustainability Management Plan (EMP) – PEP Part 3

4. Register of environmental effects

Office / depot / site:	Sarum Academy	Prepared by:	D. Miller	Date	Dec 2025
Assisted by:					
		Reviewed by:		Date	
NOTES					

In the table below, under Environmental Impacts, assess levels of impact significance for each Development Activity and Aspect, as L, M or H, in accordance with following risk matrix. Mitigation measures are required where significance of impact is assessed as M or H.

Assessment of Significance

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Likelihood of Activity resulting in impact.	Severity of Subsequent Impact				
	Low (1)	Moderate (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	High (5)
Negligible (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Low (5)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	Moderate (10)
Unlikely (3)	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	Moderate (12)	Moderate (15)
Likely (4)	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	Moderate (12)	High (16)	High (20)
Likely (5)	Low (5)	Moderate (10)	Moderate (15)	High (20)	High (25)
Certain (6)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (12)	High (18)	High (24)	High (30)

Definitions:

Activity: generic definition relating to works being completed and medium that may be impacted

Aspect: element of an activity that can interact with the environment

Impact: any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an aspect

Likelihood: the chance or probability of an event occurring. Negligible – rare, occurs less than 0.1% of the time/case through to Certain – almost inevitable, 99.9% chance of occurrence

Severity: the impact that an event might have on the environment. Low – minor in inconsequential impact with no or short-term duration through to High - major impact or destruction to the environment with potential long-term consequence.

Significance: the product of likelihood and severity according to the above table.

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Guidance

Likelihood of an Environmental Impact Occurring

Likelihood	Description	L Score
Certain	Occurs repeatedly / event 'only to be expected'	6
Likely	'No surprise' / will occur several times	5
Likely	Could occur sometimes	4
Unlikely	Unlikely, though conceivable	3
Unlikely	So unlikely that probability is close to zero	2
Negligible	Not going to occur	1

Environmental Consequences of an Impact Occurring

Consequence	Description of environmental impact	C Score
High	Major damage on & off site, national reputation damage, prosecution inevitable	5
High	Considerable environmental damage, prosecution and national reputation damage likely	4
Moderate	Moderate impact, contamination or damage recoverable, local reputation damage, prosecution possible	3
Moderate	Slight impact, small scale event contained on site, possible local media interest, prosecution unlikely	2
Low	No measurable environmental consequence, no reputation damage, zero likelihood of prosecution	1

Risk Rating Categories

Risk Rating	Action to be taken
High (16-30)	Work can only continue if control measures reduce the risk rating to an acceptable level
Moderate (6-15)	Introduce control measures to reduce risk as low as reasonably practicable
Low (1-5)	Risk broadly acceptable, but situation needs to be monitored for changes and action to reduce risk

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Activity	Aspect	Impact	Impact Significance			Control and Mitigation	Residual Impact Significance
			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
Works associated with office operations	Operation of air-conditioning and refrigerant units containing ozone depleting substances	Escape of gases and impact associated with ozone layer and climate change.	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Works affecting Water resources	Abstraction of surface or groundwater	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality	2	2	4	Discharge to ground where possible	Low
	Dewatering of surface or groundwater	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality	2	2	4	Discharge to ground where possible	Low
	Impoundment of watercourses	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Discharge of effluent	Deterioration in water resource quality	3	3	9	Regular monitoring of effluent tanks. Alarm notification system to be installed	Low
	Discharge of site drainage	Deterioration in water resource quality	3	3	9	Regular monitoring of effluent tanks. Alarm notification system to be installed	Low

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Activity	Aspect	Impact	Impact Significance			Control and Mitigation	Residual Impact Significance
			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
	Discharge of foul drainage	Deterioration in water resource quality	3	3	9	Regular monitoring of effluent tanks. Alarm notification system to be installed	Low
	Physical (temp and perm) works to watercourses and Rivers	Deterioration in water resource quality	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Physical (temp and perm) works to watercourses and Rivers	Change in flow regime	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Physical (temp and perm) works to watercourses and Rivers	Loss of Biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Physical (temp and perm) works to flood defence works	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Physical (temp and perm) works to estuaries	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Spillages of hazardous substances	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality	3	3	9	Refuelling to be undertaken in designated areas	Moderate
	Use and Storage of Construction Hazardous	Deterioration in water resource quality	2	2	6	Fuel to be delivered to	Low

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Activity	Aspect	Impact	Impact Significance			Control and Mitigation	Residual Impact Significance
			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
	substances including Oils/ Diesels and Petroleum					site as required	
	Use and Storage of Process Commissioning Hazardous substances	Deterioration in water resource quality	2	3	4	Discharge licences to be in place prior to commissioning	Low
	Concrete Washout	Deterioration in water resource quality	2	3	6	Proprietary PH neutral wash out system to be used	Low
	Use of potable water	Deterioration in water resource quality	1	2	2	Water saving fittings / auto shut off to be used, limiting discharge.	low
Works affecting Ecological Habitat and Species <i>(Note: completing this risk assessment and including mitigation measures and controls within the project)</i>	Works affecting Ecological Important Habitat	Loss of biodiversity	4	2	8	<i>Biodiversity and ecological controls as detailed in PEP</i>	Moderate
	Works removing Ecological Important Habitat	Loss of biodiversity	2	2	4	<i>Biodiversity and ecological controls as detailed in PEP</i>	Low

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			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
environmental plan (PEP) will address the Planet target on biodiversity.	Works affecting ecological protected species	Loss of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Biodiversity and ecological controls as detailed in PEP	
	Works removing ecological protected species	Loss of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Biodiversity and ecological controls as detailed in PEP	
	Works affecting invasive plants	Land contamination by non-native species	N/A	N/A	N/A	Biodiversity and ecological controls as detailed in PEP	
	Works removing invasive plants	Land contamination by non-native species	N/A	N/A	N/A	Biodiversity and ecological controls as detailed in PEP	
Works affecting historic (e.g. listed) or archaeological important sites and structures	Direct impact	Loss of historic/archaeological value	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Near area	Loss of historic/archaeological value Subsidence vibration	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Adjacent to area	Encroachment	N/A	N/A	N/A		

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			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
Working on and disturbance of contaminated land	Physical disturbance	Potential spread of contaminated land and pollution	TBC	TBC	TBC		
	Disposal	Potential spread of contaminated land and pollution	TBC	TBC	TBC		
General construction activities that may lead to Nuisance	Mud on road	Nuisance to local population	3	2	6	Wheel cleaning if required, regular site cleans	Moderate
	Atmospheric emissions	Nuisance to local population	2	2	4	HVO fuel to be used where possible	Low
	Construction dust	Nuisance to local population	3	3	9	Construction dust to be controlled. Covered skips & water suppression to be used if required	Low
	Batching dust and silo emissions	Nuisance to local population	2	2	4	Silos & ready mixed to be used where possible	Low

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			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
	Process atmospheric emissions	Nuisance to local population	4	3	12	Water suppression & extraction to be used	low
	Noise emissions	Nuisance to local population	3	2	6	Operatives to be considerate to neighbours, acoustic screening to be used where required	low
	Light emissions	Nuisance to local population	3	2	6	Lighting to be directed away from adjacent residential properties where possible	Low
	Vibration	Nuisance to local population	3	2	6	Consideration to be given to school during steel erection	Low
	Odour emissions	Nuisance to local population	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Road congestion	Nuisance to local population	3	2	6	All deliveries to avoid peak school times	low

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			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
	Other public rights of way	Loss of amenity value Disruption	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Visual amenity	Loss of amenity value	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Unsociable working hours	Nuisance to local population	4	3	12	Out of hours works to use light and acoustic shields where possible	low
Works requiring the consumption of Energy and/or fossil fuels	Energy consumption/carbon management - Construction works	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	3	3	9	Energy saving tools to be used throughout the construction phase	Low
	Energy consumption/carbon management - Site accommodation	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	3	3	9	Energy solutions to be used throughout the construction phase	Low
	Energy consumption/carbon management - Transport and logistics	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions	3	3	9	HVO to be used where possible	Low

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Activity	Aspect	Impact	Impact Significance			Control and Mitigation	Residual Impact Significance
			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
		Resource depletion					
	Energy consumption/carbon management - Material selection (embodied energy)	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	3	3	9	Design team to carefully select products with low embodied carbon	Low
	Energy consumption / carbon management – generation of on-site power	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	2	2	4	Generator use to be avoided	Low
	Delivery and handling (transfer) of fuels (liquid or gas)	Direct pollution through spills, etc. Waste of resource and cost	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Works leading to the generation of Waste	Material storage and damage	Direct: cost Indirect: reduced sustainability	3	2	6	Material storage to be kept to a minimum – JIT deliveries	Low
	Creation of litter	Nuisance	2	2	4	Site to be kept clean & tidy as work progresses.	Low

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			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
						Covered bins to be used	
	Waste disposal (duty of care) Construction waste Sewage M&E decommissioning waste, etc.	Contamination Nuisance Pollution Legal compliance	3	3	9	Licensed waste carriers to be used, Duty of care records to be maintained	Low
	Surplus excavation/aggregate disposal	Increased cost Reduced sustainability	3	3	9	QA process to be undertaken	Low
	Packaging waste	Increased cost of disposal Depletion of resources	2	2	4	Packaging to be minimised at source. Packaging to be recycled	Low
Works in sensitive location or where abnormal operating conditions arise e.g. Emergency response	Abnormal operating conditions e.g. pumping, filtration, water treatment, etc.	Pollution of environment Legal sanction	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Unplanned event (Incidents e.g. spill, fire, etc.)	Pollution of environment Legal sanction	2	2	4	Low risk due to limited storage of materials on site	Low

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5. Environmental Consents and Pre-Notification Checklist

Contract no:	75CC13	Contract name:	Sarum Academy	Completed by:	D. Miller	Date:	December 2025
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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Water resources									
Permit to discharge water to a watercourse	Effluent discharges of 5 to 20 cubic meters per day to a point source, i.e. pipe, outfall or soak-away, that enters directly or indirectly controlled waters. Any discharges exceeding 100 cubic meters per day will need to apply for a bespoke permit. Unless within 200m of a watercourse, then any discharges exceeding 50 cubic metres per day will need to apply for a bespoke permit.	EA – approx four months SEPA: Registration – one month License – approx. four months	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
Consent to discharge waste water to a Sewer	Consent or approval for discharge of effluent to sewer.	Two months	Water Company	Water Company	Water Company	No			
S165 consent for temporary discharge from a pipe less than 229mm	Temporary consent to discharge to surface water from a pipe less than 229mm (9”) or when the EA request a formal application. Application via water company	EA – Seven working days SEPA – Seven working days	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
S166 consent for temporary discharge from a pipe larger than 229mm	Temporary consent to discharge to surface water from a pipe greater than 229mm (9”) or when the EA request a formal application.	EA Seven - working days SEPA – Seven working days	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
Abstraction licence	Abstraction of water from a controlled water resource Note: some dewatering activities will require an abstraction licence. If you plan to abstract more than 20 cubic metres a day from a watercourse or	EA: four - six months SEPA:	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
	underground water reserve, you will likely need a license. There are exemptions – dewatering of underground strata and abstractions of surface waters to prevent interference with building or engineering works where the abstraction lasts less than 6 consecutive months, subject to restrictions.	Registration - one month License – approx. four months							
Notification of removal of water from excavations	Removal of water from the ground or surface water to assist construction or the extraction of aggregates and minerals	N/A	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
Works in proximity of a watercourse / land drainage / flood risk activity permit	Any temporary or permanent physical works in, adjacent or within 9m, under, or over a watercourse. Standard rules exemptions or bespoke permit.	LA (for ordinary watercourses): EA (for main rivers): two months IDB (where applicable): two months SEPA: registration – one month Licence approx. four months	LA / EA / IDB	LA / NRW	SEPA	No			
Consent to use pesticide in close proximity to a watercourse	Any application of a pesticide (including herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, molluscicides, rodenticides, growth regulators and masonry and timber preservatives) within ten metres of a watercourse, including canal, ditch, river or estuary.	Two months	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
Consent to affect bed of an estuary or sea (FEPA consent, in Wales you will also require a Coastal	Any works that may deposit material onto the bed of an estuary or the sea, including cofferdams, erection of jetties, outfall structures	Four - 12 months	MMO	Marine Consents Unit: (MCU) – Welsh Assembly	Marine Scotland Licensing Operations Team – Scottish Executive	No			

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Protection Act consent (CPA))									
River works licence (within River Thames)	Under Section 66 of the Port of London Act, a river works licence is required for any works in the River Thames, riverward of the mean high water mark and regardless of ownership of the river bed, including any works under the river or overhanging the river.	Three months	Port of London Authority	-	-	No			
Dredging licence (within River Thames)	Before any dredging work is undertaken on the tidal Thames it is a statutory requirement that a licence for such works is granted under Section 73 of the Port of London Act 1968 (as amended).	Three months	Port of London Authority	-	-	No			
River works licence (within the Medway Port)	Any works which are to be carried out within the port limit must have a river works licence to ensure that all relevant consultations have been carried out and that there are no adverse effects on the safety of navigation within the port.	Three months	Peel Ports Medway	-	-	No			
Dredging licence	Before any dredging work is undertaken within the port of Medway and dredging licence must be approved.	Three months	Peel Ports Medway	-	-	No			
Installation of water fitting	Installation of new water supply e.g. batcher to be consented by water company.	One month	Water Company	Water Company	Water Company	No			
Discharge of hazardous substances and non-hazardous pollutants dangerous substance / groundwater regulations	Disposal / discharge of effluent containing hazardous substances or non-hazardous pollutants to ground or to surface water which is not covered by a Consent to Discharge.	Three months	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).	When working within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ), you should contact your local regulator to discuss the work being undertaken. The SPZ is an area designated around a groundwater source, the maximum extent of which is the	-	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
	catchments area for the source and within which the Regulator seeks to limit the processes and activities that can occur within that area.								
Water Protection Zones (WPZ) Consent	General construction works are exempt but any fixed premises e.g. depots in a WPZ where chemicals are stored will require a consent You must get consent if you store or use: • 200 litres of more of any controlled substance • 50 litres or more of any controlled substance if stored in a single container Controlled substances include fuel and oil, artificial fertilizer, and toxic, harmful or corrosive substances.	Four months	EA	NRW	NA	No			
Piling work within a GWPZ approval	Any piling or penetrative foundation works that are scheduled to take place within a groundwater source protection zone must <u>first</u> be approved by the Environment Agency. A piling risk assessment must be undertaken including contaminated land tests – these can take four weeks to complete.	25 days	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
CAR License (Complex License)	Management of surface water run-off from a construction site, including access tracks, which: - Is more than 4 hectares - Is in excess of 5km or - Includes an area of more than 1 hectare or length of more than 500m on ground with a slope in excess of 25°	Four months	N/A	N/A	SEPA	No			
Dust									
Prescribed processes	Use of mobile concrete crushers and screens - operator should have a licence from the planning authority local to its headquarters.	Three months 21 days for mobilisation authorisation	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	SEPA / Planning Authority	No			

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
	Where Morgan Sindall own and operate concrete batching plant away from site the batching process may be a prescribed process requiring consent.								
Noise									
<i>S61 consent (noise and vibration)</i>	S61 consent is only necessary if a planning or development order or the client requires the contractor to enter into the S61 process.	Two months to develop 28 days determination	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	No			
CRC (energy efficiency scheme) (formerly carbon reduction commitment)									
CRC energy efficiency scheme	Any organisation with at least one half hourly electricity meter settled on the half hourly market must register with CRC. Any organisation which uses less than 6,000Mwh must make an informed disclosure. CRC compliance is Morgan Sindall Group responsibility. Joint ventures must individually assess whether they qualify and must register for CRC energy efficiency scheme with reference to 'A guide to qualification and organisational structure'.	Registration not consent	EA	EA	EA	Yes	Morgan Sindall		
Energy Savings Opportunities Scheme (ESOS)	Qualifying organisations to undertake energy audits and identify energy savings. ESOS compliance is Morgan Sindall Group responsibility.	Registration not consent	EA	EA	EA	Yes	Morgan Sindall		
Ozone depleting substances									

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
<i>F-Gas and ODS regulations qualified person</i>	A qualified person needs to; carry out leak checking, recovery of fluorinated greenhouse gases, install, maintain and service any refrigeration equipment, air conditioning units, equipment containing fluorinated greenhouse gas based solvents, fire protection system, fire extinguisher or H.V switch gear containing more than 3kg of fluorinated greenhouse gas. An individual must be qualified for the relevant activity e.g. H.V switch gear will require a individual holding the H.V switch gear qualification. Qualifications include five day CITB/City and Guild.	Contractor to organise. Morgan Sindall to check qualifications.	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
Waste Management									
Environmental Permitting Regulations 2009 (England and Wales)	An environmental permit must be gained for a location where waste material requires disposal, storage or treatment on site or where the off site location does not have permitted licences. Any waste management licences in place before 6 April 2008 automatically became Environmental Permits.	Four months	EA	NRW	SEPA (WML)	No			
Waste Management Licence 1994 (Scotland)	The Environmental Permitting Regulations do not apply in Scotland and a Waste Management Licence must still be obtained.								
Waste Exemptions	Environment Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010	Online system in England and Wales. 21 days (Scotland)	EA	NRW	SEPA	No			
Hazardous Waste Registration	The Hazardous Waste Regulations require any premises in Wales or Scotland that produce or hold hazardous waste in quantities of greater than 500kg to annually register. Note: this requirement in England was removed in April 2016.	Immediate (by phone and/or online)	-	NRW	Not applicable (Use / purchase Special Waste Consignment)	No			

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Listed Building Consent / Conservation Area Consent	Works affecting a listed building / conservation areas including installation of noise insulation and remedial works on structure(s).	One - two months	Planning Authority Historic England	Planning Authority Welsh Assembly	Planning Authority Scottish Executive	No			
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Works potentially affecting a scheduled ancient monument must be consented by English Heritage.	Three months	Historic England	Historic Wales	Historic Environment Scotland	No			
Works affecting an area of archaeological importance	Where works affect an area where there is evidence and or potential for archaeological remains.	Six weeks	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	No			
Licence for removing human remains (archaeology)	Where human remains need removing.	One week	Home Office	Home Office	Home Office (Historic Scotland)	No			
Licence which will affect a burial ground	Where works will affect a burial ground.	Three months	Home Office (Church of England)	Home Office	Home Office	No			
Planning Permission / Development Order / Act conditions									
Planning Permission onto a classified road		12-16 weeks	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	No			
Planning conditions	Conditions may require certain controls and agreements to be in place and implemented prior to and during the works including demolition / dismantling.	Eight weeks	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	TBC			

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Development Consent Order		Four - 12 months	Infrastructure Planning Committee	Infrastructure Planning Committee	N/A	No			
EIA Screening/ Scoping	Scoping opinion for EA, as per EIA regulations.	Six weeks (screen) Six weeks (scope)	Planning Authority / MMO	Planning Authority / MMO	Planning Authority / Scottish Executive / MMO	No			
Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007	Restrictions on site signage on hoardings, when in a conservation area.		Planning Authority	-	-	No			
Town and Country Planning (Section 62A Applications)	When development is within ten metres of railway land (including sidings etc.) there is a requirement to notify the railway infrastructure owner.					No			
EIA and Environmental Statement		Six - 12 months	Planning Authority / DEFRA	Planning Authority / DEFRA	Planning Authority / DEFRA	No			
Wayleaves / Easements	For example, where new overhead lines (OHL), cables and pipelines will cross third party land.	Two - Six months	Landowner	Landowner	Landowner	No			
Land Purchase / leasing	Where additional land is required permanently or temporarily for the works.	Six - 12 months	Landowner	Landowner	Landowner	No			
Lease conditions	Conditions may require certain controls and agreements to be in place and implemented prior to and during the works.	Four weeks	Landlord	Landlord	Landlord	No			

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
<i>Considerate Constructors Scheme</i>	Where the project is a non-JV project longer than six weeks duration it is to be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme, through Materials Desk.	Immediate online / two weeks	CCS	CCS	CCS	Yes	Morgan Sindall		
<i>CEEQUAL (Civil Engineering Environmental Quality Assessment and Award) Scheme</i>	Where projects are required to complete CEEQUAL assessments. www.ceequal.com	Project duration	CEEQUAL	CEEQUAL	CEEQUAL	No			
<i>BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method)</i>	Where projects are required to complete BREEAM assessments. www.breeam.org	Project duration	BRE	BRE	BRE	No			

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6. Company objectives and targets

Improving the Environment	Carbon emissions: report Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emission reductions to science-based targets (SBT)	Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 5% against 2016 baseline Reduce Scope 3 emissions by 2% 70% of the Group's subcontractors (by spend) will be required to disclose their own emissions	Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 11% against 2016 baseline 2023 target – reduce Scope 3 emissions by 9% 70% of the Group's subcontractors will have established their own SBTs	Long-term target (2050) Reduce Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 56% against 2016 baseline
	CO2e emissions generated by the Group's vehicle fleet	Reduce CO2e emissions by 5% against 2016 baseline	Reduce CO2e emissions by 11% against 2016 baseline	Reduce CO2e emissions by 56% against 2016 baseline
	Percentage of total waste generated and diverted from landfill	94% of waste diversion from landfill	98% of waste diverted from landfill	100% of waste diverted from landfill

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SARUM ACADEMY

Construction Environmental
Management Plan for Biodiversity
(CEMP-B)

for

Morgan Sindall

December 2025

THE **Landmark**
PRACTICE

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Landmark Ref: **3804**

Client: **Morgan Sindall**

This document was produced under Landmark contract for Morgan Sindall.

Version	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Issued
D1	SR/ACIEEM 02/12/2025	TJ/ACIEEM 02/12/2025	GM/MCIEEM 17/12/2025	SR/ACIEEM 17/12/2025

**D denotes a Draft version*

The information which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

Tel: 0117 923 0455

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SITE LAYOUT

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FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION

FIGURE 2: BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION ZONE PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) hereafter referred to as 'the Plan' has been prepared by The Landmark Practice (TLP), commissioned by Morgan Sindall. This plan should be read in conjunction with the Ecological Appraisal (TLP, 2025).

1.2 This Plan details the arrangements which will be put in place for the management of ecological matters during the construction phase of the proposed development of a hybrid planning application at Sarum Academy, Westwood Rd, Salisbury SP2 9HS, hereafter referred to as 'the Site.'

Site Location and Description

1.3 The Site broadly comprises the school, including the buildings and associated infrastructure such as access, parking and green space. To the north, lies a field which comprises rough grassland, scattered immature trees and scrub. The Site is approx. 7 ha in area. This Site is bound by agricultural land to the west, residential development to the east, further fields to the north and a construction site for further residential development. To the south is the former Quidhampton Quarry which is now partially in use as a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

1.4 The Site is located in the north-east edge of Salisbury (approximate central grid reference SU 11604 31859, **Figure 1**). The local planning authority (LPA) is Wiltshire County Council.

Development Proposals

1.5 The project proposals comprise a hybrid planning application for the expansion of Sarum Academy, which comprises the following:

- Detailed application for the construction of a new science block with associated ancillary accommodation, new landscaping and surface water attenuation, the existing underutilised sports pitch is to be redeveloped into a floodlit AGP Athletics facility and additional cycle parking. Hereafter referred to as '8FE'
- Outline application for the further school expansion which will comprise a new school block within the current school car parking, a sports pitch and replacement parking both in the field to the north of the school. Hereafter referred to as '10FE'.

1.6 Taken together, 8FE and 10FE are hereafter known as the 'Proposed Development'.

1.7 The Proposed Development's site layout is shown in **Appendix A**.

Legislation

1.8 Along with habitat protection measures, this CEMP will focus upon protection of the following species, based upon the findings detailed within the Ecological Impact Assessment Report (TLP, 2024), and will detail measures to avoid impacts during site construction work:

- Amphibians incl. great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*)
- Badger (*Meles meles*)
- Bats
- Dormice (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)

- Nesting birds
- Reptiles
- Section 41 species

1.9 The species/groups listed above receive legal protection as follows:

Amphibians

1.10 Great crested newts are European protected species. They have full protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is an offence to deliberately or recklessly:

- Capture, injure or kill a great crested newt.
- Disturb an animal while using any structure or place it uses for shelter or protection – e.g. breeding pond or hibernation site.
- Obstruct access to a breeding site or resting place of an animal, or otherwise deny the animal use of that site.
- Disturb an animal in a manner of in circumstances likely to significantly affect the local distribution or abundance of the species.
- Disturb an animal in a manner or in circumstances likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young.

1.11 Other amphibians such as smooth newts (*Lissotriton vulgaris*), palmate newts (*Lissotriton helveticus*), common frogs (*Rana temporaria*) and common toads (*Bufo bufo*) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Common toads are also protected under the section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

Badger

1.12 Badgers and their setts are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is an offence to kill, injure or take a badger, intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy a badger sett, or obstruct access to it, or disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett.

Bats

1.13 All species of British bat receive full protection as European Protected Species (EPS) under the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 as amended. This affords bats and their roosts strict protection under the Regulations. Additional protection for bats is also afforded under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and a subset of the British bat assemblage are listed as 'Species of Principal Importance' (SPI) within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

1.14 In the area of demolition, a European Protected Species (EPS) Licence will need to be obtained before the commencement of works on Site.

Dormouse

1.15 Dormice have full protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Making it offence to deliberately or recklessly:

- Capture, injure or kill hazel dormice.
- Damage or destroy a dormouse resting place or breeding site.

- Disturb a hazel dormouse while it's in a structure or place of shelter or protection.
- Block access to structures or places of shelter or protection.
- Possess, sell, control or transport live or dead hazel dormice, or parts of hazel dormice.

Hedgehogs

- 1.16 Hedgehogs are protected under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 obliges the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. This S41 list guides decision-makers such as councils and statutory undertakers, as to their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act, to "have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England" in day-to-day decisions.

Nesting birds

- 1.17 In Britain all wild birds are granted legal protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This legislation protects birds, their eggs and nests whilst being built or in use. Legal protection makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, take or have in possession any wild bird or egg. It is also an offence to intentionally damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is being built or in use.

Reptiles

- 1.18 All British reptile species are afforded some protection under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Partially protected under Schedule 5 of the Act and under part of Section 9(1) and all of Section 9(5). As such it is an offence to:
- Intentionally kill or injure an individual of these species; and
 - Transport for sale or exchange or offer for sale or exchange alive or dead individual or any part of an individual of these species.

- 1.19 Under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, all British reptile species are listed as SPI for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.

Section 41 Species

- 1.20 Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 obliges the Secretary of State is obliged to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. This S41 list guides decision-makers such as councils and statutory undertakers, as to their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act, to "*have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England*" in day-to-day decisions.

2.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.1 The project ecologists, The Landmark Practice (TLP¹), will assist the Site Manager in delivering this CEMP. TLP will advise project management staff and contractors on ecological matters to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented correctly throughout the construction phase, as well as undertaking Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) when necessary.
- 2.2 All construction personnel will be fully briefed on the features of ecological importance to be retained within the site and protected during construction works. The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all site staff and contractors are made aware of the identified ecological sensitivities during site inductions (toolbox talk). The toolbox talk must be repeated as necessary throughout construction to ensure that all personnel on site are fully aware of the nature and need for the ecological protection measures presented herein.
- 2.3 Protected species identification sheets relevant to the site are included in **Appendix B**. These must be provided to the Site Manager who will ensure that they are made available to all staff throughout the construction phase.
- 2.4 During the construction phase, the ECoW will be required to supervise certain activities, as outlined below.

CONTACT DETAILS FOR TLP ECOLOGISTS – 0117 9230 455

3.0 BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION ZONES

- 3.1 Refer to **Figure 2** for the Biodiversity Protection Zones that have been identified; it denotes the following:
- Protection measures relating to retained habitats.
 - Trees with potential for roosting bats which are to be sensitively felled.
 - Areas which require sensitive vegetation clearance for:
 - Dormouse
 - Hedgehogs
 - Nesting birds
 - Reptiles and amphibians

¹ The Landmark Practice, 1 Theynes Court, Long Ashton Business Park, Yanley Lane, Bristol BS41 9LB. Tel 0117 9230455, email enquiries@thelandmarkpractice.com

4.0 RISK ASSESSMENT: POTENTIALLY DAMAGING ACTIVITIES

4.1 **Table 1** provides the following information which will be considered throughout the construction of the consented scheme:

- a) A risk assessment of potentially damaging construction-type activities on biodiversity features
- b) Identification of practical measures, both physical and sensitive working practices to protect and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, including the identification of biodiversity buffer zones, e.g. root protection zones or buffers for nesting birds.
- c) Where applicable, reference relevant method statements to achieve specific biodiversity outcomes including mitigation measures.
- D)** The location and timing of works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.

Table 1: Risk Assessment of Potentially Damaging Activities During Construction

Activity	Issue(s) and Potential Impacts	Ecological Receptor at Risk	Location(s)	Control Measure(s)	Responsible Persons
General	Spills of fuels & oils or other potential pollutants (e.g. whilst refuelling plant and machinery)	Retained habitats Amphibians Badgers Bats Dormouse Hedgehog Nesting birds Reptiles	Site Wide	Pollution prevention measures: Spill kits, bunds etc. for all tools and vehicles; avoidance of storage and works in or close to sensitive habitats. All works will be undertaken in accordance with best practice, e.g. the now withdrawn Environment Agency’s Pollution Prevention Guidelines (Environment Agency, 2012)	Principal Contractor On site project manager
	Disturbance to wildlife as a result to noise and vibration	Amphibians Badgers Bats Dormouse Hedgehog Nesting birds Reptiles	Site Wide	Keep noise and vibration to a minimum throughout site preparation and construction phases.	Principal Contractor On site project manager
Vegetation Clearance	Killing or injury of animals during vegetation clearance	Amphibians Badgers Bats Dormouse Hedgehog Nesting birds Reptiles	Site Wide, within vegetated habitats	Implementation of sensitive vegetation clearance for each relevant ecological receptor (refer to Section 6 below).	Principal contractor On site project manager / co-ordinator ECow (if required)
	Damage to retained trees	Retained trees	Site wide, trees / adjacent woodland	Implementation of tree protection areas (ref: C042502.TS)	Principal contractor On site project manager / co-ordinator
Construction	Killing or injury of animals during construction	Amphibians Badgers Bats Dormouse Hedgehog Nesting birds Reptiles	Site Wide	Should excavations need to be left open overnight, provide a means of escape e.g. ramped ends or scaffold plank should be provided. Any open pipework with an outside diameter of greater than 120 mm must be covered at the end of each workday to prevent animals entering/becoming trapped.	Principal contractor On site project manager / co-ordinator
	Storage and movement of materials that become colonised by wildlife (e.g. reptiles and amphibians)	Amphibians Hedgehogs Reptiles	Site Wide	Materials must always be stored off ground (i.e. on pallets) to avoid creating sheltering habitat for animals. Waste materials must be placed into skips and removed from site. No piles of waste material should be created which could provide nesting, sheltering or hibernation habitat for protected species.	Principal contractor On site project manager / co-ordinator
	Damage to retained trees	Retained trees Bats	Site Wide	Implementation of tree protection areas (ref: C042502.TS)	Principal contractor On site project manager / co-ordinator

		Breeding birds			
Lighting	Site and task lighting illuminating retained vegetation corridors (off site woodland), which disrupts the movement of wildlife	Retained habitats Badgers Bats Hedgehog Reptiles	Site Wide	Restrict construction works during dusk and dawn (within an hour after sunrise and an hour prior to sunset). Implementation of wildlife sensitive lighting strategy to prevent light pollution on to off-site / adjacent vegetated habitats. Best practice measures (ILP, 2023). This could include, but not limited to: - Use of directional lighting and angled away from all boundary features/vegetation. - Any lighting to be used should avoid pointing upwards, with the spread of light being kept near to or below the horizontal. - Use of appropriate luminaires e.g. warm light (2700Kelvin or lower), no UV elements, peak wavelengths higher than 550nm, a negligible or zero Upward Light Ratio.	Principal contractor On site project manager / co-ordinator

5.0 AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION MEASURES (METHOD STATEMENTS)

- 5.1 The following avoidance and mitigation measures will be undertaken to avoid impacts on protected species and have been made based on the current proposals. For each separate measure (bold text), a description of the required actions is provided, and responsibilities are assigned. The species/species group that the measures are designed to safeguard are identified in *italic* text below the specification for each measure.

Habitats

Retained Trees and Hedgerows

- 5.2 Root protection zones as identified by the arboricultural report (Arbor-Call, 2025) around retained trees hedgerows (where in proximity to construction activities) and suitable protective fencing will be installed to the relevant British Standard BS5837:2012 – trees in relation to construction.
- 5.3 The fencing will be installed around the perimeter of the Site prior to the commencement of works and maintained for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.4 Signage will be maintained on the fencing to ensure site operatives are aware of root protection requirements and habitat sensitivities.

To safeguard: Boundary features and retained trees

Site Storage Arrangements

- 5.5 It will be necessary to temporarily store materials on site during the construction works. Construction materials can provide opportunities for animals to shelter, and the Site Manager must therefore ensure that the following measures are applied for the duration of the construction period to minimise risk of killing/injury of protected species during construction:
- No materials to be stored within 5 m of any boundary hedgerows or trees.
 - Any temporarily exposed open pipe system will be capped in such a way as to prevent wildlife gaining access, as this may happen when contractors are off-site.
 - Materials must always be stored off ground (i.e. on pallets) to avoid creating sheltering habitat for animals.
 - Waste materials must be placed into skips and removed from site. No piles of waste material will be created which could provide nesting, sheltering or hibernation habitat for protected species.

To safeguard: All species

- 5.6 Refer to the full CEMP produced by Morgan Sindall Construction (XXXX, 2025) for precise details on site storage arrangements.

Construction Lighting

- 5.7 Artificial lighting during the construction will be kept to a minimum. The following areas will be lit for health and safety purposes:
- Vehicular routes
 - Pedestrian walkways (including along perimeter walkways)

- Permanent car parking areas
- Fire escape routes
- Task lighting

5.8 The following measures are to be implemented where practicable for the duration of the construction period to reduce any impacts on wildlife due to artificial lighting:

- Use of time locks.
- Luminaire select to minimise upward light distribution.
- Use of optical controllers to minimise horizontal light emission at an angle greater than 70°.
- Placement of light to minimise light spill on to adjacent and / or retained vegetation
- Lighting with a low UV component.
- Use of warm white bulbs i.e. 3000 kelvin or lower.

To safeguard: Bats and other light sensitive species

Excavation Safety Measures

- 5.9 To prevent badgers and other animals from becoming trapped in any trenches or open excavations, these will be backfilled or covered before nightfall (preferably continuously following excavation).
- 5.10 If, in exceptional circumstances, excavations cannot be backfilled or covered, sloping escape ramps, of no more than 45 degrees must be created to provide a means of escape. This may be achieved by edge profiling of trenches/excavations or by using rough sawn planks placed into them at the end of each working day.
- 5.11 Any excavations left open overnight must be checked the following morning for protected species and, if found, the Site Manager must ensure that the project ecologist is informed immediately.
- 5.12 The above measures to be applied throughout the construction period.

To safeguard: Badgers, hedgehogs, other wildlife

Pollution Prevention

- 5.13 Pollution prevention methods will be adhered to throughout the construction period, similar to the currently withdrawn Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG), in particular PPG1 Basic good environmental practices; PPG5 Works in, near or over watercourses; and PPG6 construction and demolition sites.
- 5.14 Any fuel, oils or chemicals will be stored on an impervious hard base within a bund able to contain at least 110% of the volume stored. Any fuelling of equipment or vehicles required will happen off site, or within a designated area on a fuel mat with appropriate spill kit provision in place.
- 5.15 Refer to the full CEMP produced by Morgan Sindall Construction (June, 2024) for precise details on pollution prevention measures.

Sensitive Vegetation Clearance Methods

5.16 The removal of areas of grassland, conversion of grassland to a sports pitch, small sections of scrub and several trees is proposed to facilitate the development.

5.17 To avoid times when animals are most likely to be active (and therefore most likely to be disturbed by construction activities), all vegetation clearance must be limited to daylight hours.

Badger

5.18 Prior to the commencement of the construction works at 10FE, an update badger survey will be undertaken to ascertain the status of badgers within this area.

Bats - roosting

5.19 Prior to the removal of the trees, update preliminary roost assessment on trees to be lost will be undertaken.

5.20 Two trees proposed to be lost have been identified to have the potential for roosting bats. All reduction/removal works relating to the trees assessed to have PFR-I for roosting bats should be overseen by a Licensed Bat Ecologist. This should be undertaken outside of the typical active period (April to October).

5.21 Sensitive felling practices should be adhered to, whereby any potential roost features on the tree should be cut off in a section, with any cuts being made in a direction away from the feature. The section should then be secured to a rope (anchored from adjacent trees or MEWP) and lowered slowly down to the ground. The licensed bat ecologist should then inspect the feature prior to the remainder of the tree being soft felled. If a bat is discovered during this process, Natural England will need to be consulted prior to any continuation of works.

5.22 Any removed sections should be leant against a standing tree and left for at least 24 hours with the Potential Roosting Features facing outwards, allowing any bats to fly out of the feature after dark.

5.23 To avoid times when animals are most likely to be active (and therefore most likely to be disturbed by construction activities), all construction and enabling works must be limited to daylight hours.

Dormouse

5.24 The following precautionary methods of works will be followed:

- 1) Prior to any hedgerow/scrub clearance, a toolbox talk will be provided to contractors involved by a licensed ecologist.
- 2) Prior to commencement of coppicing of hedgerow/scrub - Install one dormouse nest box, each side of where the hedges on either side of the sections to be removed.
- 3) Prior to commencement of coppicing - Carry out metre by metre hand search for dormouse nests within the hedge by a dormouse licensed ecologist.
- 4) If two-stage vegetation clearance, the following approach will be followed:
 - a. December to February inclusive - 'Coppice' hedgerow/scrub to 30cm, metre by metre in a directional manner towards hedgerow not to be impacted from the end of the hedge. Under supervision of a licensed ecologist.

- b. May to September inclusive - Remove the rest of the hedge/scrub, under supervision of a dormouse licensed ecologist.

5) If single stage vegetation clearance the following approach will be followed:

- a. Either in the spring or autumn months, 'coppice' hedgerow/scrub to 30cm, metre by metre in a directional manner towards hedgerow not to be impacted from the end of the hedge/scrub. Under supervision of a dormouse licensed ecologist.
- b. Remove stumps straight after.

Nesting birds

- 5.25 It is recommended that any clearance of suitable nesting habitat (scrub and trees) is undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (typically outside of March to August inclusive).
- 5.26 If this is not possible, the area to be cleared must be checked by a suitably experienced ecologist within 48 hours prior.
- 5.27 Any identified nests must be demarcated with a suitable buffer, typically minimum 5m (size will be dependent on species) and protected until young have fledged.
- 5.28 The Site Manager must ensure that these requirements are met and will seek advice from the project ecologists as necessary.

To safeguard: nesting birds.

Hedgehogs

- 5.29 Discrete areas of scrub are to be removed to facilitate the development in 10FE which could offer opportunities for hibernating hedgehogs.
- 5.30 It is recommended to reduce any impacts; the clearance of the scrub should be undertaken outside the typical hedgehog hibernation period (November until March). However, this is temperature dependant, and hedgehogs tend to hibernate at temperatures below 10°C with the optimal temperature being 4°C.
- 5.31 Should the scrub clearance be undertaken in the hibernation period, a fingertip search of the habitat should be undertaken prior to the clearance by an ecologist. Should a hedgehog be found, it should be moved carefully to the nearest suitable habitat not to be impacted by the clearance works.

To safeguard: hedgehogs.

Reptiles / amphibians

- 5.32 Prior to the commencement of the grassland of 10FE being converted to a sports pitch, a reptile survey will be conducted to update the baseline.
- 5.33 It is recommended that grass is kept short throughout the construction phase to minimise the chance of reptiles utilising the habitats.
- 5.34 In locations of long grass (i.e. at a height greater than 150-300mm), sensitive, staged clearance should take place (as described below).

-
- 5.35 **Stage 1:** A cut to 150 mm during the reptile active period (March to October inclusive, although weather dependant) under supervision of the ECoW. All vegetation must be immediately removed from the Site, and the working area should be left overnight to allow reptiles to disperse.
- 5.36 **Stage 2:** 24 hours later, a second cut to ground level during the reptile active season under supervision of the ECoW. After, a check of the ground by the ECoW will be undertaken. Cuts should be directional towards retained vegetation.

To safeguard: reptiles and amphibians.

Timings of works

- 5.37 **Table 2** sets out the timings of works which are seasonally sensitive. Note, the green hatching is the time period in which the action **can** be undertaken.

Table 2: Timings of works which are seasonally sensitive (green hatching indicates when works can occur)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Reptiles / amphibians											
Stage 1 (of 2) vegetation clearance under supervision of ECoW <u>is required</u>											
Stage 2 (of 2) vegetation clearance under supervision of ECoW <u>is required</u>											
Nesting birds											
Vegetation clearance (no nesting bird check required)											
Vegetation clearance (nesting bird check by ECoW <u>is required</u>)											
Roosting bats											
Sectional tree felling (to undertaken outside active period) under supervision of ECoW											
Hedgehogs											
Removal of scrub (finger-tip search <u>required</u>)											
Removal of scrub											
Dormouse											
Hedgerow / scrub coppicing (two stage)											
Stage 1											
Stage 2											
Hedgerow / scrub removal (one stage)											

What to do if wildlife is found during works

- 5.38 The toolbox talks and protected species identification sheets will assist site workers in recognising protected species.
- 5.39 In the unlikely event of finding protected species during construction works, the project ecologists will be contacted immediately. Protected species identification sheets relevant to the site are included in **Appendix B**.
- 5.40 Any incident or occurrence whereby any wildlife is placed in a perilous position as a result of activities on-Site must be reported to the project ecologist.

CONTACT DETAILS FOR TLP ECOLOGISTS – 0117 9230 455

REFERENCES

BSI Standards Publication (2012). Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

HMSO (2000). Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

HMSO (2006). Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

HMSO (2017) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). Priority species include those of Principal Importance listed in Section 41.

TLP (2025) Sarum Academy, Ecological Appraisal.

Arbor-Call (2025) Tree Survey, C042502.TS

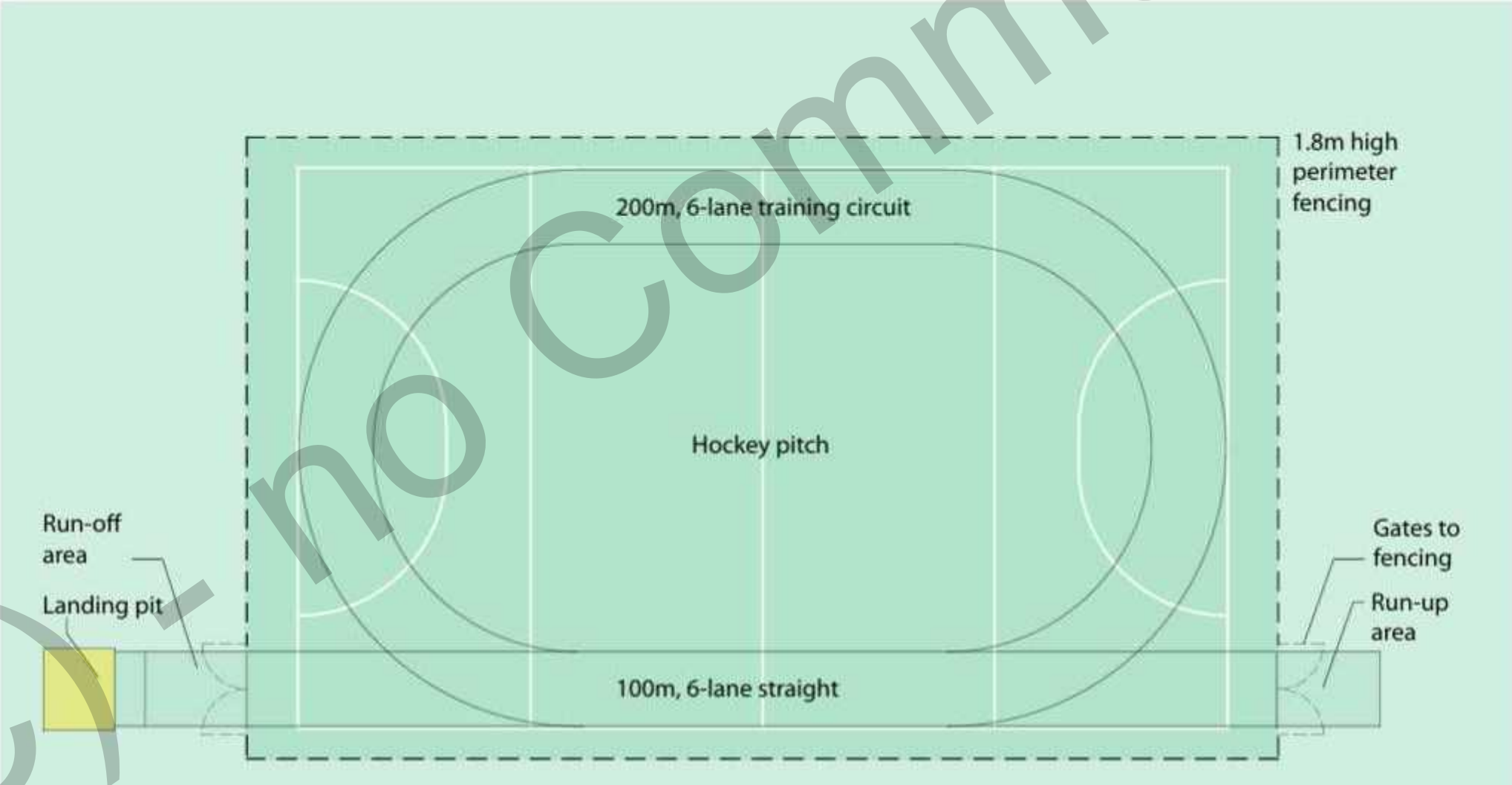
Institute of Lighting Professionals & Bat Conservation Trust (2023). Guidance Note 8 Bats and artificial lighting.

APPENDIX A: SITE LAYOUT

Figure 3 below demonstrates the potential for greater use of artificial turf pitches for athletics training:

- Hockey pitch enclosure (63.0 x 101.4 m)
- 200 m, six-lane marked training circuit
- 100 m, six-lane straight and gates to the perimeter fence to access run off and landing pit areas

The principle could be equally well applied to a multi use games area development.



AGP FOR HOCKEY AND ATHLETICS (SCHOOL TRAINING/CLUB USE - OUTDOOR)

SPORTS ENGLAND ARTIFICIAL SURFACE FOR OUTDOOR SPORT DESIGN GUIDANCE (2013) PAGE 7

OPPORTUNITIES

- + BB103 compliant soft sports provision
- + Reduced additional area requirement at 10FE
- + School have an aspiration for more athletics
- + Utilises an unused sports facility
- + Good adjacency to other sports/community facilities
- + All year round use
- + Within Sports England guidance (TBC - subject to consultation)

CONSTRAINTS

- 1.8m high fence adjacent to new building
- An area of the adjacent field is required for parking

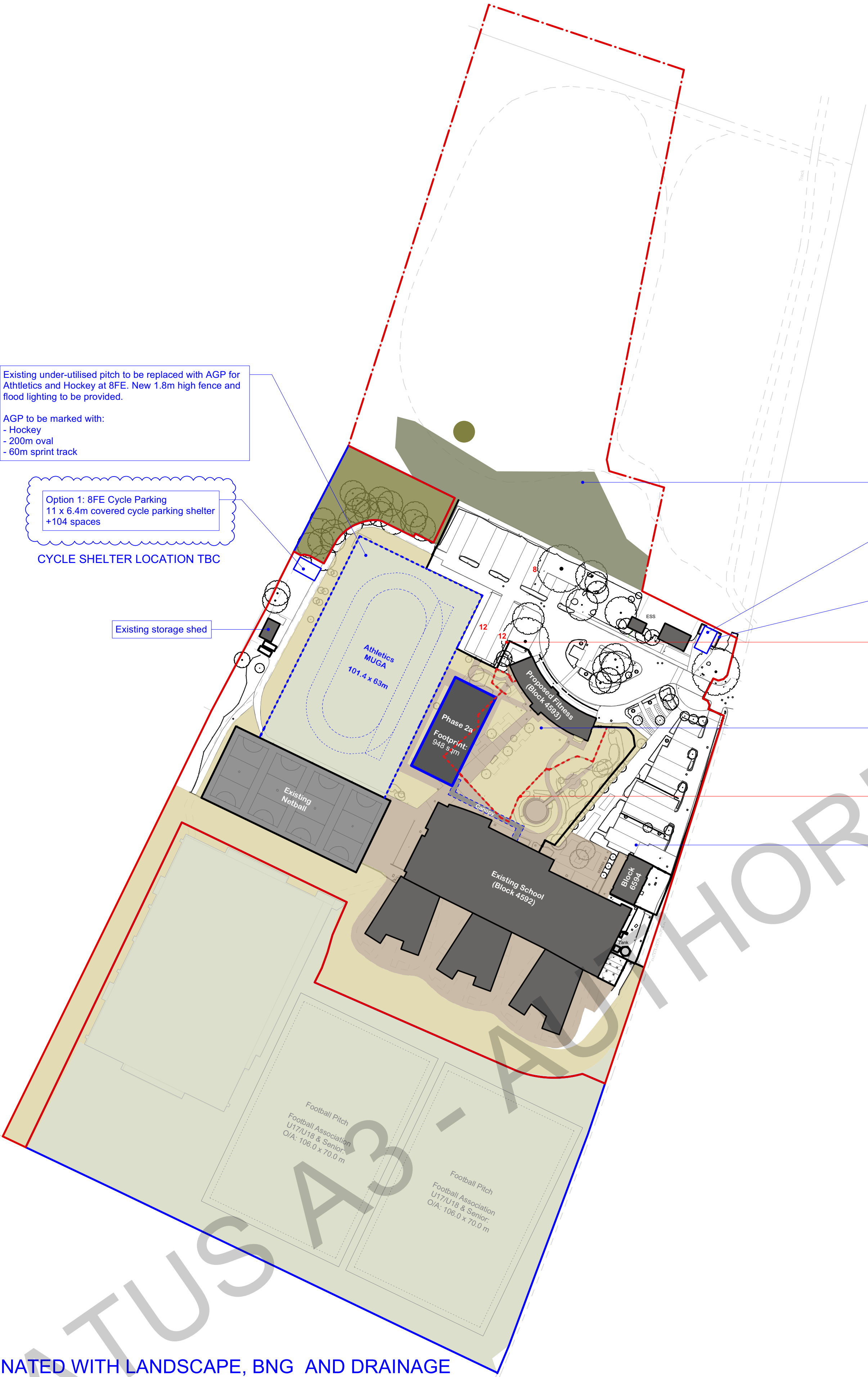
External Area Provision	Existing Provision	BB103 Recommendation (8FE)	Proposed Provision (8FE)
Soft Outdoor PE (Zone U) (3G pitch counted twice as per BB103)	47,525 sqm	50,100 sqm	53,841 sqm
Hard Outdoor PE (Zones X - W)	2,887 sqm	2,290 sqm	2,887 sqm
Soft Informal and Social (Zones W - V)	11,802 sqm	3,120 sqm	10,515 sqm
Hard Informal and Social (Zones Y - X)	5,311 sqm	1,460 sqm	5,724 sqm
Habitat (Zones Z - Y)	1,867 sqm	630 sqm	1,867 sqm* Subject to BNG

SITE AREA
Existing Site Area: 81,667 sqm (BB103 = 72,000 sqm)
Proposed Additional Site Area: 24,879 sqm
Total (Gross) Site Area: 106,546 sqm

EXTERNAL AREAS INDICATIVE ONLY AND REFLECTS SCHOOL ASPIRATIONS. FINAL BB103 COMPLIANCE TO BE DETERMINED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

BOUNDARY KEY (FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY)
Application Area
Land within School Ownership
Northern parcel of land to be transferred to school ownership to support expansion

Sarum Academy Expansion Project | Salisbury
Created: November 2025



INDICATIVE LAYOUTS FOLLOWING DESIGN TEAM MEETING OF 15.09.2025.
SUBJECT TO RECEIPT OF ALL SURVEYS AND SITE INFORMATION FOR EXISTING SITE AND ADJACENT PARCEL OF LAND, INCLUDING: TOPOGRAPHICAL, ARCHAEOLOGY, ARBORICULTURAL, GROUND INVESTIGATION, UTILITIES/BELOW GROUND SERVICES, LAND SEARCHES, LEGAL AGREEMENTS, COVENANTS, WAYLEAVES, AND EMPLOYERS OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY.

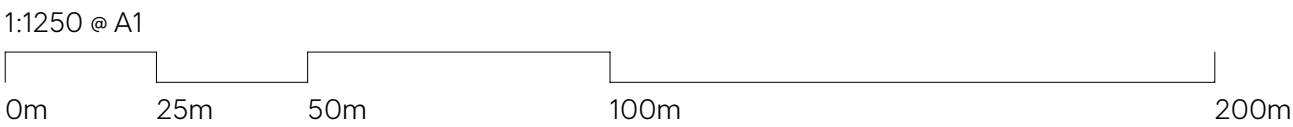
NOT COORDINATED WITH LANDSCAPE, BNG AND DRAINAGE

NOT COORDINATED WITH LANDSCAPE, BNG AND DRAINAGE



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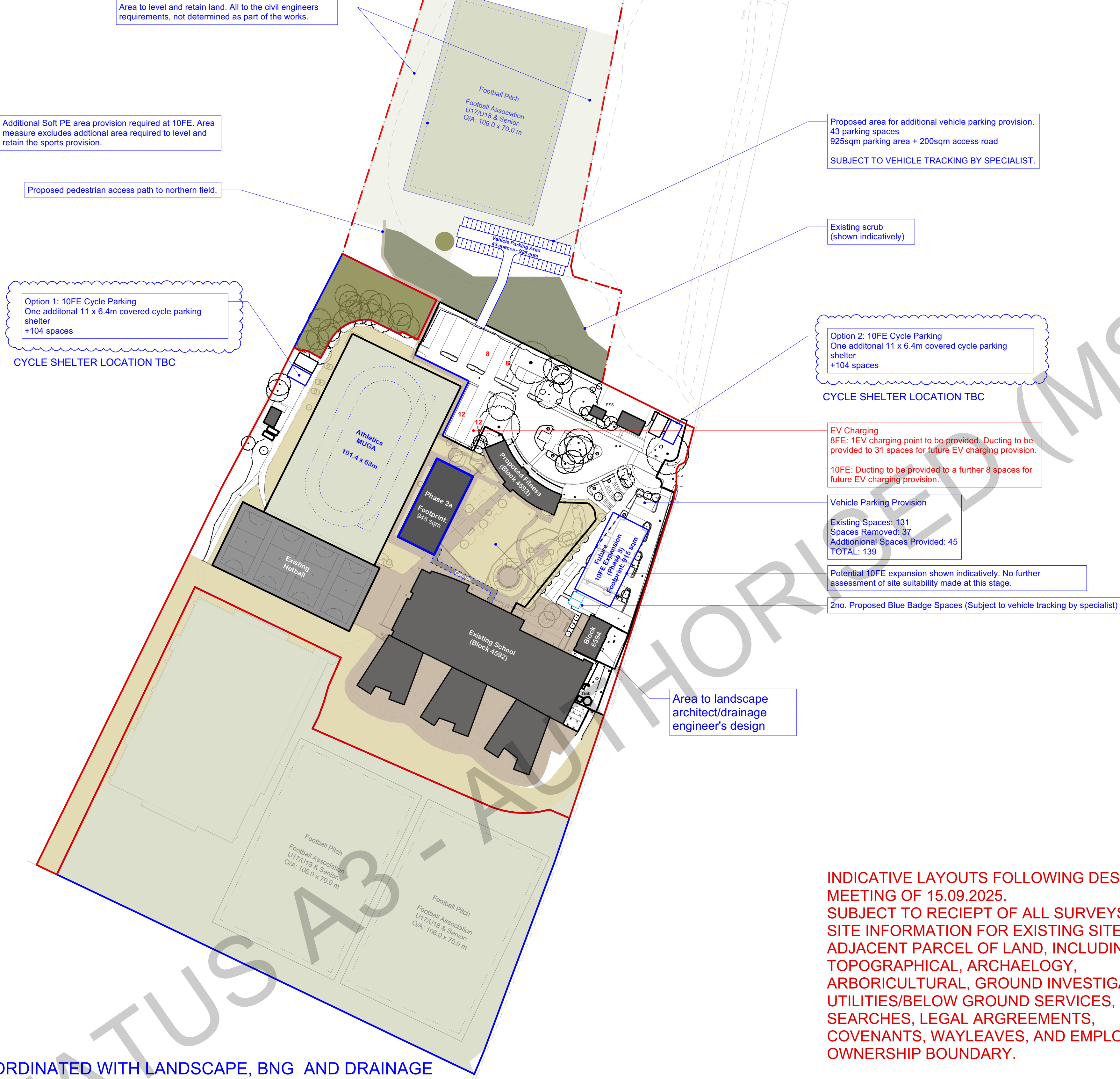
Notes: Unless otherwise stated, this drawing is for information only. Do not scale, unless for planning purposes. Use figured dimensions only. Check all dimensions on site and advise of any discrepancies before commencing work on site. Copyright Footprint Architects Ltd.

#	Date	Revision Note
P01	27/10/2025	Issued for CEM5. Topo added. Fencing updated.
P02	06/11/2025	Cycle shelters updated.

Sarum Academy Expansion Project | Salisbury
Created: November 2025

Proposed Site Plan 10FE			Project Ref: 7410	1:1250 @ A1
Drawing No:	Project - Origin - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Number	Status:	Rev:	
75CC13-	FTP - ZZ - ZZ - DR - A 90-0003	S1 - For Information	P02	

Adjacent field red line boundary shown indicatively, based on sketch drawing no: P.0747_11-1J provided by Wiltshire Council (Appendix 2.7). The position of the site boundary will need to be verified by the employer.



INDICATIVE LAYOUTS FOLLOWING DESIGN TEAM MEETING OF 15.09.2025.
SUBJECT TO RECEIPT OF ALL SURVEYS AND SITE INFORMATION FOR EXISTING SITE AND ADJACENT PARCEL OF LAND, INCLUDING: TOPOGRAPHICAL, ARCHAEOLOGY, ARBORICULTURAL, GROUND INVESTIGATION, UTILITIES/BELOW GROUND SERVICES, LAND SEARCHES, LEGAL ARGREEMENTS, COVENANTS, WAYLEAVES, AND EMPLOYERS OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY.

External Area Provision	Existing Provision	BB103 Recommendation (10FE)	Proposed Provision (10FE)
Soft Outdoor PE (Zone U) (3G pitch counted twice as per BB103)	47,525 sqm	61,125 sqm	61,261 sqm
Hard Outdoor PE (Zones X - W)	2,887 sqm	2,763 sqm	2,887 sqm
Soft Informal and Social (Zones W - V)	11,802 sqm	3,750 sqm	10,515sqm
Hard Informal and Social (Zones Y - X)	5,311 sqm	1,775 sqm	5,947 sqm
Habitat (Zones Z - Y)	1,867 sqm	788 sqm	2,468 sqm* Subject to BNG

SITE AREA
Existing Site Area: 81,667 sqm (BB103 = 87,750 sqm)
Proposed Additional Site Area: 24,879 sqm
Total (Gross) Site Area: 106,546 sqm

EXTERNAL AREAS INDICATIVE ONLY AND REFLECTS SCHOOL ASPIRATIONS. FINAL BB103 COMPLIANCE TO BE DETERMINED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

BOUNDARY KEY (FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY)
Application Area
Land within School Ownership
Northern parcel of land to be transferred to school ownership to support expansion

APPENDIX B: SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS



What to do on site

If a suspected badger sett or signs of badger activity are found on or in proximity to the site then a member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team should be contacted on **0117 923 0455**.

All works should cease until advice has been sought and appropriate control measures and/or licensing have been implemented.

Identification

Badgers are easily recognisable with their characteristic black and white striped face. They can be up to 1m in length and can weigh up to 14kg. They are nocturnal so you are unlikely to see them in the day. Badgers live underground in setts which from above ground can appear as a single hole or multiple hole entrances. The sett entrance is usually D-shaped and around 300mm wide and 200mm high. There may be freshly excavated material or bedding such as dry grass, straw or other vegetation outside the sett entrance. They have distinctive footprints with five claws and a broad kidney shaped main pad.

Where might you find them?

You may encounter badger setts almost anywhere including in gardens and urban areas, but they are most frequently found in woodland, areas of scrub and in hedgerows.

Legislation

Both the animals and their setts are protected by law. It is a criminal offence for anyone without a licence to:

- Kill, injure or handle a badger;
- Disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett;
- Interfere with a badger sett by damaging or destroying it;
- Obstruct the access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett.

Carrying out any construction work in proximity to a badger sett without taking steps to positively avoid damage may constitute an offence.

In some cases an appropriate licence issued by Natural England may be required.



SEROTINE



LESSER HORSESHOE



GREATER HORSESHOE

What to do on site

If you come across a bat or suspect a roost while on site you must stop work immediately. A member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team should be contacted on **0117 923 0455**.

All works should cease until advice has been sought and appropriate control measures and/or licensing have been implemented. Do not touch or disturb the bat, unless it is in harms way.

Identification

- There are 18 species of bat in the UK, all of which are protected by law. They are a nocturnal species, so you are unlikely to see a bat in the daytime unless you have disturbed it in some way.
- The most common UK bat is the common pipistrelle. It is only 40 mm long and weighs about 5 grams.
- Bat droppings are very similar to mouse droppings but are crumbly, as they are made up from insect fragments.

Where might you find them?

- Bats may be found in holes or crevices in trees, buildings, under bridges, tunnels, caves and underground cellars, if suitable roosting features are available to them.
- In buildings bats may use roof voids to roost, however, most species are crevice-dwelling and will take advantage of a variety of roosting features such as slipped/broken roof tiles, gaps beneath bargeboards and in areas with missing mortar. There is often no visible evidence of bat usage and so caution should be exercised when dismantling potential roosting features.
- Bats can use a hole as small as 15 mm wide to access a roost feature.
- In trees bats will utilise a variety of features such as split limbs, rot holes, peeling bark and woodpecker holes.

Legislation

It is a criminal offence for anyone without a licence to:

- Kill, injure or handle a bat;
- Possess a bat (whether alive or dead);
- Disturb a roosting bat; and
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter, whether they are present or not.

Offences can lead to fines of up to £5000 per bat and/or up to six months in prison.



What to do on site

Dormice hibernate on or under the ground from around October until March or April, they are thus affected by ground disturbance in winter and early spring. Dormice can also be affected by vegetation removal during their active period of March to September.

If you come across a dormouse while on site you must stop work immediately and seek the advice of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team on **0117 923 0455**. All works should cease until advice has been sought and appropriate control measure and/or licencing implemented.

Identification

- Dormice have golden brown fur and a characteristic furry tail. They are much smaller than a squirrel, being only 8cm long. They weigh 15-40g and live for four years.
- They are mostly nocturnal and their nest are usually very well hidden, so you are unlikely to see a dormouse.
- They make a finely woven nest using material such as honeysuckle bark and green leaves. The nest is about the size of a grapefruit with no obvious entrance hole, however they will also use old bird nests and hollow tree cavities to nest in.
- In summer they are largely arboreal and spend almost all their time in the branches of trees/ shrubs.

Where might you find them?

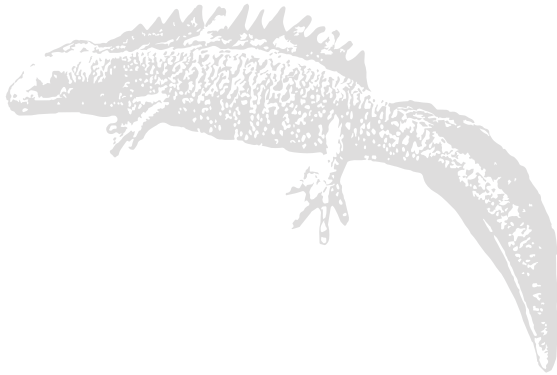
- Dormice normally occur in mature and diverse deciduous woodland. They are also frequently found in species-rich hedgerows and scrub habitats and less commonly in conifer plantations.
- In winter they hibernate, building a nest at ground level, often at the base of hedgerows or underneath leaf litter on the ground.

Legislation

It is an offence to:

- Capture, injure or kill hazel dormice;
- Damage or destroy a dormouse resting place or breeding site;
- Deliberately or recklessly disturb a hazel dormouse while it's in a structure or place of shelter or protection;
- Block access to structures or places of shelter or protection;
- Possess, sell, control or transport live or dead hazel dormice, or parts of hazel dormice.

Prosecution could lead to an unlimited fine or up to 6 months imprisonment.



What to do on site

Caution should be taken when working in proximity to waterbodies and when moving logs, rubble or root balls as these areas where newts may be sheltering.

If you come across any GCN you must stop work in the vicinity immediately and contact a member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team on **0117 923 0455**. All works should cease until advice has been sought and appropriate control measures and/or licencing implemented.

What are great crested newts?

- Great crested newts (GCN) (*Triturus cristatus*) are amphibians and are the largest of the UK's three newt species.
- Populations have declined throughout their European range due to habitat destruction, fragmentation and pollution.
- They are a 'European protected species' which means that the animals, and their eggs, breeding sites and resting places, are protected by law.
- Females lay their eggs in breeding ponds during the spring and their larvae eat aquatic invertebrates before emerging from ponds to disperse and find suitable hibernation sites during autumn.
- Adult GCNs are generally only found in waterbodies during the spring, they spend the majority of the year on land.

Identification

GCN can grow up to 17cm in length. The males of this species have a serrated crest down their backs during the breeding season, and a white stripe along their tail. Both males and females have dark bumpy skin and an orange belly with black irregular spots.

Where might you find them?

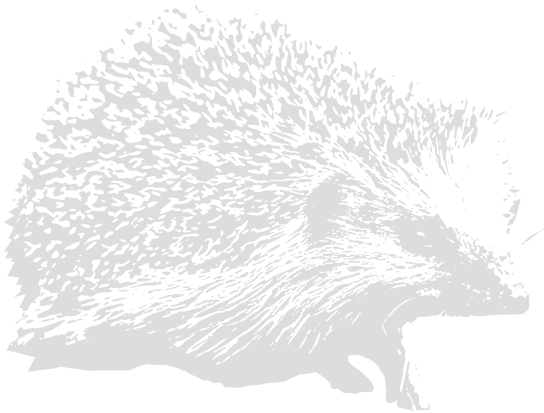
- Ponds and very slow moving watercourses, particularly during the spring (however the young will remain in the pond until the summer, some may even over-winter in the pond).
- On land GCN may be found within woodland, scrub, hedgerows, rough grassland, piles of stone, ballast and derelict sites surrounding ponds and watercourses at any time of the year.
- Since GCN are cold-blooded and cannot generate their own body heat, they hibernate over the winter in rubble piles, earth banks and the roots of trees/shrubs.

Legislation

It is an offence to:

- Intentionally or recklessly kill, injure, capture, trade or even to disturb a GCN
- Damage, destroy or obstruct habitats where GCN live or breed

Prosecution could lead to a fine of up to £5,000 per newt and/or up to six months in prison.



What to do on site

Inappropriate storage of construction materials and/or waste can inadvertently create habitat that could be used by hedgehogs for shelter/hibernation. Avoid stockpiling and remove brash/debris from site and check suitable areas for presence of hedgehog.

If hedgehogs are encountered works should cease and a member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team should be contacted on **0117 923 0455**.

Identification

Hedgehogs are easily recognisable, having sharp spines over their back, and coarse brown fur on their face and underside. When threatened they roll into a tight ball and erect their spines.

Where might you find them?

They are found in a range of semi-natural/green spaces including parks, wilder sections of gardens and farmland, although traditionally they prefer woodland edge habitat and hedgerows.

They enter a state of torpor during hibernation between November and March, only emerging when conditions are warmer. Hibernation nests are typically constructed of mosses, grass, leaves and other garden debris and are located at the base of thick hedges, within scrub, garden sheds or in piles of rubbish.

Legislation

Hedgehogs are listed on Section 41 (S41) of the 2006 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, making them a "Species of Principal Importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity."

They are listed on Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, making it an offence to kill or capture hedgehogs with certain methods listed.



What to do on site

All vegetation on site to be cleared or disturbed should be checked for the presence of active bird nests, eggs and chicks by a suitably qualified ecologist.

If a bird nest or suspected nest is discovered, a minimum 5m buffer should be marked out with all work within the buffer ceased until advice of a suitably qualified ecologist has been sought. A member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team should be contacted on **0117 923 0455**.

Identification

- Birds most often nest in trees, hedges or dense vegetation. However, you may find them in a range of other places including buildings or on the ground.
- Not all birds build a stereotypical "nest," some will lay eggs in a scrape in the ground, build a mud nest or can be opportunistic using hollow trees or holes in buildings.
- Most birds tend to build nests and lay their eggs between the months of March and August. However, some species such as pigeons will nest year round as long as there is food available.

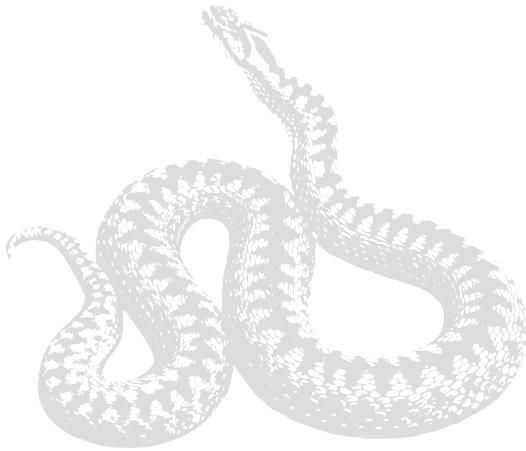
Legislation

All birds, their nests and eggs are protected under UK law.

It is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or capture any bird;
- Take, damage or destroy a nest while it is in use or being built;
- Disturb any bird while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird;

Birds listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 such as barn owl and peregrine falcon receive additional protection against reckless or intentional disturbance of their young or of adults whilst it is nest building or at a nest containing eggs or young.



SLOW-WORM



GRASS SNAKE



COMMON LIZARD

What to do on site

Be especially careful when moving logs and piles of rubble, stone and ballast as these are places where reptiles may be sheltering. If reptiles are encountered on the site then work should stop immediately. A member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team should be contacted on **0117 923 0455**.

Identification

- Common UK reptile species potentially encountered on development sites include slow worm, grass snake, adder and common lizard.
- Male slow worms tend to be uniform in colour with brown/golden and grey/blue colourations most common, whereas females have dark flanks and a dark stripe down their back.
- Grass snakes are the largest species of snake found in the UK They are grey/green in colour with a distinctive yellow and black collar, black bars down the side and sometimes two rows of black marks down the back.
- Common lizards are brownish grey and have dark markings down their back and sides, they can move very quickly.
- Adders have a variable coloration and can be confused with grass snake. Males are typically grey with a black zigzag stripe, females generally brown with a dark brown zigzag stripe. Black adders are found in some areas.

Where might you find them?

- Reptiles are cold blooded so can sometimes be found basking in sunny and exposed locations. More commonly you will encounter them sheltering under logs, rubble, piles of stone or ballast, or in rough grassland and areas of scrub.
- Adders have more specific habitat requirements than other common reptile species favouring heathland, moorland, meadows and open woodland.

Legislation

All native species of reptile are protected under UK law.

It is an offence to:

- Intentionally kill or injure an individual of these species;
- Transport for sale or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange a live or dead individual or any part of an individual of these species.



Legend:

-  Site location
-  Site boundary

0 50 100 m N

Scale 1 : 2,500 @ A3

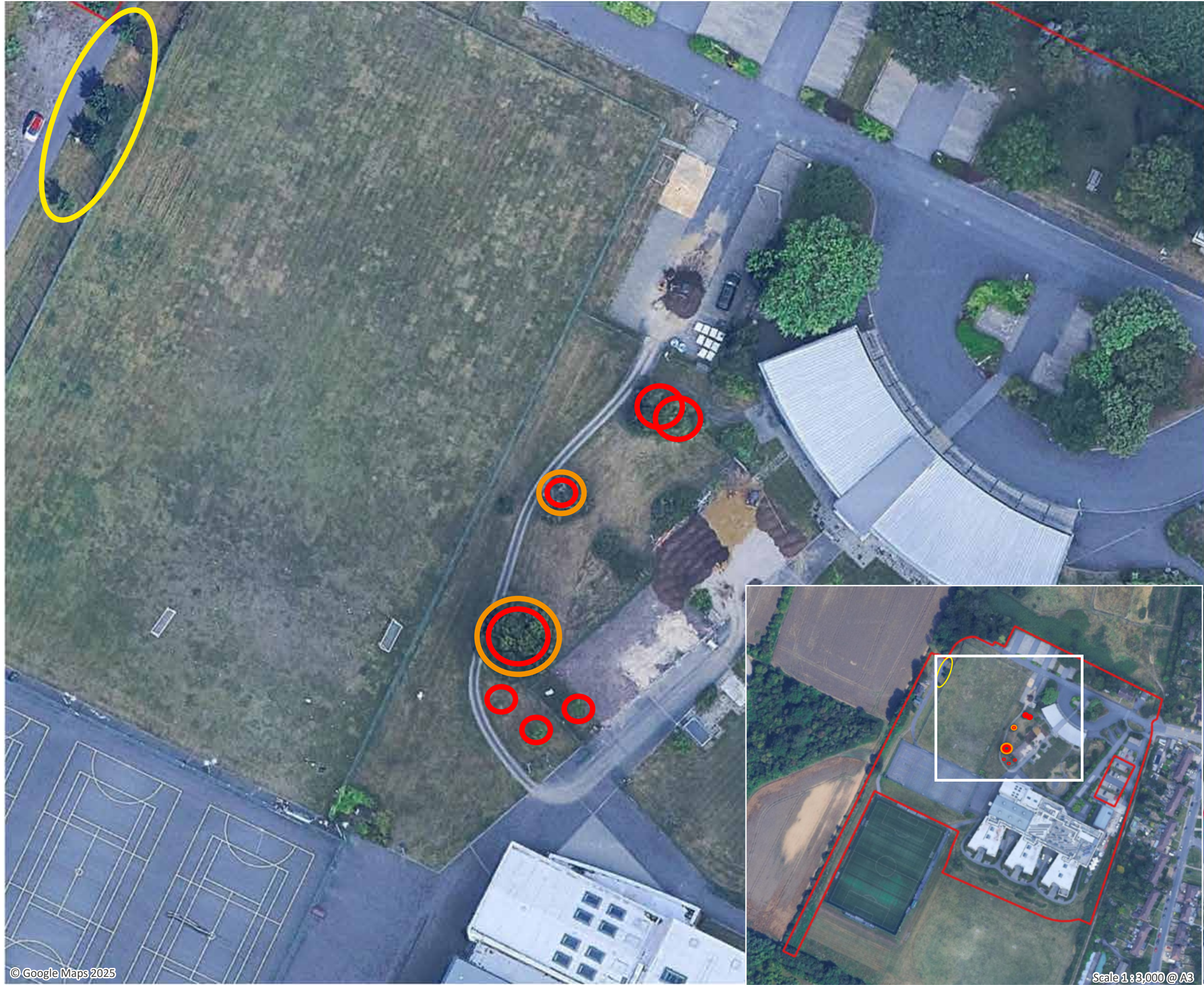
SARUM ACADEMY CEMP

FIGURE 1
Site Location

THE Landmark
PRACTICE

1 - 2 Theynes Court, Long Ashton Business Park, Yanley Lane, Bristol BS41 9LB
T: +44 (0)117 923 0455 E: enquiries@thelandmarkpractice.com
www.thelandmarkpractice.com

Drwn: GM Chkd: SR Auth: SR Date: 17 Dec 25



Legend:

-  8FE boundary
-  Trees to be removed outside of nesting bird season or following nesting bird check by ecologist*
-  Trees with bat roosting potential, to be soft felled under supervision of a Bat Licensed ecologist, outside of active period*
-  Orchard trees to be protected

*Refer to CEMP-B report

0 10 20 m N

Scale 1 : 500 @ A3

SARUM ACADEMY CEMP

FIGURE 2a
8FE Biodiversity Protection Zones

THE Landmark
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