Construction Environmental Management Plan

Land at Blackmore Farm, Melksham – Phase 1

David Wilson Redrow South West

September 2026

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260512_P1476_CEMP_Phase_1_Final01	Final01	15/05/2026	Amy Moscrop BSc MSc ACIEEM Laurie Allnatt BCs MSc ACIEEM	James Cook BSc PhD CEnv MCIEEM
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Armada House
Odhams Wharf
Topsham
Exeter
EX3 0PB
Tel: 01392 260420
Email: info@eadecology.co.uk
www.eadecology.co.uk

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1 Introduction, background and approach

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 EAD Ecology was commissioned by David Wilson Redrow South West to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Phase 1 of a mixed-use development at Blackmore Farm, Melksham (approximate central OS grid reference: ST 926 641; refer to Figure 1), hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

1.1.2 Outline Planning Approval for the development was granted by Wiltshire Council in May 2025 (Planning Reference: PL/2023/11188). Condition 18 of the Outline Planning Consent states that:

"*Prior to the commencement of works on a development pursuant to each phase, including demolition, ground works/excavation, site clearance, vegetation clearance and boundary treatment works, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing. The Plan shall provide details of the avoidance, mitigation and protective enhancement measures for that phase, as set out in the approved EMMP (Condition 17), to be implemented before and during the construction phase, including but not necessarily limited to, the following:*

- *Identification of ecological protection areas/buffer zones and tree root protection areas and details of physical means of protection, e.g. exclusion fencing.*
- *Mitigation strategies and method statements for protected / priority species, such as nesting birds, badgers, hazel dormice, amphibians, reptiles and bats.*
- *The appointment of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), including role, responsibilities and frequency / timing of attendance on site.*
- *Key personnel, responsibilities and contact details (including Site Manager and ecologist / ECoW).*
- *Timeframe for provision of compliance report to the Local Planning Authority; to be completed by the ecologist / ECoW and to include photographic evidence.*

Development of each phase shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved CEMP.

REASON: To ensure adequate protection and mitigation for ecological receptors and to prevent pollution of the water environment prior to and during construction, and that works are undertaken in line with current best practice and industry standards and are supervised by a licensed and competent professional ecological consultant where applicable."

1.1.3 This CEMP has been prepared to discharge Condition 18 with regard to development Phase 1. It describes the actions required before and during construction to deliver the proposed ecological avoidance, mitigation, and enhancement measures outlined in the Ecology Chapter of the Environmental Statement (hereafter 'the ES'; EAD Ecology, 2023), which was submitted with the planning application. This document forms part of the environmental strategy for the proposed development and has been produced in accordance with the Code of Practice issued by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and BS42020:2013.

1.1.4 A Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) for the Site, specifiying long-term habitat management, is being produced seperately to discharge Condition 19 of the Outline Planning Consent.

1.1.5 A Construction Method Statement (CMS) for the wider site is being produced as required by Condition 21, which will include, among other things, Topsoil Management Measures and Pollution Prevention Measures.

1.2 Proposed works

1.2.1 The Site represents development Phase 1 of a mixed-use scheme of up to 500 dwellings, primary school, local centre, access infrastructure from Sandridge Common, open space and associated infrastructure. Phase 1 comprises 229 dwellings and associated infrastructure; refer to Figure 1.

1.3 Approach

1.3.1 The ES was reviewed to ensure that the management prescriptions align with the avoidance, mitigation and enhancement measures which underpinned the impact assessment. The Ecological Mitigation and Management Plan (EMMP; EAD Ecology, 2026) was also reviewed, as this provides the framework for delivery of ecological mitigation across all development phases.

1.3.2 The ES was based on habitat and protected species surveys conducted by EAD Ecology during 2018 to 2023 (EAD Ecology, 2023). Further update surveys were undertaken by EAD Ecology in 2024 (EAD Ecology, 2025). This included great crested newt, barn owl, bat roost, bat activity, badger and otter/water vole surveys. An updated Habitat Condition Assessment survey was also undertaken. These surveys established that there had been no changes requiring alterations to the mitigation measures described in the ES.

1.4 Scope

1.4.1 The CEMP is set out as follows:

- Management objectives, based on an understanding of ecological constraints and development proposals (Section 2).
- Management actions during pre-construction and construction phases to ensure objectives are satisfied and that design, planning and legal obligations are met (Sections 3 and 4).
- Responsibilities for all management actions, together with supervision and monitoring requirements (Section 5).

1.4.2 Implementation of the measures contained within the CEMP will be the responsibility of David Wilson Redrow (The Developer). It is intended that this document (once approved) is appended to the wider CMS for use by site operatives during construction.

1.4.3 As stated in Paragraph 1.1.4 above, post-construction habitat management actions are provided in a separate LEMP; therefore, these aspects are not considered in the CEMP.

2 Ecological constraints and management objectives

2.1 Ecological constraints

Designated sites

2.1.1 The Site does not lie within or adjacent to any designated sites of nature conservation importance. The closest European designated site is Bath and Bradford-on-Avon Special Area of Conservation (SAC), which lies approximately 9.4km north-west of the Site at its nearest point and is designated for its populations of greater horseshoe bat and Bechstein's bat. No construction-related risks are identified for this designated site.

2.1.2 One nationally designated site of nature conservation importance lies within 5km of the Site: Spye Park Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which lies approximately 2.3km north-east of the Site and is designated for its breeding bird assemblages and woodland habitats. No construction-related risks are identified for this designated site.

2.1.3 Nine non-statutory designated sites are located within 2km of the Site. The closest of these is Eighteen Acre Plantation Local Wildlife Site (LWS), which is located approximately 0.6km to the east of the Site. No construction-related risks are identified for this site. Bristol Avon River LWS lies approximately 1.8km downstream and is linked to the site via a watercourse (Clackers Brook Tributary). There is a risk that pollutants from construction could enter the watercourse and impact water quality within this designated site.

Habitats

2.1.4 The Site predominantly comprised semi-improved grassland fields bordered by hedgerows and ditches. A watercourse was present in the south of the Site (Clackers Brook Tributary). Two waterbodies were present; one was an open slurry pit and the other was a pond located to the south of the Site. Numerous buildings and areas of hardstanding were present/adjacent to the north of the Site, associated with Blackmore Farm. These buildings included agricultural buildings and a residential bungalow. Scrub and mature trees were scattered throughout but were generally confined to hedgerows. A small area of semi-natural broadleaved woodland was present on the south side of the watercourse.

Protected and notable species

2.1.5 Corky-fruited water-dropwort, a Wiltshire Rare Plant Register species, was identified within the semi-improved neutral grassland on Site. No additional notable or invasive plant species were recorded within the Site.

2.1.6 The woodland, hedgerows and scrub provided suitable habitat for common and widespread amphibian species. Surveys of ponds within and adjacent to the Site did not identify the presence of great crested newt (GCN), and it was considered unlikely that this species was present within the Site.

2.1.7 'Low' populations of slow worm and grass snake were recorded within grassland field margins in the north of the Site. Hedgerows also provided shelter and hibernation habitat for these species.

2.1.8 The hedgerows, woodland, scrub and mature trees provided foraging and nesting habitat for a variety of bird species, including notable species such as house sparrow, dunnock, skylark, song thrush, rook and whitethroat. Field margins and woodland edge provided suitable foraging habitat

for barn owl, and incidental records of foraging barn owl were recorded to the south-east of the Site. No nesting or roosting sites for barn owl were recorded.

2.1.9 Hazel dormouse nests were recorded within the Site during nest tube surveys in 2021. This species was therefore assumed to occur in suitable habitat throughout the Site.

2.1.10 Three outlier badger setts were identified on or within 20m of the Site. These setts ranged from one to three entrances in size and were considered to be active. Evidence of badger foraging activity was recorded across the Site.

2.1.11 One building immediately adjacent to the north-east of the Site was confirmed as a common pipistrelle day roost. Six trees confirmed as supporting bat roosts, including day roosts of common pipistrelle, noctule and *Myotis* / long-eared bat, either occurred within the Site, or in locations potentially impacted by the proposals.

2.1.12 At least ten bat species were recorded during transect and static detector surveys, dominated by common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle and *Myotis* species. The highest levels of bat activity recorded during the surveys generally correlated with the north-east and south-west parts of the Site. Low numbers of long-eared bat, barbastelle, greater horseshoe bat and lesser horseshoe bat, which are all light sensitive species, were also recorded.

2.1.13 No evidence of otter was recorded within the watercourse (Clacker's Brook Tributary) in the south of the Site; however, periodic use was considered likely.

2.1.14 No evidence of water vole was recorded, and this species was considered absent from the Site. Hedgehog was assumed to be present.

2.2 Legislation

2.2.1 A summary of relevant wildlife legislation is provided in Table 2.1 with further detail in Appendix 1.

Table 2.1: Summary of relevant legislation

Receptor	Relevant legislation
Plants	English bluebell is protected against sale only. Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) prohibits the planting of certain invasive plant species or otherwise causing them to grow in the wild. Prohibited plants include Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and Himalayan cotoneaster.
Amphibians	All native amphibian species receive at least partial legal protection under the WCA 1981 (as amended). Great crested newt is additionally protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
Reptiles	All native reptiles are protected against intentional killing and injuring under the WCA 1981 (as amended).
Birds	All breeding birds, their eggs, nests and young are protected under the WCA 1981 (as amended). Some species, including barn owl, are afforded special protection whilst nesting under Schedule 1 of the WCA 1981 (as amended).
Hazel dormouse	Hazel dormice are legally protected under the WCA 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
Bats	All bat species and their roosts are legally protected under the WCA 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
Badger	Badgers and their setts are legally protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended).
Otter	Otter is legally protected under the WCA 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

2.3 Ecological management objectives

2.3.1 The ecological management objectives are as follows:

1. Protect retained sensitive ecological habitat features during construction, including the watercourse, semi-improved neutral grassland, mature trees, woodland and hedgerows.
2. Minimise construction impacts and ensure legal compliance in respect of protected and notable species including plants, reptiles, amphibians, birds, badger, otter, bats, dormouse and hedgehog.
3. Create new habitat features, and protection features, for protected and notable species, including invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians, birds, badger, bats and dormouse.
4. Create new habitats of ecological value, including wildflower meadows, native scrub, tree planting and wetland features (e.g. SuDS basins and wetland meadows).

3 Pre-construction phase

3.1 General

3.1.1 The following section provides prescriptions to avoid, reduce and mitigate potential impacts on habitats and protected species prior to commencement of construction, in accordance with Condition 18. Details of timings and requirements for ecological supervision are provided where relevant.

3.1.2 An ecological Clerk of works (ECoW) will be appointed to oversee all ecological mitigation and enhancement delivery during pre-construction and construction phases. The ECoW will provide 'Ecological Induction Notes' to the Site Manager, which will detail the key ecological constraints and management actions for the construction period. This will include:

- Construction phase actions within the CEMP.
- Ecological Protection Zones where activities are constrained; refer to Figure 3.
- Natural England Mitigation Licence requirements and responsibilities.
- Tasks and situations where the ECoW must be consulted.
- Actions in the unexpected event of encountering protected species (including but not limited to reptiles, amphibians, badger, bats, dormouse and nesting birds).

3.2 Retained habitats

3.2.1 All semi-natural broadleaved woodland adjacent to the Site will be retained and protected during construction. This woodland, along with all retained trees and hedgerows, will be protected during construction through the use of temporary barriers (e.g. Heras fencing), which will be installed prior to the start of construction in accordance with BS 5837 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'. Retained semi-improved neutral grassland will also be fenced to ensure that this is retained and protected; no construction activities or storage of materials will be undertaken within this grassland area; refer to Figure 3.

3.2.2 The watercourse within the south of the Site will be protected through the installation of fencing (10m buffer from bank top; refer to Figure 3), which will remain in place throughout the construction period.

3.3 Protected, notable and invasive species

Notable plants

3.3.1 The area of semi-improved neutral grassland within the Site outside of the development footprint will be retained and protected during construction; refer to Paragraph 3.2.1. This will ensure the corky-fruited water-dropwort is retained within the development.

Invasive plants

3.3.2 A re-survey for invasive species will be undertaken no more than six months prior to the commencement of construction. Should invasive species listed on Schedule 9 of the WCA 1981 (as amended) be recorded within the Site, treatment and removal will be undertaken in line with a Method Statement produced by a specialist invasive species contractor.

Invertebrates

3.3.3 Retained habitats suitable for invertebrates such as woodland, hedgerows, mature trees and the watercourse will be protected during the course of construction; refer to Paragraphs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

3.3.4 Bee bricks (or similar approved invertebrate box) will be included in detailed construction drawings at a ratio of one per dwelling in accordance with Figure 5 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). Bee bricks will be located on south or south-east aspects at a height of 1m above ground level.

Reptiles and amphibians

3.3.5 The ECoW will determine all areas of potential reptile habitat present at the commencement of construction. Habitat manipulation will be carried out within these areas to minimise risk of killing or injuring any reptiles present. This will be done using a two-stage approach between April and October as follows:

- Any long-grass / tall-herb margins taller than 200mm will first be strimmed to approximately 150mm using hand tools, with regular checks made by the ECoW for reptiles, and left for 24hrs before cutting to ground level. Both cuts will be supervised by the ECoW. The latter cut will be preceded by a destructive search by the ECoW, who will remove any sheltering materials such as logs and refuse.
- Any individual reptiles or amphibians found will be moved to the reptile receptor area within retained habitat outside of the work area by the ECoW; refer to Figure 5.
- Once complete, the vegetation will be maintained at a low-level (<50mm) until the start of development works.
- Ground clearance of any areas where there is still considered to be a risk of amphibians/reptiles being present (as identified by the ECoW) will be carried out under ECoW supervision.

3.3.6 In the unlikely event that a GCN is found during the habitat clearance, all work would stop immediately and the ECoW would be notified to assess the potential requirement for a Natural England GCN Mitigation Licence.

3.3.7 Removal of hedgerow sections will also be undertaken under the supervision of the ECoW, and combined with the mitigation measures for hazel dormouse; refer to Paragraph 3.3.13. The ECoW will undertake a destructive hand-search of affected areas prior to clearance. Any amphibians or reptiles found during the supervised works will be moved to the reptile receptor area within retained habitat outside of the work area by the ECoW; refer to Figure 5.

3.3.8 All road drainage gullies throughout the development shall incorporate dropped/recessed wildlife kerbs (ACO Wildlife Kerb or similar approved) and an appropriate wildlife escape provision (ACO Wildlife Kerb or similar approved), to reduce the possibility of amphibians becoming entrapped within drainage gullies. These features will be included in the relevant construction drawings, which will be reviewed by the ECoW to ensure they are incorporated appropriately.

Birds (including barn owl)

3.3.9 Clearance of suitable bird nesting habitat (i.e. hedgerows and scrub) will take place outside of the main bird-breeding season (i.e., undertaken between September and February). If clearance is not possible within this time, removal will only take place following an inspection by the ECoW to ensure that no nesting birds will be affected. If active bird nests are found, an exclusion zone (e.g. 5m or as advised by the ECoW) will be established around the nest and work within the zone delayed until all chicks have fledged or the nesting attempt has ceased, as confirmed by the ECoW.

3.3.10 Retained habitats suitable for nesting birds such as woodland, hedgerows and mature trees will be protected during the course of construction; refer to Paragraph 3.2.1.

3.3.11 The following measures will be implemented to protect barn owls:

- Prior to the commencement of works, a suitably qualified ecologist will review the most recent ecological survey information to confirm whether barn owl nesting or roosting features are present within suitable trees that could be affected by the works.
- A pre-works inspection will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist to confirm whether barn owls are present and whether an active nest is present.
- If an active barn owl nest is identified, works that could disturb the birds will not commence within the vicinity of the nest until the young have fledged and the nest is no longer active.

3.3.12 A total of 229 bird nest boxes (equivalent to one per dwelling) will be installed on buildings, and on retained trees, throughout the Site and will be included in detailed construction drawings; refer to Figure 5 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). An indication of the bird box mix is provided below:

- 170 No.16 Schwegler Swift Boxes (or similar approved) will be shown to be installed in clusters of three, built into walls at least 60cm apart on the north or east-facing elevations of new buildings at a minimum height of 5m, ensuring unobstructed access for the birds to leave/enter the nests.
- 23 No.9B Schwegler House Martin Nests (or similar approved) will be shown to be installed above 5m under the eaves, or at gable ends, of new buildings.
- 23 1SP Schwegler Sparrow Terrace (or similar approved) will be shown to be installed directly under the eaves and away from windows on north or east-facing elevations.
- One barn owl box and a further 12 bird boxes (six Schwegler 1B and six Schwegler 2H, or similar) will be installed on suitable retained mature trees within the Site. The boxes will be installed at a minimum height of 3m on north or east-facing aspects, or as advised by the ECoW.

Hazel dormouse

3.3.13 A Natural England Dormouse Mitigation Licence will be obtained prior to the commencement of any habitat clearance. This will include a Method Statement detailing how impacts to hazel dormice will be minimised. All habitat clearance will be undertaken in strict accordance with the Mitigation Licence. Mitigation will be included in the Licence Application Method Statement and will include:

- Removal of suitable hazel dormouse habitat (hedgerow and scrub) using appropriate measures as detailed in the Dormouse Conservation Handbook (Bullion *et al*., 2025) and specified in the Licence Method Statement. Clearance will be undertaken either through a single-stage approach in April/May or mid-September/October, or a two-stage approach with coppicing in November to February followed by stump removal in May.
- Prior to the start of clearance, the Named Ecologist on the Natural England Dormouse Mitigation Licence will undertake a fingertip search of the vegetation for hazel dormouse nests. All habitat removal will then be supervised by the Named Ecologist on the Licence.
- Maintenance of habitat connectivity throughout phased clearance.
- Retained habitats suitable for hazel dormouse such as woodland and hedgerows will be protected during construction; refer to Paragraph 3.2.1.
- Compensation planting to be provided in planting season prior to habitat clearance.
- Provision of 40 dormouse boxes within retained hedgerows, scrub and woodland prior to vegetation clearance. Locations will be shown in the Natural England Dormouse Mitigation Licence and are indicated on Figure 3.

Badger

3.3.14 A further badger survey will be undertaken prior to construction to update the status of the known badger setts and to identify any new setts that may have become established within or adjacent to the Site since the previous survey. Any active badger setts that could be damaged or disturbed during site clearance or construction will be closed, either temporarily or permanently under a Natural England Badger Development Licence. Sett closures would be undertaken between July and November and would involve the installation of a one-way gate over the entrance hole(s). The precise closure methodology and sequencing will be detailed in the Licence Application.

3.3.15 Prior to the commencement of construction, a fence will be installed around the perimeter of development areas, which will deter badgers from entering the areas of active construction. The fence will be retained throughout the construction period.

Bats

Bats and trees

3.3.16 A further survey of trees for bat roost suitability will be undertaken prior to construction to update the status of trees that will be lost, subject to lighting impacts, or subject to severance of commuting routes to the wider landscape. If any roosting bats are recorded, a Natural England Bat Mitigation Licence will be obtained prior to the commencement of works. For those trees which are identified as having potential to support roosting bats but no bats are recorded during surveys, a suitably experienced bat ecologist will confirm the need for soft felling / precautionary measures for the trees to be removed/pruned, depending on the bat roost features present, as follows:

3.3.17 For trees where Potential Roost Features were identified that could support multiple bats (i.e. a PRF-M tree, in accordance with the latest Bat Conservation Trust terminology (Collins, 2023)), the bat ecologist will inspect accessible cavities for roosting bats prior to any felling or pruning. Once satisfied that there were no roosting bats in examined branches of the tree, these would be 'soft-felled' under supervision of the bat-licensed ECoW. If any bats were found during the soft-felling, works would stop and Natural England consulted regarding the requirement for licensing and mitigation.

3.3.18 Should any trees require unanticipated removal during construction (e.g. due to health and safety concerns), an update Preliminary Roost Inspection would be undertaken before trees were removed. For any PRF-M trees, further survey would be undertaken to confirm if any roosts were present and determine appropriate mitigation and compensation. For PRF-I trees, the loss of roost resource would be compensated, and the tree would be inspected and felled under the supervision of the bat-licensed ECoW, only after bats had been confirmed absent. If any roosting bats were recorded, a Natural England Bat Mitigation Licence would be obtained prior to the commencement of works.

3.3.19 Prior to the commencement of the construction, trees with confirmed bat roosts will be protected during construction through the use of temporary barriers (e.g. Heras fencing), which will be installed in accordance with BS 5837 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'; refer to Paragraph 3.2.1.

Bats and buildings

3.3.20 A further bat building inspection survey will be undertaken to update the status of the three buildings in the north-east of the Site that will be lost. If identified as confirmed roosts, or as having

'low', 'medium' or 'high' bat roost suitability, these will be subject to dusk-emergence / dawn re-entry surveys for bats within the period that bats are active (May to September). If any of these buildings were confirmed to contain bat roosts, a Natural England Bat Mitigation Licence would be obtained prior to the commencement of works.

Bats – general

3.3.21 The external lighting plans will be subject to review by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure that the identified 'dark corridors' (refer to Figure 3) will not subject to light levels exceeding 0.5lux (or the same as existing) post-construction, unless agreed by exception, and that these take account of bat 'hop overs' at road crossings required for bats. In accordance with Condition 20 of the Outline Planning Permission, no external lighting will be installed within a phase until the lighting plans for that phase have also been approved by Wiltshire Council.

3.3.22 The dark corridors will each comprise a minimum 5m width corridor of low semi-natural vegetation (i.e., grassland) adjacent to a linear feature such as a hedgerow, watercourse or woodland edge. The lighting design will ensure that light levels within the dark corridors are maintained below 0.5lux. The overall habitat corridor width will therefore exceed 5m and will include any additional setback from built development required to ensure that the 5m dark corridor remains below 0.5lux, with overall width depending on the type and position of the nearest proposed artificial light sources. Indicative locations of the dark corridors are shown in Figure 3.

3.3.23 The bat 'hop overs' will include tree planting on either side of the road where it intersects a dark corridor, to direct bat flight paths up and over the road, above the traffic. Street lighting will be positioned and directed to minimise illumination of the crossing point as far as possible within the constraints of highway safety requirements, with screens/planting used to further reduce light levels where necessary/appropriate. Indicative locations of the bat hop overs are shown in Figure 3.

3.3.24 A total of 115 bat tube/box (equivalent to approximately one per every two dwellings) will be installed on buildings, and on retained trees, throughout the Site and will be included in detailed construction drawings; refer to Figure 5 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). An indication of the bat box/tube mix is provided below:

- 93 Schwegler 1FR Bat Tubes (or similar approved) integrated within new buildings to be positioned at least 4m above ground level and away from windows;
- 8 Schwegler 1WI (or similar approved) integrated within new buildings to be positioned at least 4m above ground level and away from windows;
- 7 Schwegler 2F (or similar approved) installed on retained trees at least 4m high and facing south or west, or as advised by the ECoW; and
- 7 Schwegler 2FN (or similar approved) installed on retained trees at least 4m high and facing south or west, or as advised by the ECoW.

Otter and water vole

3.3.25 Protective fencing will be installed prior to the start of construction to protect the watercourse from damage; refer to Paragraph 3.2.2.

3.3.26 Prior to construction of the drainage connections to the watercourse, the ECoW will undertake a pre-works otter and water vole survey which will include an inspection of the banks of the stream in the vicinity of the drainage connections to ensure that no otter resting places/holts or water

vole burrows are present. If a resting place/holt/burrow is identified that would be affected by the works and the impact could not be avoided, a Natural England Otter/Water Vole Mitigation Licence would be obtained. This would include a Method Statement detailing specific avoidance and mitigation measures.

Hedgehog

3.3.27 Clearance of hedgerows and scrub will be preceded by a hand search for hedgehogs by the ECoW. This will occur at the same time as a search for reptiles and amphibians; refer to Paragraph 3.3.6. Any animals found will be moved to suitable retained habitat outside of the work area.

3.3.28 Inclusion of 'hedgehog passes' will be specified on detailed construction drawings for all garden fences to allow hedgehogs to move between new gardens, in accordance with Figure 5 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). New garden fences will either have a continuous gap of 150mm at the base of the fence or squares of at least 130mm x 130mm cut out of close board fencing on the bottom of the fence, or a similar sized gap left at the end of a board. One hedgehog pass will be created in each boundary fence where movement through the landscape is required. Exact locations will be agreed with the ECoW during construction.

3.4 Pre-construction summary plan

3.4.1 The pre-construction actions are summarised in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Pre-construction summary plan

Receptor	Action	Management objective no.	Timing	Responsibility	Further information
General	Appoint Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).	All	Pre-construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
Retained habitats	Protection fencing to be installed around retained woodland, hedgerow, mature trees, semi-improved neutral grassland and watercourse.	1, 2	Pre-construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	BS 5837 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement (ACD Environmental, 2026) Figures 3 and 6
Invasive plants	Undertake re-survey for invasive plant species.	2	Pre-construction	ECoW, David Wilson Redrow	
Invertebrates	Locations of bee bricks on buildings to be shown on construction drawings.	3	Pre-construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 4 EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026)
Reptiles and amphibians	Supervised, two-stage habitat removal.	2	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Dropped/recessed kerbs around drainage gullies, and drainage gullies with a specification enabling escape for entrapped amphibians to be shown on construction drawings.	3	Pre-construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	

Table 3.1: Pre-construction summary plan

Receptor	Action	Management objective no.	Timing	Responsibility	Further information
Birds	Clearance of suitable bird nesting habitat to be undertaken between September and February. or subject to check and/or supervision by ECoW to confirm that no nests are present.	2	September to February (or subject to check by ECW)	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Locations of bird boxes on buildings to be shown on construction drawings.	3	Pre-construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 4 EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026)
Barn owl	Pre-commencement check of potential nesting or roosting features within trees.	2	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
Hazel dormouse	Apply for NE Dormouse Mitigation licence.	2	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Undertake single stage/ two stage removal of hedgerows under supervision of the Named Ecologist on licence, following a detailed inspection of the habitat.	2	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Install tree and hedgerow protection fencing.	1, 2	Pre-construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 6
	Install dormouse boxes within retained woodland.	3	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 3

Table 3.1: Pre-construction summary plan

Receptor	Action	Management objective no.	Timing	Responsibility	Further information
Badger	Undertake update badger survey. Close impacted active setts under a NE Badger Development Licence (if required).	2	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Fence to be installed around the perimeter of development areas.	2	Pre-construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
Bats	Locations of bat boxes/tubes on buildings to be shown on construction drawings.	3	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 4 EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026)
	Production of lighting plan in accordance with Condition 20 of the Outline Planning Permission Approval Notice, followed by a review by an Ecologist.	1, 2	Pre-implementation	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
Otter and water vole	Construction of drainage connections to watercourse to be preceded by a search for resting places / holts and evidence of water vole.	2	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
Hedgehog	Vegetation clearance to be preceded by a search for hedgehogs.	2	Pre-construction	ECoW, Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	

4 Construction phase

4.1 General

4.1.1 The ECoW will provide an Ecological Toolbox Talk at the start of construction to the Site Manager and core construction staff. The ECoW will provide Ecological Induction Notes to the Site Manager, which will detail the key ecological constraints and management actions, specifically management measures for amphibians, reptiles, nesting birds, bats, badgers, dormice, otter and hedgehogs. The Ecological Induction Notes will be used for all subsequent staff inductions on the site, which will be carried out by the Site Manager.

4.2 Designated sites

4.2.1 Pollution prevention measures will be adhered to in accordance with Government guidance (Pollution prevention for businesses - GOV.UK) and the wider CMS. The Principal Contractor will implement standard dust and mud suppression measures in accordance with industry best practice to prevent potential impacts on Bristol Avon River LWS. Measures will include, but not be limited to:

- Site access and haul routes to be kept clean and maintained in good state of repair.
- Damping of access and haul route surfaces in dry conditions as necessary.
- Inspections of public highway and removal of dust / mud whenever significant soiling is detected.
- A wheel wash facility to be provided for vehicles moving to and from the site at all entry and exit points during remediation and ground works for the project.
- Use of dust suppression equipment such as water pumps attached to cut-off saws.
- No bonfires and burning of waste materials on site.
- Use of designated, bunded areas away from Biodiversity Protection Zones for fuel, storage and refuelling.
- Use of appropriate barriers (e.g. silt fencing) to prevent run-off of fine sediments into sensitive areas/ habitats.
- A robust Pollution Incident Response Plan in place before works start.

4.2.2 Any pollution incident will be contained and cleaned up immediately and reported to the ECoW.

Habitats

4.2.3 Construction will be undertaken in accordance with this CEMP, the wider CMS and pollution prevention guidance; refer to Paragraph 4.2.1. Habitat protection fencing installed prior to construction (refer to Paragraphs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2) will be maintained throughout construction in accordance with BS 5837:122, and the Tree Protection Plan (TPP; refer to Figure 5). No contractor vehicles or construction materials will be permitted to enter or be stored within the fenced zones.

4.2.4 Pollution prevention, dust and mud suppression measures set out in Paragraph 4.2.1 will mitigate associated impacts to retained habitats.

4.3 Protected species

Invertebrates

4.3.1 Bee bricks (or similar approved invertebrate boxes) will be installed in the walls of new buildings in accordance with the detailed construction drawings and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). The ECoW will advise on bee brick installation, as required.

Reptiles and amphibians

4.3.2 Clearance of suitable amphibian and reptile habitat not undertaken during the pre-construction phase will be undertaken under the supervision of the ECoW, in accordance with Paragraph 3.3.5. Any amphibians or reptiles found during the supervised works will be moved to suitable habitat outside of the working area. In the unlikely event that a GCN is found during any required habitat clearance, all work would stop immediately and the ECoW would be notified to assess the potential requirement for a Natural England GCN Mitigation Licence.

4.3.3 A minimum of five hibernacula and five log piles will be created in public open space, ideally near areas of scrub/woodland/hedgerows, as instructed by the ECoW. Indicative locations are shown in Figure 3 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). An example specification is provided in Appendix 2.

4.3.4 Dropped/recessed kerbs around drainage gullies, and drainage gullies with a specification enabling escape for entrapped amphibians will be installed in accordance with construction drawings and designs; refer to Paragraph **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Birds (including barn owl)

4.3.5 Habitat protection fencing will be maintained during construction; refer to Paragraph 3.2.1. This will ensure that suitable nesting bird habitat adjacent to the works area is protected from disturbance and transgression of construction machinery and vehicles.

4.3.6 Any clearance of hedgerows not undertaken during the pre-construction phase will be undertaken between September and February or under ecological supervision of the ECoW and in accordance with the measures for amphibians, reptiles and hedgehogs. If nesting birds are subsequently recorded within the area of works (e.g. on construction equipment, compound area), no work will be undertaken that could impact upon the nesting bird, eggs, young or nest, until the young have fledged. Monitoring will be undertaken by the ECoW, who will confirm to the Site Manager when chicks have fledged, or the nest is no longer in use.

4.3.7 Bird boxes will be installed in the walls of new buildings and on retained trees in accordance with detailed construction drawings, Paragraph 3.3.12 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). The ECoW will advise on bird box installation, as required.

Hazel dormouse

4.3.8 Habitat protection fencing will be maintained during construction; refer to Paragraph 3.2.1. This will ensure that suitable dormouse habitat adjacent to the works area is protected from disturbance and transgression of construction machinery and vehicles.

4.3.9 Clearance of suitable dormouse habitat not undertaken during the pre-construction phase will be undertaken in accordance with the Natural England Dormouse Mitigation Licence. Any clearance will be undertaken under the supervision of the Named Ecologist / Accredited Agent on the

Mitigation Licence. Any dormice found during the supervised works will be moved to suitable habitats outside of the working area.

4.3.10 Dormouse boxes will be installed within retained hedgerows, woodland and scrub, in accordance with the Natural England Dormouse Mitigation Licence, Paragraph 3.3.13 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). The ECoW will advise on dormouse box installation, as required.

Badger

4.3.11 The fence around the perimeter of development areas will be checked, maintained and replaced where necessary throughout the construction phase. In addition to sett protection measures, the following precautionary measures will be implemented to minimise construction impacts on badger and protect animal welfare:

- Fuel/oil/chemicals will be stored in secure sites within the construction compound.
- Fires will not be lit.
- Excavations and piping (>200mm in diameter) will be fenced/ capped overnight to deter badgers from entering. Excavations that could not be covered will have a means of escape for any animals that may fall in (e.g. sloping sides/ramps, minimum of 1:2 gradient).

Bats

4.3.12 Habitat protection fencing will be maintained during construction; refer to Paragraph 3.2.1. This will include all trees which contain bat roosts. This will ensure that suitable bat habitat adjacent to the works area is protected from disturbance and transgression of construction machinery and vehicles.

4.3.13 During construction, unless otherwise agreed by the ECoW, all contractor compounds will be located a minimum of 10m away from retained hedgerows, trees and woodland to minimise potential lighting and disturbance impacts on commuting and foraging bats. Between March and October inclusive, any construction lighting within the site will be turned off prior to sunset; any security lighting will be positioned at low-height, directed away from retained hedgerows/woodland/watercourse, and motion activated on short-timers only. All permanent lighting will be installed in accordance with the lighting design specification.

4.3.14 Should any trees require unanticipated removal during construction (e.g. due to health and safety concerns), an update Preliminary Roost Inspection will be undertaken before trees are removed. For any trees where Potential Roost Features were identified that could support multiple bats (i.e. a PRF-M tree), further survey will be undertaken to confirm if any roosts are present and determine appropriate mitigation and compensation. If the identified Potential Roost Features were only suitable for individual bats (i.e. a PRF-I tree), the loss of roost resource would be compensated and the tree would be inspected and felled under the supervision of a bat ecologist, only after bats had been confirmed absent. If any roosting bats are recorded, a Natural England Bat Mitigation Licence will be obtained prior to the commencement of works.

4.3.15 Bat boxes will be installed in the walls of new buildings and on retained trees in accordance with detailed construction drawings, Paragraph 3.3.24 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026). The ECoW will advise on bat box installation, as required.

Otter

4.3.16 Adherence to pollution prevention measures will ensure that adverse effects on watercourses are avoided; refer to Paragraph 4.2.1. Construction and security lighting will be directed away from

the watercourse to minimise disturbance to otters. The watercourse will be protected during construction by protective fencing where construction activities are adjacent: refer to Paragraph 3.2.2.

4.3.17 Measures to protect badger welfare during construction will also protect otter welfare; refer to Paragraph 4.3.11.

Hedgehog

4.3.18 Clearance of any hedgerows or dense scrub not undertaken during the pre-construction period will be preceded by a hand search for hedgehogs by the ECoW. This will occur at the same time as a search for reptiles and amphibians; refer to Paragraphs 3.3.6 and 4.3.2.

4.3.19 Measures to protect badger welfare during construction will also protect hedgehog welfare; refer to Paragraph 4.3.11. Any hedgehogs encountered during construction will be moved to suitable retained habitat outside of the construction footprint.

4.3.20 Hedgehog passes will be installed in new garden fences in accordance with detailed construction drawings, Figure 3 and the EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026).

4.4 Construction summary plan

4.4.1 The construction actions are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Construction summary plan

Receptor	Action	Management objective no.	Timing	Responsibility	Further information
General	ECoW to provide Ecological Toolbox Talk and Ecological Induction Notes.	All	At start of construction period	ECoW	
Designated sites	Pollution prevention measures undertaken in accordance with CMS and Defra pollution prevention guidance.	1, 2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	CMS https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-preventionforbusinesses
Habitats	Construction undertaken in accordance with BS: 5837:2012.	1	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Habitat protection fencing to be maintained & repaired.	1	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Landscape soft works and hard works implemented in accordance with approved plans.	3	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
Invertebrates	Insect bricks integrated into walls of new buildings in accordance with detailed construction drawings.	2	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 5 EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026)
Reptiles and amphibians	Any remaining suitable reptile habitat clearance to be undertaken under ECoW supervision.	2	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	

Table 4.1: Construction summary plan

Receptor	Action	Management objective no.	Timing	Responsibility	Further information
	Creation of five hibernacula and five log piles in public open space.	3	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 3 Appendix 2 EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026)
	Dropped/recessed kerbs around drainage gullies, and drainage gullies with a specification enabling escape for entrapped amphibians installed in accordance with detailed construction drawings.	3	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
Birds	Habitat protection fencing to be maintained and repaired where necessary.	1, 2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Any remaining suitable bird nesting habitat clearance to be undertaken between October and February, or under ECoW supervision.	2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Bird boxes integrated into walls of new buildings and on retained trees in accordance with detailed construction drawings.	3	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 4 EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026)
Hazel dormouse	Any remaining suitable dormouse habitat clearance to be undertaken under supervision of Named Ecologist on the Mitigation Licence.	2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	

Table 4.1: Construction summary plan

Receptor	Action	Management objective no.	Timing	Responsibility	Further information
	Dormouse boxes to be installed in retained hedgerows and scrub.	1, 2	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Natural England Dormouse Mitigation Licence.
Bats	Habitat protection fencing to be maintained and repaired where necessary.	1, 2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	All contractors' compounds located away from retained hedgerows.	1, 2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Security lighting positioned at low height, directed away from sensitive habitat features (with hoods fitted where necessary) and motion-activated on short-timers.	1, 2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Bat boxes integrated into walls of new buildings and on retained trees in accordance with detailed construction drawings.	3	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 4 EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026)
Badger	Maintain fence around the perimeter of development areas.	2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Implement general site management measures to minimise potential impacts on badgers.	2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	

Table 4.1: Construction summary plan

Receptor	Action	Management objective no.	Timing	Responsibility	Further information
Otter	Construction undertaken in accordance with CMS & Defra pollution prevention guidance for businesses to prevent pollution entering watercourses and protect animal welfare.	1, 2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	CMS https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses
	Construction and security lighting to be directed away from the watercourse.	1, 2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Implement general site management measures to minimise potential impacts on otters.	2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
Hedgehog	Implement general site management measures to minimise potential impacts on hedgehogs.	2	Throughout construction	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	
	Hedgehog passes to be created in new garden fences in accordance with detailed construction drawings.	3	As per programme	Project Manager, David Wilson Redrow	Figure 4 EMMP (EAD Ecology, 2026)

5 Responsibilities, supervision and monitoring

5.1 Key personnel and responsibilities

5.1.1 Key personnel and responsibilities for implementation of the CEMP are summarised in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Key personnel and responsibilities

Name*	Company*	Role	Responsibilities
TBC	David Wilson Redrow	Client / Applicant / Project Manager	Overall responsibility for ensuring the proposed development is delivered in compliance with this CEMP and all other wildlife legislation. Appointment of the ECoW and other specialists.
TBC	TBC (Principal Contractor)	Site Manager	Delivery of the proposed works in compliance with all relevant control documents, including the CMS and this CEMP. Ensuring the appropriate Environment Team structure is in place.
TBC	TBC (Principal Contractor)	Environmental Manager	Implementation of environmental mitigation measures described in this CEMP; communicating environmental constraints/ requirements to site operatives; monitoring environmental performance throughout the works; and reporting any environmental incidents to the relevant authorities.
TBC	TBC	Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Implementation of ecological management measures in this CEMP, including delivery of toolbox talks to site operatives; provision of on-site advice regarding ecological mitigation/constraints; monitoring of mitigation implementation; and communication of performance/ incidents to the Site Manager. An ECoW will also fulfil the role of NE Mitigation Licence Named Ecologist and ensure that the Licence Conditions are met.

*Contact details will be appended prior to commencement.

5.2 Site delivery and induction

5.2.1 The Client / Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the necessary ecological management measures are incorporated into the construction programme and contractor Method Statements as appropriate. The ECoW will provide support/advice as required.

5.2.2 The Site Manager, assisted by the Environment Manager and ECoW, will be responsible for ensuring that the necessary ecological management measures are implemented.

5.2.3 The ECoW will provide the necessary ecological information for the site induction to the Site Manager. This information will be provided to all site personnel before they commence works on site. In addition, the ECoW will also provide task-specific ecological briefings / toolbox talks, as required. This will ensure that all site personnel are aware of the key ecological issues on the site and the appropriate action if unexpected ecological issues arise.

5.3 Natural England Mitigation Licences

5.3.1 The Client / Project Manager will act as Licensee on the Natural England Mitigation Licences (hazel dormouse, bat, otter and/ or badger, if required). The Named Ecologist on the Mitigation Licence will work closely with the Licensee and (if not already the ECoW) the ECoW will provide appropriate technical support to ensure delivery in compliance with the Licence Method Statement and Licence Conditions.

5.4 Ecological supervision, monitoring and reporting

5.4.1 Ecological supervision will be undertaken in accordance with this document. The ECoW will visit the Site regularly throughout the works to ensure that the proposed ecological avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures are being properly implemented. Attendance frequency will be proportionate to the construction activities underway, with additional visits during vegetation clearance, licensed works, sensitive operations and key ecological installation stages.

5.4.2 When the ECoW is not present on-site, they will maintain regular contact with the Site Manager / Environment Manager via telephone and/or email. The ECoW will be on call to attend site where unscheduled or unexpected ecological issues arise. A written record of all ecology site visits will be provided by the ECoW to the Site Manager and copied to the Client / Project Manager.

5.4.3 A compliance report shall be submitted to Wiltshire Council within three months of completion of Phase 1 construction works, unless otherwise agreed in writing. The report will provide evidence of delivery of the ecological management measures set out in this CEMP.

5.5 Variations and incidents

5.5.1 Where the site personnel encounter unexpected ecological issues during construction activities, the following procedure will be followed:

- The relevant activity will be suspended and reported to the Site Manager / Environment Manager.
- The Site Manager / Environment Manager will contact the ECoW by telephone to discuss the issue.
- Depending on the nature of the issue, advice may be provided via telephone or require a site visit by the ECoW.

5.5.2 The ECoW will confirm the recommended measures to the Site Manager, who will then instruct the construction team accordingly. Where appropriate, the ECoW will consult with agencies such as Natural England or Wiltshire Council and ensure any legal requirements, such as protected-species licensing, are met. The ECoW will supervise any resulting instructions, as required.

6 References

Bullion, S., Wolton, R. and White, I. (2025). *Hazel Dormouse Conservation Handbook*. Mammal Society.

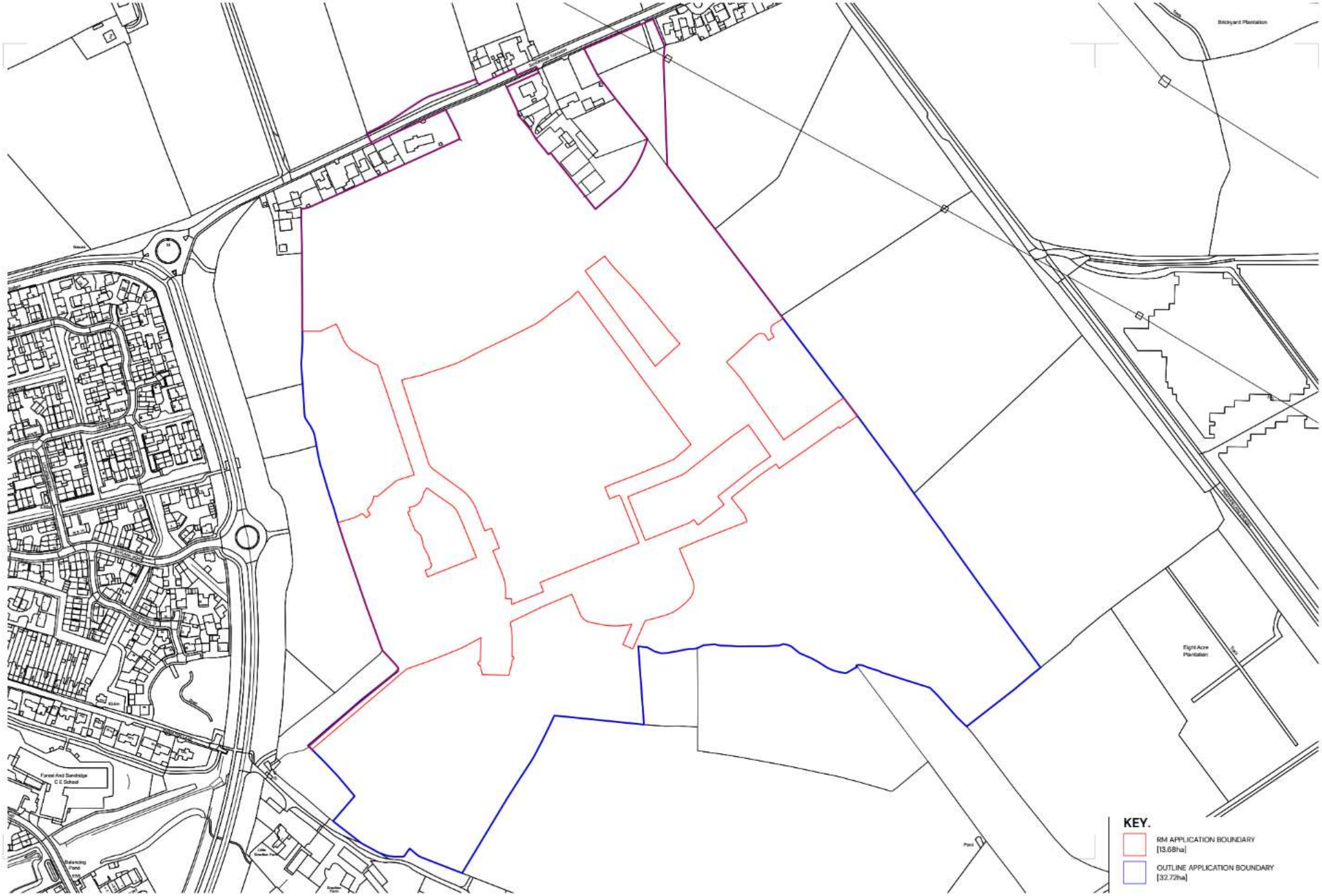
Collins J (ed.) (2023). *Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (4th edn)*. The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

EAD Ecology (2023). *ES Chapter 10: Biodiversity; Land at Blackmore Farm, Melksham*. Report for Gleeson Land.

EAD Ecology (2025). *Ecological Baseline Report; Land at Blackmore Farm, Melksham – Phase 1.* Report for Gleeson Land.

EAD Ecology (2026). *Ecological Mitigation and Management Plan (EMMP); Land at Blackmore Farm, Melksham – Phase 1*. Report for David Wilson Redrow.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan



PHASE 1, LAND AT BLACKMORE FARM, MELKSHAM – SITE LOCATION PLAN

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Figure 2: Site Layout

KEY: SITE LAYOUT

APPLICATION BOUNDARY

SURFACE MATERIALS:

GARDEN/POS/HIGHWAY VERGE (LANDSCAPING TO FOLLOW)

TARMACADUM

BLOCK PAVING

ENCLOSURE DETAILS:

1.8M HIGH BRICK WALL

1.2/1.8M HIGH FENCING (SEE EXTERNAL WORKS)

LOW LEVEL HEDGEROW (LANDSCAPING TO FOLLOW)

LANDSCAPING:

INDICATIVE TREE PLANTING (LANDSCAPING TO FOLLOW)

RAIN GARDENS

OTHER:

BIN COLLECTION POINT

GATE/PERSONNEL DOOR

AFFORDABLE HOUSING (SHARED OWNERSHIP)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING (RENTED)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING (FIRST HOMES)

	Housetype	Sq.ft	Sq.m	St.	Beds	No's	Total Sqft	Total Sqm
	BARRATT HOMES							
2B	Denford	624	58.0	2	2	4	2,496	232
	Kenley	624	58.0	2	2	4	2,496	232
3B	Maidstone	830	77.1	2	3	14	11,620	1,080
	Ellerton	830	77.1	2	3	14	11,620	1,080
	Moresby	854	79.3	2	3	5	4,270	397
	Ennerdale	917	85.2	2	3	6	5,502	511
	Bewdley	978	90.9	2	3	8	7,824	727
	Norbury	1,107	102.8	2.5	3	14	15,498	1,440
	Sub Total (Open Market)					69	61,326	5,697
	AFFORDABLE HOUSING							
	AFFORDABLE RENTED							
F	1BF	538	50.0	3	1	27	14526	1349
	YBS8*	538	50.0	2	1	2	1076	100
	YBS9*	584	54.3	2	1	2	1168	109
2B	YBS0	866	80.5	2	2	24	20784	1931
	Bedale	594	55.2	1	2	4	2376	221
3B	YBS2	1025	95.2	2	3	7	7175	667
	YBS5	1049	97.5	2	3	1	1049	97
5B	TYPE A5A	1,342	124.7	2.5	5	2	2684	249
	*stretched/beposke type to meet affordable mix					69		
	SHARED OWNERSHIP							
2B	YBS0	866	80.5	2	2	8	6928	644
3B	YBS5	1049	97.5	2	3	2	2098	195
						10		
	FIRST HOMES							
2B	Kenley	624	58.0	2	2	6	3744	348
3B	Maidstone	830	77.1	2	3	8	6640	617
	Moresby	854	79.3	2	3	2	1,708	159
						16		
	Sub Total (Affordable)	45%				95	71,956	6,685
	BARRATT TOTAL					164	133,282	12,382
	REDROW							
3B	Letchworth	983	91.3	2	3	4	3,932	365
	Warwick	1,075	99.9	2	3	6	6,450	599
	Amberley	1,144	106.3	2	3	1	1,144	106
4B	Stratford	1,211	112.5	2	4	5	6,055	563
	Marlow	1,288	119.7	2.5	4	8	10,304	957
	Oxford	1,316	122.3	2	4	6	7,896	734
	Overton	1,410	131.0	2	4	3	4,230	393
	Shaftesbury (toolkit)	1,423	132.2	2	4	2	2,846	264
	Harrogate	1,553	144.3	2	4	4	6,212	577
	Henley	1,768	164.3	2	5	1	1,768	164
5B	Hampstead	1,842	171.1	2	5	3	5,526	513
	Sub Total (Open Market)					43	56,363	5,236
	AFFORDABLE HOUSING							
	AFFORDABLE RENTED							
2B	Hadleigh	801	74.4	1	2	2	1,602	149
	Trent	868	80.6	2	2	2	1,736	161
						4		
	SHARED OWNERSHIP							
3B	Stour	1017	94.5	2	3	3	3,051	283
						3		
	FIRST HOMES							
2B	Trent	868	80.6	2	2	10	8,680	806
3B	Stour	1,017	94.5	2	3	5	5,085	472
						15		
	Sub Total (Affordable)	29%				22	20,154	1,872
	REDROW TOTAL					65	76,517	7,109

PHASE 1, LAND AT BLACKMORE FARM, MELKSHAM - SITE LAYOUT (SHEET 1 OF 2)

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PHASE 1, LAND AT BLACKMORE FARM, MELKSHAM - SITE LAYOUT (SHEET 2 OF 2)

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Figure 3: Ecological Constraints and Opportunities Plan

Search for hedgehogs undertaken prior to/during construction. 13 x 13cm gaps to be created in garden
fences to allow hedgehog movement.

All contractors' compounds to be located a minimum of 10m away from hedgerows and trees to minimise lighting and disturbance impacts. No lighting to be left on at night during the construction period. Security lighting on motionactivated sensors.

Green infrastructure to include new and enhanced wildflower meadow, native tree and scrub planting and a variety of hedgerows including native species-rich hedgerow.

Temporary closure of badger setts to be undertaken under a Natural England Badger Development Licence. To be confirmed following survey updates and construction review.

Habitat manipulation to be undertaken on all suitable reptile habitat. Minimum of 10 hibernacula and 10 log piles created in green infrastructure across the Site.

Removal of trees, scrub and buildings undertaken outside of the main bird-nesting season (i.e. September to February, inclusive) or subject to a check for nests by ecologist prior to removal.

All hedgerow removal to be undertaken in accordance with Natural England Dormouse Mitigation Licence. 80 dormouse nesting boxes to be installed in retained hedgerows throughout the Site. New native hedgerows proposed and retained hedgerows and woodland enhanced.

Bird boxes and bat boxes/tubes to be incorporated into residential units and on trees. Ratio of one bird box per unit equivalent and one bat box per two unit equivalent. Bird boxes to include a minimum of three barn owl boxes installed across the Site. One bee brick also installed per unit equivalent.

Location of retained and protected semi-improved grassland containing corky-fruited water-dropwort (2m wide margin to field). Exact location of protection fencing to be advised by the ECW.

Clackers Brook Tributary to be culverted to allow vehicular access. Otter mitigation integrated into culvert to allow passage. Stream to be protected during construction with temporary fencing.

All road drainage gullies throughout the development shall incorporate dropped/recessed wildlife kerbs (ACO Wildlife Kerb or similar approved)

Lighting scheme to be designed to minimise potential lighting impacts on bats. Dark corridors (<0.5 lux) to retain connectivity across the site for bats. Bat 'hop-over' points to be included for unavoidable hedgerow breaks.

Day roost for single common pipistrelle

Day roost for single common pipistrelle and unidetified bat sp.

Day roost for single noctule and common pipistrelle

Day roost for small numbers of common pipistrelle.

Day roost for low-moderate numbers of common pipistrelle.

Day roost for single pipistrelle sp. and unidentified bat sp.

Day roost for single Myotis sp.

0 100 200 m

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OS AC0000813445

Key

- Phase 1 boundary
- Reptile hibernacula (only those within Phase 1 displayed)
- Log piles created for reptiles (only those within Phase 1 displayed)
- Confirmed bat roost (retained and buffered from development)
- Outlier badger sett
- Bat 'hop over' at road crossing points within dark corridor network
- Indicative dormouse box locations (20 boxes) - 20 further boxes are proposed for the retained woodland and the remaining 40 will be located in appropriately connected/buffered hedgreows within Phase 2.
- New species-rich native hedgerow (304m)
- Native hedgerow removed (108m)
- Native hedgerow retained (1850m)
- Watercourse (enhanced) (90m)
- New native hedgerow
- Location of watercourse and other neutral grassland protection femcing. Protection fencing will also be installed around all hedgerows, and around trees in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan and BS5837 (locations not shown on this plan).

Habitats within Phase 1

- 20 dormouse boxes installed within retained woodland
- Built development footprint (including amenity grassland (1.46ha), ornamental planting (0.01ha) and gardens (1.84ha))
- Built development footprint (including amenity grassland (1.46ha), orname
- Minimum 5m wide dark corridor (<0.5lux)
- Minimum 5m wide dark corridor (<0.5lux) (indicative location)
- New native scrub (0.07ha)
- New orchard (0.34ha)
- New SuDS (0.95ha)
- New wildflower meadow (3.10ha)
- Retained and protected semi-improved neutral grassland
- Reptile receptor area
- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland - retained and enhanced
- 15m woodland buffer
- Clackers Brook Tributary 10m buffer

Indicative Habitats Within Future Development Phases

- Indicative amenity grassland
- Indicative development area
- Indicative native scrub
- Indicative SuDS
- Indicative wildflower meadow

ECOP to be updated once detailed information is available for subsequent development phases

ead ecology
www.eadecology.co.uk

David Wilson Redrow		
Land at Blackmore Farm, Melksham		
Ecological Contraints and Opportunites Plan		
09/09/2026	Created by: LA	Scale at A3 1:3,190

Project workspace - V:\1476 DWH Melksham Phase 1\GIS\QGIS Master Template.qgz

Figure 4: Bat, Bird and Bee Box and Hedgehog Pass Plan

0 50 100 m

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Key

- 93 Schwegler 1FR Bat Tubes (or similar approved)
- 8 Schwegler 1WI bat boxes (or similar approved)
- 170 No.16 Schwegler Swift Boxes (or similar approved)
- 23 No.9B Schwegler House Martin Nests (or similar approved)
- 23 1SP Schwegler Sparrow Terrace (or similar approved)
- 231 Bee Brick - positioned at a minimum height of 1m from the ground.
- Hedgehog pass

The following boxes will be provided within the public open space; the exact positions will be informed by the ECoW.

- Six Schwegler 1B and six Schwegler 2H (or similar approved) will be installed on retained trees across the Site to provide additional nesting habitat for birds.
- One barn owl box installed on retained mature tree.
- Seven Schwegler 2F (or similar approved) and seven Schwegler 2FN (or similar approved) will be installed on retained trees throughout the Site to provide additional nesting habitat for bats.

ead ecology www.eadecology.co.uk	David Wilson Redrow		
	Land at Blackmore Farm, Melksham		
	Bird, Bat and Bee Box and Hedgehog Pass Plan		
	12/05/2026	Created by: LA	Scale at A3 1:1,700

Figure 5: Tree Protection Plan

SANDRIDGE COMMON
H5 - C2
Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm, Bramble
T8 - C2
English Elm
H4 - C2
Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm, Bramble
G7 - C2
Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm
H102 - C2
Leyland Cypress
G17 - C2
Ash, English Elm
Group to be lifted to 3m to facilitate use of mown path.
H156 - C2
Field Maple, Hawthorn, Bramble, Blackthorn
H158 - C2
Field Maple, Hawthorn, Bramble, Blackthorn
G160 - U
English Elm
T162 - C2
Common Oak
T163 - C2
Norway Maple
G164 - C2
White Willow
Overhanging section of group pruned back to facilitate working room for construction.
Minor section of RPA excavated sensitively.
H149 - C2
Field Maple, Hawthorn, Bramble, Ash
G21 - C2
English Elm, Hawthorn
T73 - U
Common
G10 - C2
Beech
H11 - C2
English Elm
G12 - C2
English Elm, Hawthorn
H19 - C2
English Elm, Hawthorn, Blackthorn
H4 - C2
Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm, Bramble
Stn. S4
392223.195 E
164344.524 N
43.749m
Stn. S3
392357.816 E
164406.876 N
44.134m
Stn. PG4
392504.280 E
164417.308 N
47.135m
Stn. PG3
392450.796 E
164451.020 N
45.139m
Stn. PG2
392419.710 N
47.125m
Stn. PG1
392400.298 E
164451.020 N
45.139m
Stn. S2
392223.195 E
164344.524 N
43.749m
Stn. S1
392357.816 E
164406.876 N
44.134m
Stn. PG5
392504.280 E
164417.308 N
47.135m
Stn. PG6
392450.796 E
164451.020 N
45.139m
Stn. PG7
392419.710 N
47.125m
Stn. PG8
392400.298 E
164451.020 N
45.139m
Stn. PG9
392504.280 E
164417.308 N
47.135m
Stn. PG10
392450.796 E
164451.020 N
45.139m
Stn. PG11
392419.710 N
47.125m
Stn. PG12
392400.298 E
164451.020 N
45.139m
Stn. PG13
392504.280 E
164417.308 N
47.135m
Stn. PG14
392450.796 E
164451.020 N
45.139m
Stn. PG15
392419.710 N
47.125m
Stn. PG16
392400.298 E
164451.020 N
45.139m
Stn.

LEGEND

TREE PROTECTION FENCING & EXCLUSION ZONE

All Tree Protection Fence (TPF) shall be installed prior to any plant activity on site whatsoever, including demolition, utility installation, groundworks, and soil stripping. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

Tree Protection Fence shall comprise of Heras type panels on 'boots', well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers.

1 Weldmesh (e.g Heras) Panels
2 Concrete or rubber blocks
3 Scaffold pole uprights drivers firmly into ground, then secured to panels with wire ties; or,
4 Uprights driven firmly into ground through hole in block, then secured to panels with wire ties.
5 Panels to be interlinked using clamps

TEMPORARY FENCING

The fencing is used to protect areas of special detail and is to be removed when the detail is installed as per the method statement & under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.

NO-DIG SURFACE

Cellular confinement system (CCS) o be used to create this area of hard surface, above the existing ground level. Topsoil to be retained. Depth of CCS to be 50-75mm for pedestrian surfaces and 100-200 for vehicular surfaces. Surface to be porous to approved details and specifications. To be installed under arboricultural supervision. All specifications subject to engineering design.

Cells to be filled with 20-40mm clean graded angular stone to manufacturers details and specifications
TreeTex T300 geotextile or similar laid over CellWeb
Peg and board edging
Porous surface to finish
Top soil to BS3882:2007
Original ground level level
TreeTex T300 non-woven geotextile or similar approved laid over formation
Depressions and soft spots in formation to be filled with sharp sand to levels required
CCS/Cellular confinement system (Geosyntherics CellWeb or similar approved)

SENSITIVE EXCAVATION

The required excavation is within retained RPA. To reduce impacts to underlying roots the excavation is to be conducted in a sensitive manner, either by use of hand-tools and air-spade where feasible or through use of an excavator with a toothless bucket and under direct supervision.

GROUND PROTECTION WITHIN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

The area shown is within the root protection area for the protected tree(s). To allow construction access, and to protect the soil from compaction, the following must be installed:

a)For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards should be placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile.

b)For pedestrian operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards should be placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile.

c)For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) should be employed to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

TREE TO BE RETAINED

TREE TO BE REMOVED

HEDGE CANOPY TO BE REDUCED
Hedge to be trimmed back from the red dashed line to the green line as indicated.

A CATEGORY TREE
B CATEGORY TREE
C CATEGORY TREE
U CATEGORY TREE

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) FOR RETAINED TREES

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0 5 10 15 20 25m

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Tel: 01666 825646

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Godalming, GU7 1XW
Tel: 01483 425714

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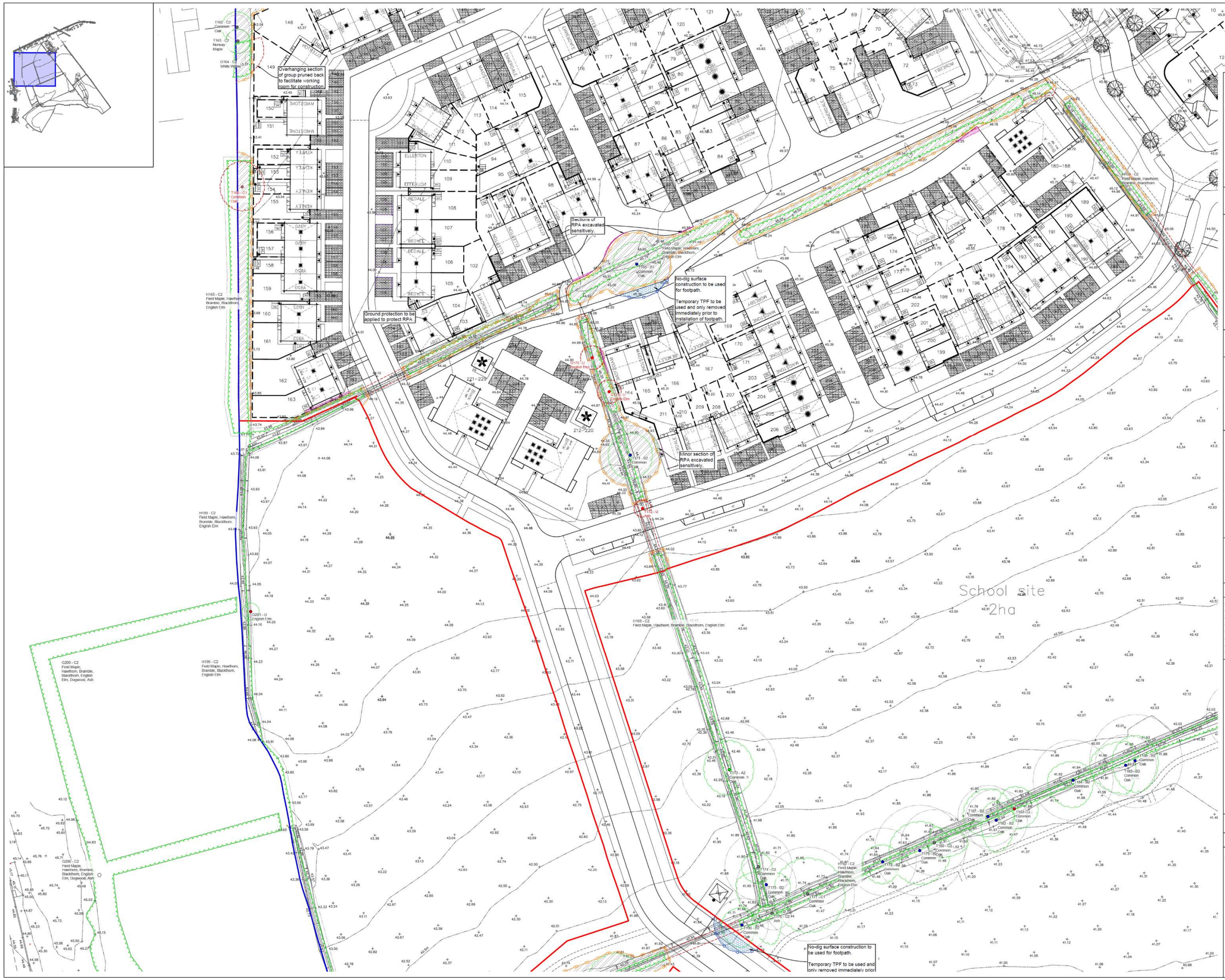
dwg no: GLEE24436-04A
Sheet 2 of 7
drawn: WTW checked: AJB



LEGEND

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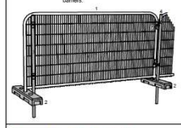
All Tree Protection Fence (TPF) shall be installed prior to any plant activity on site whatsoever, including demolition, utility installations, groundworks, and soil stripping. Once erected, no TPF will be regarded as permanent, and will not be moved or dismantled without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

Tree Protection Fence shall comprise of Heras type panels on 'boots', well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers.



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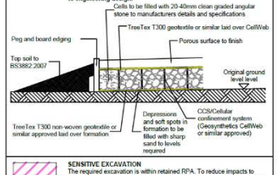
4 Uprights driven firmly into ground through hole in block, then secured to panels with wire ties.
5 Panels to be interlinked using clamps.

TEMPORARY FENCING
The fencing is used to protect areas of special detail and is to be removed when the detail is installed as per the method statement & under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.

NO DIG SURFACE
Cellular confinement system (CCS) is to be used to create this area of hard surface, above the existing ground level. Topsoil to be retained. Depth of CCS to be 50-75mm for pedestrian surfaces and 100-200 for vehicular surfaces. Surface to be porous to approved details and specifications. To be installed under arboricultural supervision. All specifications subject to engineering design.



SENSITIVE EXCAVATION
The required excavation is within retained RPA. To reduce impacts to underlying roots the excavation is to be conducted in a sensitive manner, either by use of hand-tools and air-spade where feasible or through use of an excavator with a toothless bucket and under direct supervision.

GROUND PROTECTION WITHIN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS
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c)For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) should be employed to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

TREE TO BE RETAINED

TREE TO BE REMOVED

HEDGE CANOPY TO BE REDUCED
Hedge to be trimmed back from the red dashed line to the green line as indicated.

A CATEGORY TREE
B CATEGORY TREE
C CATEGORY TREE
U CATEGORY TREE

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) FOR RETAINED TREES

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0 5 10 15 20 25m

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dwg no: GLEE24436-04A
Sheet 3 of 7
drawn: WTW checked: AJB

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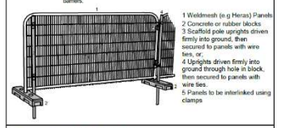
TREE PROTECTION FENCING & EXCLUSION ZONE
All Tree Protection Fence (TPF) shall be installed prior to any plant activity on site whatsoever, including demolition, utility installation, groundworks, and soil stripping. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

Tree Protection Fence shall comprise of Heras type panels on 'boots', well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers.



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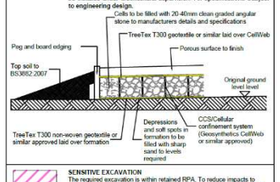

SENSITIVE EXCAVATION
The required excavation is within retained RPA. To reduce impacts to underlying roots the excavation is to be conducted in a sensitive manner, either by use of hand-tools and air-spade where feasible or through use of an excavator with a toothless bucket and under direct supervision.

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TRFF TO BE RETAINED

TREE TO BE REMOVED

HEDGE CANOPY TO BE REDUCED
Hedge to be trimmed back from the red dashed line to the green line as indicated.

A CATEGORY TREE
B CATEGORY TREE
C CATEGORY TREE
U CATEGORY TREE

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) FOR RETAINED TREES

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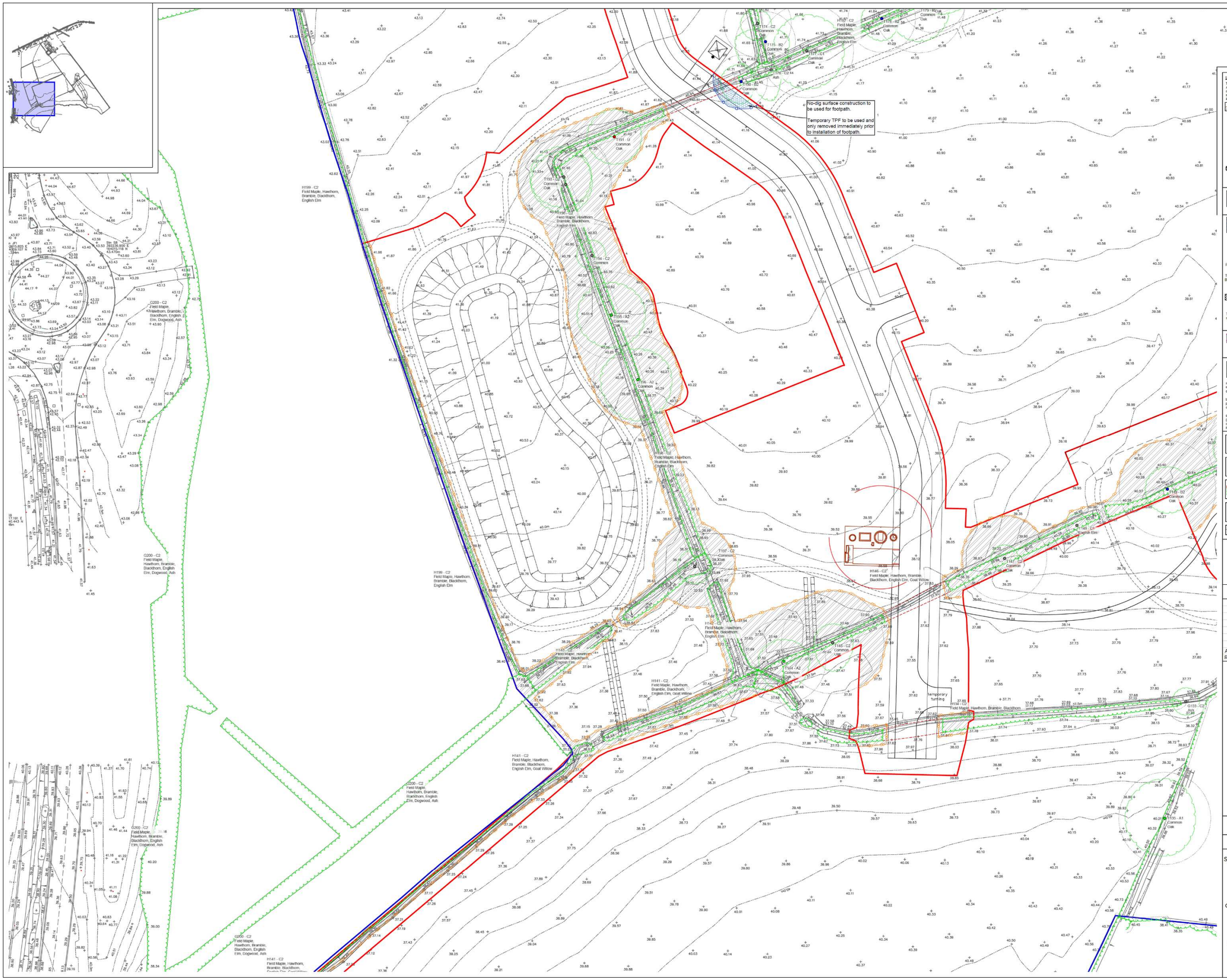

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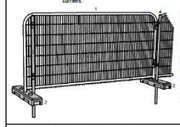
Tree Protection Fence shall comprise of Heras type panels on 'feets', well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers.



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4 Uprights drivers firmly into ground through hole in block, then secured to panels with wire ties.
5 Panels to be interlinked using clamps

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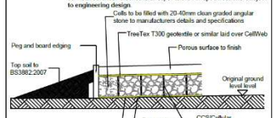

SENSITIVE EXCAVATION
The required excavation is within retained RPA. To reduce impacts to underlying roots the excavation is to be conducted in a sensitive manner, either by use of hand tools and an spade where feasible or through use of an excavator with a toothless bucket and under direct supervision.

GROUND PROTECTION WITHIN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS
The area shown in within the root protection area for the protected tree(s). To allow construction access, and to protect the soil from compaction, the following must be installed:

a)For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards should be placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile.

b)For pedestrian operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards should be placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile.

c)For **wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system** (e.g. pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) should be employed to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

TREE TO BE RETAINED

TREE TO BE REMOVED

HEDGE CANOPY TO BE REDUCED
Hedge to be trimmed back from the red dashed line to the green line as indicated

A CATEGORY TREE
B CATEGORY TREE
C CATEGORY TREE
U CATEGORY TREE

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) FOR RETAINED TREES

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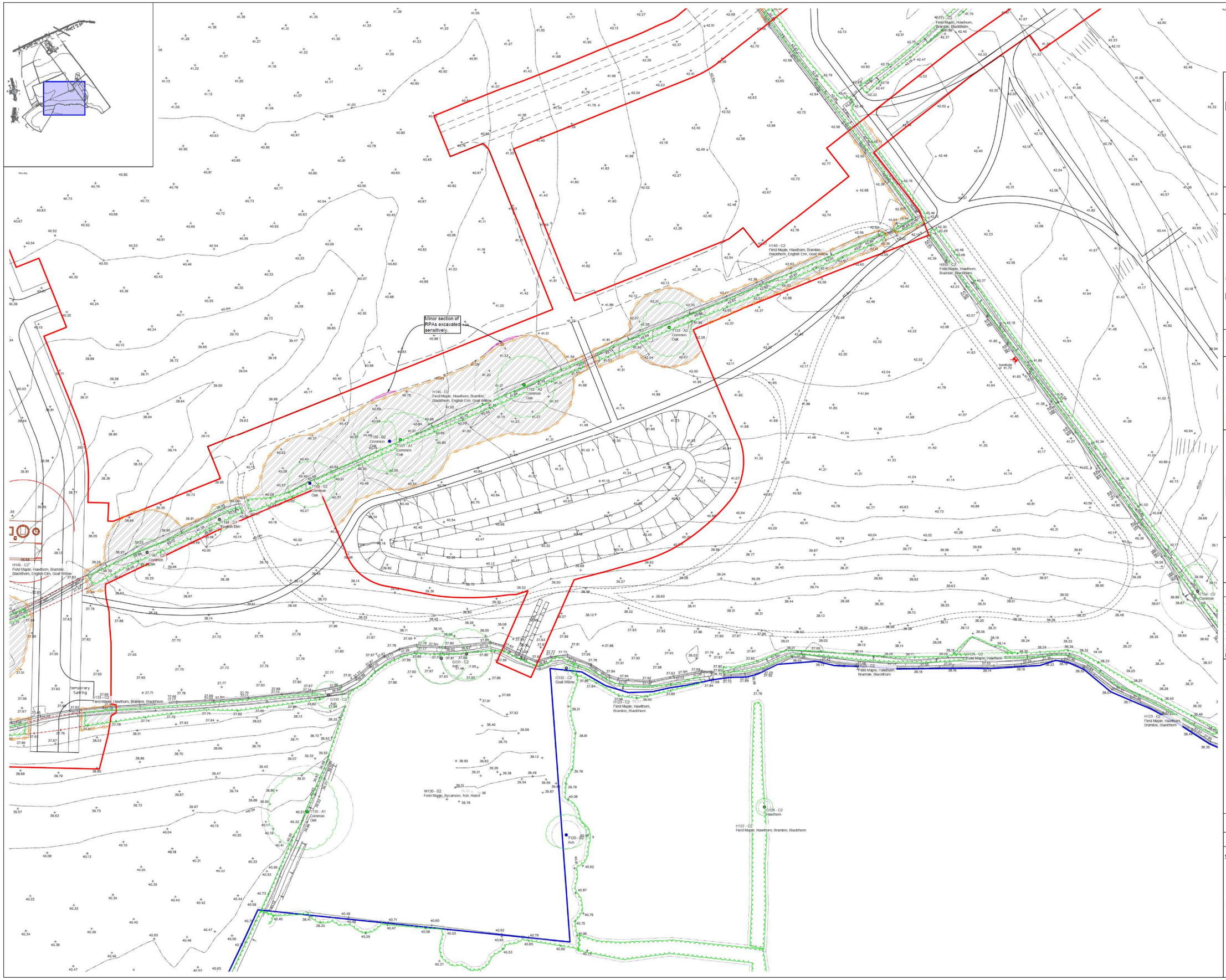
dwg no: GLEE24436-04A
Sheet 5 of 7
drawn: WTW checked: AJB

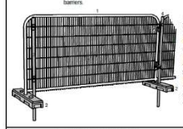


LEGEND

TREE PROTECTION FENCING & EXCLUSION ZONE

All Tree Protection Fence (TPF) shall be installed prior to any plant activity on site whatsoever, including demolition, utility installation, groundworks, and soil stripping. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

Tree Protection Fence shall comprise of Heras type panels on 'feet', well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers.



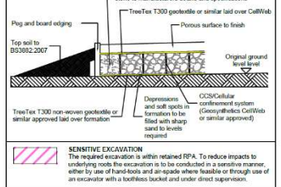
1 Weldmesh (e.g Heras) Panels
2 Concrete or rubber blocks
3 Scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into ground, then secured to panels with wire ties, or,
4 Uprights driven firmly into ground through hole in block, then secured to panels with wire ties
5 Panels to be interlinked using clamps

TEMPORARY FENCING

The fencing is used to protect areas of special detail and is to be removed when the detail is installed as per the method statement & under the supervision of the project arboculturist.

NO-DIG SURFACE

Cellular confinement system (CCS) o be used to create this area of hard surface, above the existing ground level. Topsoil to be retained. Depth of CCS to be 50-75mm for pedestrian surfaces and 100-200 for vehicular surfaces. Surface to be porous to approved details and specifications. To be installed under arboricultural supervision. All specifications subject to engineering design.



SENSITIVE EXCAVATION

The required excavation is within retained RPA. To reduce impacts to underlying roots the excavation is to be conducted in a sensitive manner, either by use of hand-tools and air-spade where feasible or through use of an excavator with a toothless bucket and under direct supervision.

GROUND PROTECTION WITHIN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

The area shown is within the root protection area for the protected tree(s). To allow construction access, and to protect the soil from compaction, the following must be installed:

a)For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards should be placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile.

b)For pedestrian operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards should be placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile.

c)For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) should be employed to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

TREE TO BE RETAINED

TREE TO BE REMOVED

HEDGE CANOPY TO BE REDUCED
Hedge to be trimmed back from the red dashed line to the green line as indicated

A CATEGORY TREE
B CATEGORY TREE
C CATEGORY TREE
U CATEGORY TREE

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) FOR RETAINED TREES

The original of this drawing was produced in colour- a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

0 5 10 15 20 25m

Rev	Date	Details	Drawn
A	25/06/26	Updated layout.	WTW

ACD ENVIRONMENTAL

HEAD OFFICE
Rodbourne Rail Business Centre, Grange Lane,
Malmesbury, SN16 0ES
Tel: 01666 825646

Unit 7, Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way
Godalming, GU7 1XW
Tel: 01483 425714

Suite 6, Crescent House, Yonge Close,
Eastleigh, SO50 9SX
Tel: 02382 026300

email: mail@acdenv.co.uk
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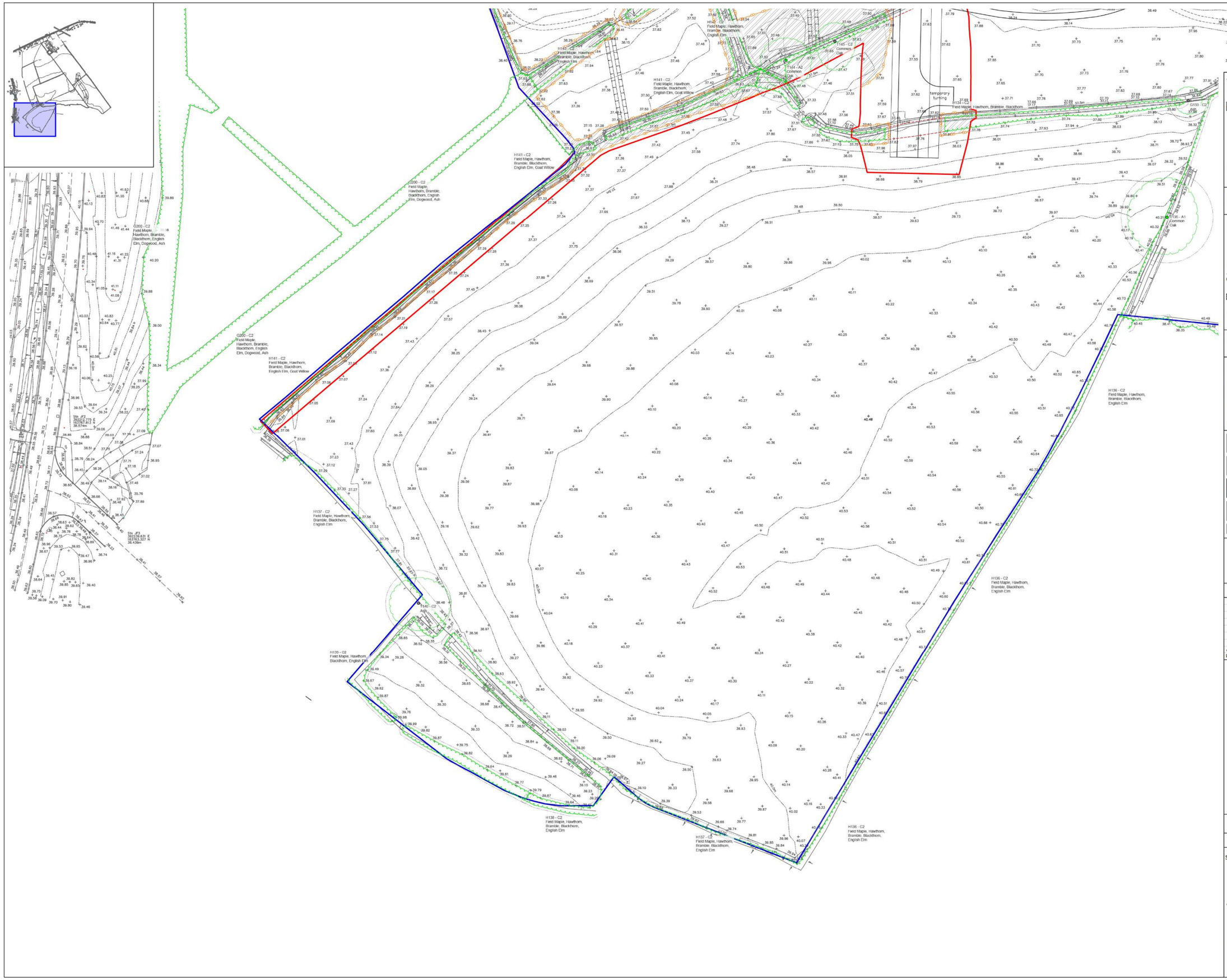
scheme: Land at Blackmore Farm
Melksham
client: DW Redrow
South West
drawing: Tree Protection Plan
date: 06/01/2025
scale: 1:500@A1
dwg no: GLEE24436-04A
Sheet 6 of 7
drawn: WTW checked: AJB



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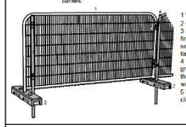

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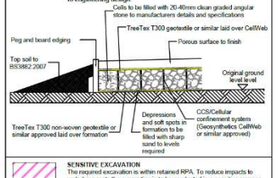

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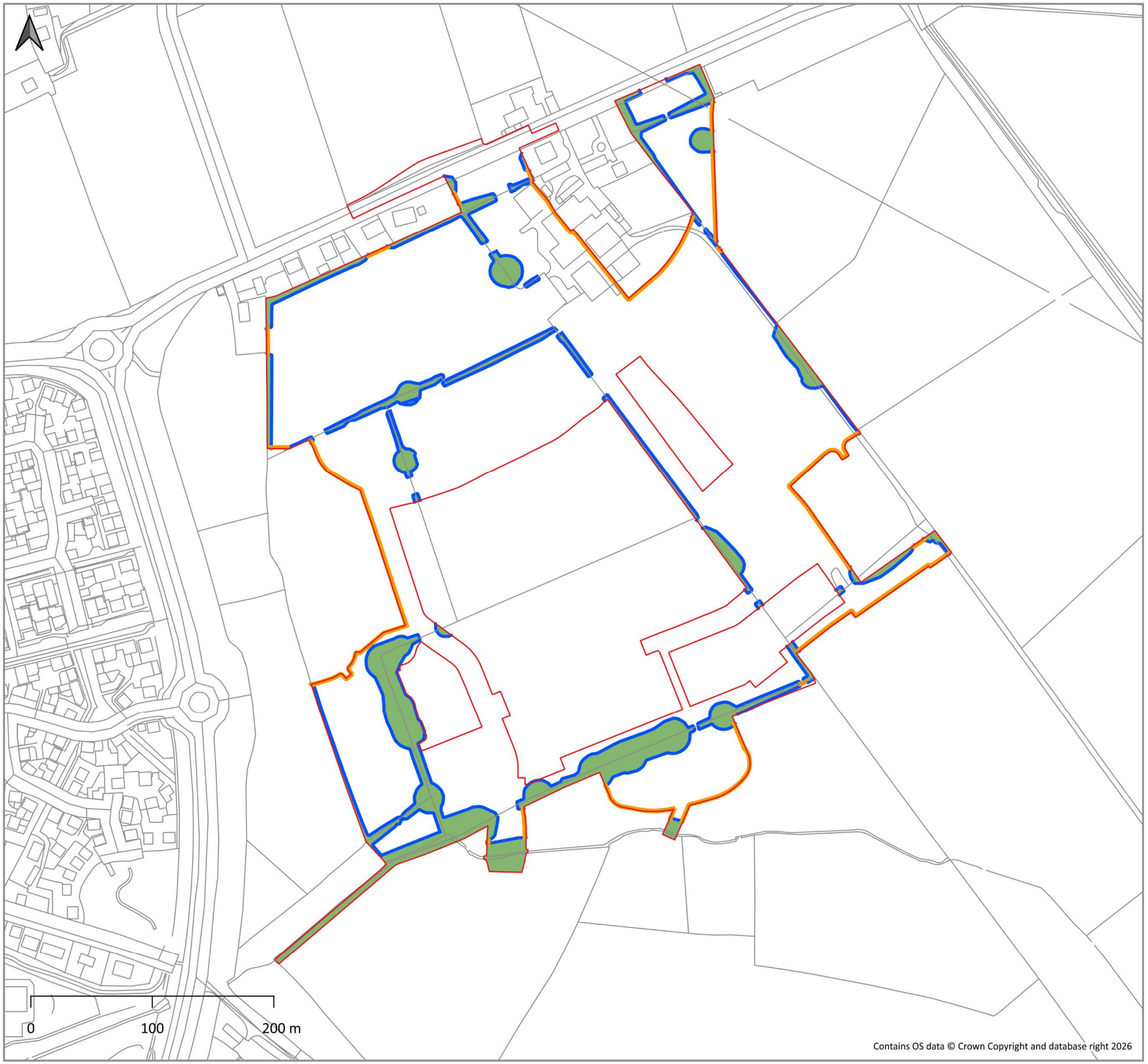
scheme: Land at Blackmore Farm Melksham
client: DW Redrow South West
drawing: Tree Protection Plan
date: 06/01/2025
scale: 1:500@A1
dwg no: GLEE24436-04A
Sheet 7 of 7
drawn: WTW checked: AJB

Figure 6: Biodiversity Protection Zone Plan



Key

- Phase 1 boundary
- Location of perimeter badger fencing
- Location of habitat protection fencing
- Biodiversity Protection Zones

ead ecology
www.eadecology.co.uk

David Wilson Redrow		
Land at Blackmore Farm, Melksham		
Biodiversity Protection Zone Plan		
10/09/2026	Created by: LA	Scale at A3 1:3,000

Project workspace - V:\1476 DWH Melksham Phase 1\GIS\QGIS Master Template.qgz

Appendix 1: Wildlife Legislation

Invertebrates
A number of UK invertebrates are protected under UK legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). In addition, numerous species are Priority Species.

Plants
All wild plants are protected against unauthorised removal or uprooting under Section 13 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Plants listed on Schedule 8 of the Act (e.g. stinking goosefoot, red helleborine, monkey orchid) are afforded additional protection against picking, uprooting, destruction and sale. Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) is protected against sale only. Further species are also protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) prohibits the planting of certain invasive plant species in the wild, or otherwise causing them to grow there. Prohibited plants are listed on Part 2 of Schedule 9 and include Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam and giant hogweed.

Amphibians
There are seven native amphibian species present in Britain. These are afforded varying degrees of protection under UK legislation. Great crested newts (*Triturus cristatus*) and their habitat are afforded full protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Together, this legislation makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a great crested newt.
- Damage or destroy any place used for shelter or protection by great crested newts, including resting or breeding places; or intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to such a place.
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb great crested newts.

Reptiles
Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), viviparous/common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) against intentional killing and injuring.

Birds
The bird breeding season generally lasts from March to early September for most species. All birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) and the Countryside & Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. This legislation makes it illegal, both intentionally and recklessly, to:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird.
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is being built or in use.
- take or destroy the eggs of any wild bird.

Furthermore, birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are protected against intentional or reckless disturbance whilst nest building and when at or near a nest containing eggs or young. Dependent young of Schedule 1 species are also protected against disturbance.

Badger
Badger (*Meles meles*) is a widespread and common species. However, it is legally protected under The Protection of Badgers Act 1992, due to animal welfare concerns. Under this legislation it is illegal to:

- Wilfully kill, injure, take, or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or attempt to do so.
- Intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett by disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, damaging or destroying a sett, or obstructing access to it.

A badger sett is defined in the legislation as “any structure or place, which displays signs indicating current use by a badger”.

Bats

All bat species are afforded full protection under UK legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Together, this legislation makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat.
- Damage or destroy a bat roost; or intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to bat roosts.
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat, including in particular any disturbance which is likely:
- to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or
- in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
- to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong.

A bat roost is defined in the legislation as “any structure or place which a bat uses for shelter or protection”. Roosts are protected whether or not bats are present at the time.

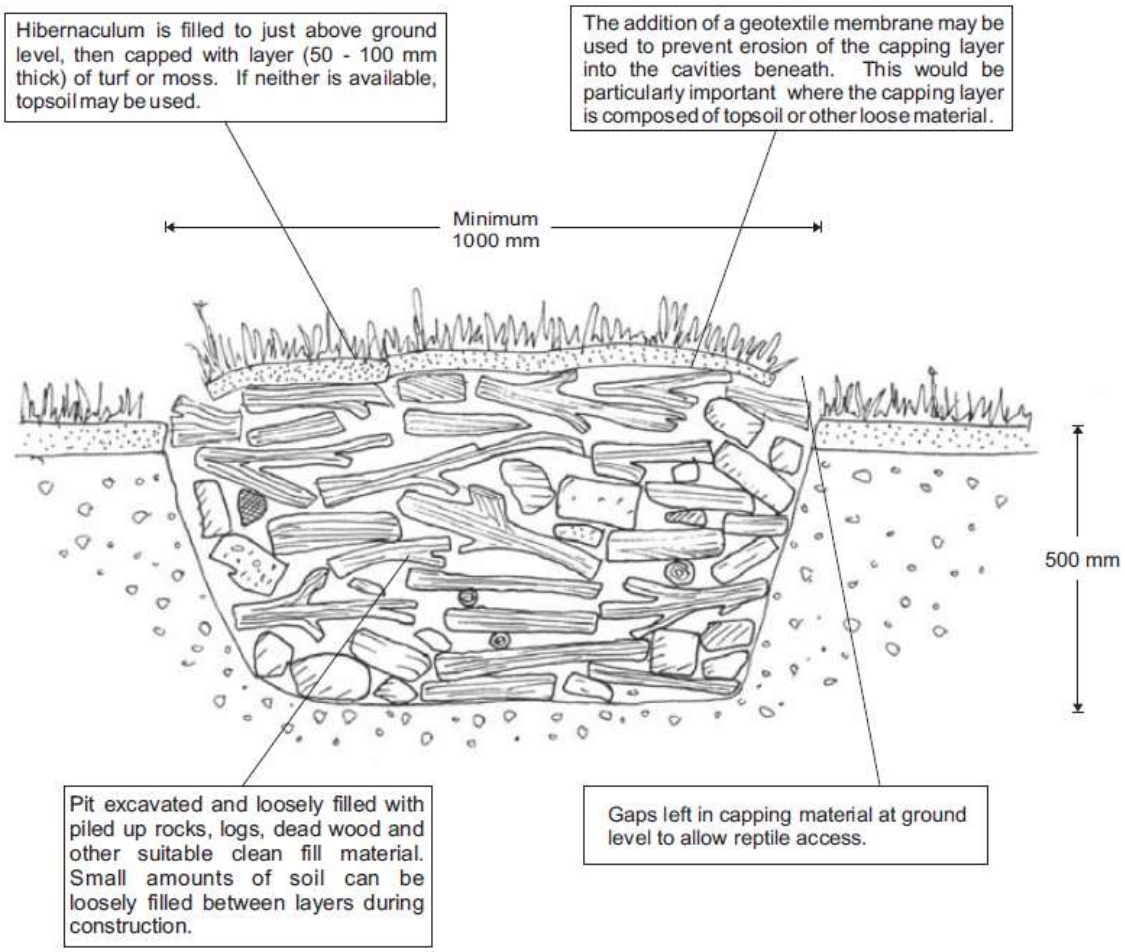
Otter

Otters (*Lutra lutra*) are fully protected under UK legislation, including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Together, this legislation makes it illegal to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill an otter.
- Damage or destroy any structure or place used for shelter or protection by an otter; or intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to such a place.
- Deliberately, intentionally or recklessly disturb an otter whilst it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.

Appendix 2: Reptile Hibernacula Example Design

Example reptile hibernacula design (Highways Agency, 2005)



Armada House, Odhams Wharf, Topsham, Exeter EX3 0PB
t: 01392 260420 e: info@eadecology.co.uk
www.eadecology.co.uk