

NEWPOOL FARM, SOUTHWICK

Construction Environmental Management Plan

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ABBREVIATIONS

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
EcIA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EPS	European Protected Species Licence
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Engain has been instructed by Bibo Studio (‘hereafter referred to as the ‘client’) to prepare a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the land at Newpool Farm, Southwick, Trowbridge, BA14 9NB (hereafter referred to as the ‘site’). The Ordnance Survey grid reference for the centre of the site is ST 82423 55073.

1.2.

1.3. The purpose of this document is to set out how wildlife will be protected during construction and to enable the discharge of Condition 8 of planning application PL/2022/06472, which states:

“*No development shall commence on site (including demolition, ground works, vegetation clearance) until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The CEMP shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:*

a) Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities

b) Identification of ‘biodiversity protection zones’

c) Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements)

d) The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features

e) The times during construction when specialists’ ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works

f) Responsible persons and lines of communication

g) The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person(s)

h) Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.

i) Ongoing monitoring, including compliance checks by a competent person(s) during construction and immediately post-completion of construction works.

The approved CEMP shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the approved details.

A report prepared by a competent person(s), certifying that the required mitigation and/or compensation measures identified in the CEMP have been completed to their satisfaction, shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the date of substantial completion of the development or at the end of the next available planting season, whichever is the sooner.

REASON: To ensure adequate protection, mitigation and compensation for protected species, priority species and priority habitats."

1.4. The proposed development will comprise Conversion of a barn to two holiday-lets; demolition of two modern barns; erection of single storey reception building; erection of 8 No. glamping cabins; and associated drainage and landscaping works along with associated engineering, drainage, landscape, and infrastructure works; hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'.

Site Description

1.5. The site comprises mainly semi-improved grassland and poor semi-improved grassland, along with four ponds, a ditch, broadleaved woodland, species rich native hedgerow, scattered trees, tall ruderal and scrub, hardstanding and four buildings.

Content of the CEMP

1.6. This CEMP aims to satisfy regulatory and legislative requirements and specifies the management measures that the Principal Contractor will implement to avoid or mitigate potential ecological impacts,

1.7. Adhering to the measures outlined in this CEMP will facilitate compliance with legislation protecting wildlife including The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Furthermore, it sets out the best practice principals as per Section 10 of BS 42020:2013 'Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development.

1.8. Based on the ecology assessments completed in relation to this application (as set out in the 'Ecological Assessment & Protected Species Survey Report Version 1' produced by ABR Ecology in August 2022) the site has potential to support the following ecological features that may be impacted during the site preparation and construction phases of the development:

- Bats (roosting, commuting and foraging);
- Amphibians, including great crested newts;
- Hedgehogs;
- Breeding/nesting birds;
- Reptiles; and
- Water voles.

2. ECOLOGICAL CLERK OF WORKS

2.1. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed prior to commencement of construction. The ECoW will be familiar with the site and will have relevant experience with the species concerned, with experience of working on construction sites.

2.2. The ECoW's primary role will be to ensure that this CEMP is implemented and that the relevant method statements during the site work are adhered to.

2.3. They will provide on-site briefings to relevant construction staff prior to works and provide advice and guidance during and up to the completion of the work. This will include advising on practical measures to avoid, reduce and mitigate adverse impacts. The ECoW will be the primary point of contact for the Principal Contractor on matters relating to ecology.

2.4. To assist with the implementation of this CEMP, an ECoW will visit the site at the following key stages:

- Whenever vegetation needs to be cleared at the following points:
  - Should vegetation need to be cleared within the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive).
  - Should any tree felling need to be carried out on trees with bat roosting or owl roosting potential.
  - Should any manipulation of habitat suitable for reptiles need to be carried out, i.e. earthworks, removal of grassland, tall ruderal, scrub, trees or hedgerow on site.
  - Should any vegetation suitable for amphibians need to be cleared, i.e. vegetation around ponds, aquatic plants, grassland, tall ruderal, scrub, and hedgerow on site.
  - Should any vegetation suitable for water voles need to be cleared, i.e. vegetation around ditch and ponds, tall ruderal, grassland and aquatic plants.
  - Any monitoring requirements during the site clearance or construction phase

3. TIMING OF SENSITIVE WORKS

3.1. **Table 1** sets out the seasonal constraints relating to the works and activities described in this CEMP. The green hatching is the time period when mitigation and works for each species should be taking place.

3.2. This information is also provided for amphibians and reptiles, breeding birds, water voles and bats in individual method statements in **Appendices 2-5**.

3.3. Note, weather conditions may influence this timetable of works. Refer to each method statement for full details.

Table 1, Site clearance / construction works with timing constraints (green shading indicates when task should be undertaken)

Task	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Breeding Birds												
Clearance of vegetation that is suitable for nesting birds (no ECoW required)												
Bats												
Work on trees or buildings with bat roosts (not maternity)												
Reptiles												
Removal of refugia (e.g., log piles)												
Habitat manipulation												
Tree removal												
Earth works												
Water Voles												
Displacement by clearance of vegetation in stages where habitat is suitable for water vole												
Hedgehogs												
Above ground vegetation removal												

4. ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1. **Table 2** provides the following information which will be considered throughout the construction of the consented scheme:

- A risk assessment of potentially damaging construction-type activities on biodiversity features.
- Identification of practical measures, both physical and sensitive working practices to protect and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, including the identification of biodiversity buffer zones e.g. root protection zones or buffers for protected species (refer to **Appendix 1,**).
- Where applicable, reference relevant method statements to achieve specific biodiversity outcomes including mitigation measures.
- The location and timing of works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.
- Outline when an ECoW is required to supervise any works.

4.2. **Table 2** should be read in conjunction with the method statements presented in **Appendices 2-5**.

Activity	Risk	Ecological Receptor at Risk	Location(s)	Control Measure(s)	Responsible Persons
Vegetation Clearance	Spills of fuels & oils or other potential pollutants (e.g. whilst refuelling plant and machinery) leading to harm to wildlife or pollution of watercourses	Habitats and vegetation Water vole Reptiles Amphibians	Site wide	Pollution prevention measures: spill kits, bunds etc. for all tools and vehicles; avoidance of storage and works in or close to sensitive habitats. Precautions will include: • Materials with potential to cause harm to the environment will be securely stored in appropriate containers. • Secondary containment will be provided if required: this will include bunds around storage areas designed to accommodate the potential incident with a suitable overage. • All plant and machinery will be inspected and maintained to the appropriate standards, repaired where necessary and wear and tear will be monitored to mitigate the risk of accidental spills. Deliveries to the site will be supervised. All works will be undertaken in accordance with best practice, e.g. the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines. There should be a buffer zone of at least 5m from any watercourses for storage of materials or topsoil piles.	Principle contractor On site project manager
	Damage to retained trees and habitats leading to permanent loss of habitat	Retained hedges, trees, and habitats	See Arboriculture report for tree root protection zones. Hedgerow buffer	In advance of construction work, the root protection zones of all retained trees and hedgerows will be plotted and fencing erected in accordance with the standards set out in BS5837:2012 and the movement of machinery	Banksman Principle contractor On site project manager /

Activity	Risk	Ecological Receptor at Risk	Location(s)	Control Measure(s)	Responsible Persons
			zones can be found in **Appendix 1**.	and plant around the site will be directly supervised by an experienced banksman to ensure tree canopies and adjacent habitats are not damaged. There should be a buffer zone of at least 5m from any watercourses for storage of materials or topsoil piles.	project coordinator
	Noise and vibration causing disturbance to wildlife	Bats	Site wide	The following precautions will be taken during site work: • The selection of tools and machinery will take account of noise levels. • Vehicles and mechanical plant will be maintained in a good and effective working order and operated in a manner to minimise noise emissions. • The contractor will ensure that all plant complies with the relevant statutory requirements. • Deliveries of plant and materials by HGV to site will only take place by designated routes and within times agreed in the planning process. • HGV and site vehicles will be equipped with broadband, non-tonal reversing alarms. • Compressor, generator and engine compartment doors will be kept closed and plant turned off when not in use. • Care will be taken when unloading vehicles to avoid un-necessary noise.	Principle contractor On site project manager / project coordinator

Activity	Risk	Ecological Receptor at Risk	Location(s)	Control Measure(s)	Responsible Persons
				• Drop heights will be minimised when loading vehicles with materials. • Working hours during construction will generally be during daylight to reduce disturbance of bats.	
	Killing or injury of animals during vegetation clearance and ground works	Water vole Bats Badgers Reptiles Amphibians Birds (fledglings, eggs, nests) Hedgehog	Site wide	Implementation of Method Statements (**Appendices 2-5**) for each relevant ecological receptor. Implementation of Method Statements (**Appendices 2-5**) for each relevant ecological receptor However, the following general good practice should also be applied: • Any excavations should be covered when not being worked on. • Excavations should include a ramp to allow any animals which fall in to escape. • Wheels should be checked on machinery before works to ensure no animals have refuged under them. An ecologist to be contacted at any point during works if uncertainty or concern arises, or evidence of animal activity is identified	Principle contractor On site project manager / project coordinator
Lighting	Site and task lighting illuminating vegetation corridors at night, which can the movement of wildlife such as bats	Bats Water voles	Retained and newly planted hedges and trees around the periphery of the site. Water courses	Working hours during construction will generally be during daylight, however in winter there may be a need for some task lighting. There may also be some security lighting.	Principle contractor On site project manager /

Activity	Risk	Ecological Receptor at Risk	Location(s)	Control Measure(s)	Responsible Persons
				Construction stage lighting will be subject to the following controls: • No night-time working will be permitted, works will only be permitted between 08:00 and 18:00. • In addition, no overnight lighting will be permitted (e.g., security lighting).	project coordinator
Dust	Dust falling onto vegetation and leading to reduced plant health or death	Vegetation Retained habitats	Retained/newly created habitats	Dust control measures including wheel washing as appropriate to weather conditions	Principal contractor On site project manager / coordinator
Storage of Materials	Materials such as topsoil piles can become inhabited by wildlife, which are then at risk of harm when the topsoil is re-used Construction materials (aggregate, building materials etc) can damage retained habitats if stored in or close to retained habitat	Reptiles Amphibians Water vole	Site-wide See **Appendix 1** for details of the location of exclusion zone of topsoil and materials.	Topsoil piles will be stored within the construction area and away from retained vegetation. A buffer zone of at least 5m around topsoil piles, which is maintained free of vegetation, will reduce the risk of them being inhabited by wildlife. There should be a buffer zone of at least 5m from any watercourses for storage of materials or topsoil piles. The erection of protective fencing around retained vegetation will prevent the storage of materials in sensitive areas.	Principal contractor On site project manager / coordinator

5. PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

Capital Works

5.1. Performance will be monitored to assess compliance and action taken if compliance is not achieved.

5.2. The appointed ECoW will a schedule visits once a month during construction.

5.3. The ECoW will maintain a site visit report for each visit, documenting the activities that are taking place and any advice given or implemented. This will provide a record from one visit to the next to ensure that matters raised are appropriately dealt with.

5.4. If any non-conformances are observed the ECoW will inform the contractor verbally within 24 hours, and a written report will be produced within 5 working days. The report will provide details of the observation and the remedial action which the contractor has agreed to implement as well as a deadline for remediation. The report will be signed off by the ECoW when they have observed that the remediation has been completed.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION ZONES



APPENDIX 2 – AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE METHOD STATEMENT

A low population of grass snakes and common species of amphibian have been recorded on the site during ecological surveys carried out by ABR ecology.

Legislation

Reptiles

The four widespread species of reptiles in the UK, comprising adders (*Vipera berus*), slow-worms (*Anguis fragilis*), grass snakes (*Natrix helvetica*) and common lizards (*Zootoca vivipara*), are protected under *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). This makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- Damage or destroy any structure or place used for shelter or protection;
- Disturb any such animal while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
- Obstruct access to any structure or place which any such animal uses for shelter or protection.

The legislation therefore requires that, before destroying or removing habitat where reptiles are likely to be present, suitable precautions must be taken to ensure that no reptiles are harmed, either through the habitat destruction itself or through the consequences of habitat removal (i.e., the loss of habitat sustaining that population).

Amphibians

Common toad, smooth and palmate newts are not subject to the same protection afforded to reptiles however, they have been included for welfare purposes.

Methodologies During Site Clearance and Construction

The following methodologies are to ensure no contravention of legislation and adhering to planning policy relating to reptiles and amphibians.

Toolbox Talk

A toolbox talk will be provided by the ECoW to relevant contractors prior to any works taking place to provide information on the legislative requirements associated with reptiles as well as setting out the methodologies detailed in this method statement.

Pre-construction Phase

Mitigation and Compensation

Prior to any works commencing on site, the grassland habitat in the eastern field will be fenced off using 'Heras' fencing, to protect the habitat and prevent any machinery tracking through the grassland.

Mitigation measures are to be undertaken prior to commencement as agreed upon in the ABR Ecology report. These measures are as follows:

- "Two reptile hibernacula will be installed along the western and eastern hedgerows to increase areas of shelter for reptiles. The hibernacula will be dug into a hole at least 30cm deep, will then be filled with differing shape/sized logs, brash and rubble which will create a matrix of different sized holes providing shelter for reptiles. The log/rubble with be built up to at least 75cm in height and then covered in turf or topsoil cover with 'EM10 Tussock Mixture'."
- "All site staff and contractors must be made aware of the likely presence of reptiles and the location of the receptor area. Contractors must be informed of what tasks must be supervised by an ecologist and be informed about reptile ecology, so they are aware of which areas of the site are likely to support them."
- "Construction works may then begin following the 'strim and push' exercise."

Construction Phase

Habitat Manipulation/Vegetation Clearance

To encourage reptile/amphibian dispersal, the works will require scrub and willow carr clearance in the northeast and some tall ruderal around the pond edges. This vegetation clearance (and any other suitable reptile/amphibian habitat clearance) will be supervised by the ECoW and will take place during the main reptile season (March and September inclusive) when reptiles are mobile, taking place during periods of fine and warm weather (above 10°C with little rain). The strim and push method involves a phased approach (with a period of 48 hours in between each phase) as follows:

- Phase 1 – Brush cutting vegetation down to height of to 200 mm with arisings removed;
- Phase 2 – Cut vegetation to 20mm in one direction towards eastern grassland, removing arisings and allowing ECoW to search area and move any reptiles to receptor site (eastern field); and
- Phase 3 – Soil scrape.

Vegetation will be kept short during the duration of construction works (maintained below 5cm, or as bare ground).

Materials and pallets are to be stored away from the site boundaries, watercourses and southern field, to prevent reptiles potentially using the stored materials as hibernacula. All stored material must be raised off the ground on pallets or in a skip. Pallets should not be stacked.

Boardwalks will only be installed where the grassland has been cleared down to 2cm and kept short.

Should a dismantling of suitable refugia be required (such as rubble, logs, hedgerow or debris piles), it should be untaken outside the gravid period (May to July) and will be supervised by the ECoW.

Receptor Site

Should any reptiles/amphibians be found during the mitigation works, they will be translocated to the retained grassland, east of the proposed development site.

APPENDIX 3 – BREEDING BIRDS METHOD STATEMENT

Breeding birds have been recorded on site during ecological surveys.

Legislation

Under *the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), it's 'an offence intentionally to kill, injure or take any wild bird, or take or destroy their eggs or nest, or damage a nest, while that nest is in use or being built'.

Methodologies During Site Clearance and Construction

Building 2 was found to support a little owl roost (*Athene noctua)* and building 1 was found to support a wren's nest at the northern eaves.

Due to the water vole mitigation and licence requirements, clearance works around the ponds need to be carried out during the breeding bird season as such the pond vegetation will be checked by the ECoW.

If birds are found to be nesting any works that may affect them would have to be delayed until the young have fledged, and the nest has been abandoned naturally. A suitable buffer will be agreed around any active nests. A secondary check by the ECoW will be required to determine that a nest is no longer active before continuing works in that area.

Works to barn 1 should be conducted outside of the nesting bird season (where also undertaken in line with the bat roosting mitigation strategy below) to avoid disturbing the birds identified within the buildings (the nesting season is considered to run between 1st March and 31st August).

If a bird's nest (including a little owl's nest) is encountered when unsupervised, all works in the area will cease and the ECoW will be contacted to provide further advice.

One little owl nest box will be erected prior to works commencing on the southern barn, on a mature tree, at least 3m off the ground on a sturdy branch clear with a clear flight pathway.

Toolbox Talk

A toolbox talk will be provided by the ECoW to relevant contractors prior to any works taking place to provide information on the legislative requirements associated with breeding / nesting birds as well as setting out the methodologies detailed in this method statement.

APPENDIX 4 – WATER VOLE METHOD STATEMENT

Evidence of water voles has been recorded on site in pond 1 and 3 (see ABR Ecology Ecological Assessment and further Protected Species report).

Legislation

Under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) the water vole is fully protected and is a priority conservation species. This makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- intentionally capture, kill or injure water voles;
- damage, destroy or block access to their places of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care);
- disturb them in a place of shelter or protection (on purpose or by not taking enough care)
- possess, sell, control or transport live or dead water voles or parts of them (not water voles bred in captivity)

It is generally agreed that it's a place of shelter or protections used by water voles includes a network of active burrows and/or nests that have been constructed withing the burrow system or above ground amongst dense vegetation.

Methodologies During Site Clearance and Construction

Water Vole Licence

As water voles are present on site, a licence is required prior to works commencing. The detailed method statement will be followed as set out in the water vole licence application, however, it will broadly follow the principles below and the ECoW will be present to supervision the works undertake under the licence.

Toolbox Talk

A toolbox talk will be provided by the water vole licenced ecologist to relevant contractors prior to any works taking place to provide information on the legislative requirements associated with water voles as well as setting out the methodologies detailed in the approved licence method statement.

Pre-works survey

An updated survey of all the ponds and streams at the site will be undertaken immediately prior to the works to install the access road and create the drainage connection. This will ensure that the status and location of the water vole population has not altered and if necessary, the survey results should inform a revised mitigation strategy and, if required, a licence application

Displacement

Water vole displacement activities would comprise the following steps:

1. The agreed extent of clearance works will be clearly marked out on the ground prior to works, to prevent unintended over clearance of habitats.
2. Prior to the removal of vegetation, the ECoW will undertake a walkover survey of the proposed works area to determine any sensitive features and their locations with respect to proposed site activities. Any burrows identified will be marked to ensure that they can be located later.
3. Where possible, potential refuge features for fauna (e.g. piles of rubble / rubbish / logs etc), will be removed by hand.
4. Vegetation will be removed from the proposed works area and the 5 m buffer zone with a strimmer until only bare earth remains. Vegetation will be removed from both banks. All vegetation that extends to the top of the bank and adjacent to bank-top will be removed. The area will be raked, and all arisings removed.
5. Burrow entrances will be checked by the ECoW to ensure they are not blocked and any latrines or feeding remains will be removed.
6. The works area will be monitored daily for five days for any field signs of water vole. Where field signs are recorded, the need for repeated or extended strimming will need to be reviewed.
7. Following five clear days of monitoring, a destructive search of the works areas only (excluding buffer zones) will be undertaken by hand under the supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist. The ECoW will have a full capture kit for water voles - hand nets, holding containers, lab cages and bedding. In the event that any water voles are encountered during this process they will either be netted and captured or destruction will cease until a further monitoring period of five clear days has elapsed.

The displacement works would need to be carried out by an experienced ECoW with a water vole Class Licence from Natural England or an accredited agent. Should the timing for the work, or the extent of the working areas change, then the works may need to be completed under licence from Natural England and may require a programme of trapping and translocation to be completed.

During Construction

The following measures will be implemented to minimise the impact of construction works:

1. Licenced works should be undertaken within five days of the destructive search.
2. For the duration of construction, a fence will be set up at the outer limits of the works areas to prevent people, machinery and materials impacting beyond the works area. This fence should mark the edge of the 5 m buffer, and no construction works within the 5 m buffer will be permitted (excluding landscaping and creation of the outfall). Refer to **Appendix 1** or the proposed location of the buffer.
3. All works will be undertaken in accordance with best practice, e.g. the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines, to ensure that any watercourses are not adversely impacted by the proposed works. Although formerly withdrawn in December 2015, the guidelines provide a framework for the design of working practices to avoid pollution and siltation. PPG5, relating to works and maintenance in or near water, is considered to be relevant to the project.
4. Any construction lighting will be kept to a minimum and directed away from the streams to maintain the existing dark corridors.

APPENDIX 5 – BAT METHOD STATEMENT

Roosting Bats

Confirmed bat roosts were identified on site; the northern barn (B1) supports a day roost and feeding perch for brown long-eared bats, a day and night roost for common pipistrelle and night roosts for a greater horseshoe and lesser horseshoe bat.

Legislation

In summary, all UK bat species are protected by *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* and by *The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). It is an offence to deliberately, intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or capture a bat;
- disturb bats in such a way as to likely significantly affect the ability of any significant group of bats to survive, breed, or rear / nurture their young, or the local distribution of that species;
- damage or destroy any breeding or resting place used by bats; and
- obstruct access to any place used by bats for shelter or protection or disturb bats while occupying such as place.

Methodologies During Site Clearance and Construction

Bat Licence

A European Protected Species (EPS) licence is required for the bat roosts in B1:

- a day roost and feeding perch for brown long-eared bats;
- a day and night roost for common pipistrelle; and
- night roosts for a greater and a lesser horseshoe bat.

The detailed method statement will be followed as set out in the bat licence application, and the water licenced ecologist will be responsible for supervision of any works undertake in the areas on site under the licence. However, the principles set out below will be followed.

Pre-Construction Phase

Temporary roosting provisions are required for bats in B1 as set out in the ABR Ecology report as follows:

- "One improved crevice and one improved cavity bat boxes will be erected on a mature tree within the site boundary prior to works taking place, these are to provide temporary roosting provisions for the brown long-eared and common pipistrelle bats. These must be erected at a minimum height of 3.5m from the ground and on the southern elevation of the tree and must be free of branches and ivy to allow free access.

- No temporary roosting provisions have been provided for the horseshoe bats as these are night roosts however the replacement carport noted below must be built prior to the conversion works of B1 to ensure permanent roosting facilities are provided on site at all times for these bats."

Timing of Works

As there are no maternity or hibernating roosts. As such, removal of roof tiles/sheets, roof coverings, masonry, eaves can be carried without timing restraints. No works however can be carried out during heavy rain or strong winds. Optimal time for work to be undertaken is during main bat season (April – October). As night roosts are present, works will take place during the day.

Methodologies for Building Works

The bat licensed/accredited agent ECoW will supervise the 'soft' dismantling of any roofing upper masonry. This work will be undertaken by hand and hand tools only, each tile and roof sheet will be removed and gently lifted away from the roof to avoid crushing bats and eaves removal will be undertaken by hand. Other features will be removed carefully and inspected for the presence and evidence of bats.

Should any bats be found, the bat licensed/accredited agent ECoW will remove any bats present and, following an examination, they will be placed within the bat boxes erected on site. Any injured or underweight bats will be taken into care immediately.

Once all suitable features for roosting bats have been carefully dismantled, works may proceed unsupervised. Should any bat be discovered, works will cease immediately and the bat licensed/accredited agent ECoW will be contacted for advice. All contractors are strictly forbidden from handling any bats.

Toolbox Talk

A toolbox talk will be provided by the bat licensed/accredited agent ECoW to relevant contractors prior to any works taking place to provide information on the legislative requirements associated with bats as well as setting out the methodologies detailed in the approved licence method statement.

Timing of Works

Working will only be permitted between the hours of 08:00am and 18:00pm. No night-time working is permitted during construction to avoid disturbance by temporary lighting to commuting and foraging bats. No overnight lighting is permitted (e.g., security lighting).



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