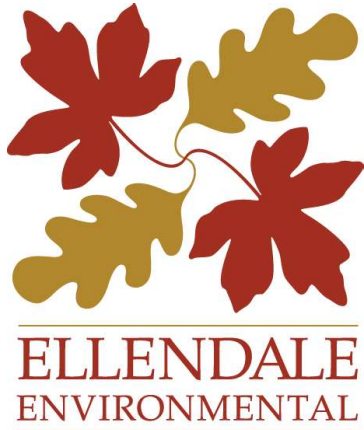




Little Tynning, Box Hill

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

For Mr. Sam Smith

17th December 2025

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Version

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The report, and the information contained in it, is intended to be valid for a maximum of 12 months from the date of the survey, providing no significant alterations to the site have occurred.



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1. Introduction

1.1 Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

The aim of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is to set out the responsibilities with regard to compliance with legislation and to implement any mitigation measures.

This CEMP details management measures to minimise environmental impact from the construction phase of the development. Further, it provides a framework within which the measures will be implemented throughout the project.

The CEMP provides project-specific management measures and is a dynamic document which should be reviewed if activities or conditions onsite change that may influence management measures.

This document has been developed to avoid, minimise and mitigate against any construction effects on the environment and surrounding community. It should be considered a living document with reviews being undertaken at set intervals and new information added as appropriate.

For the purposes of this document, the working area is defined as any area where there will be a requirement for temporary or permanent works to facilitate the construction of the development. This includes areas required for access, temporary construction and temporary storage areas.

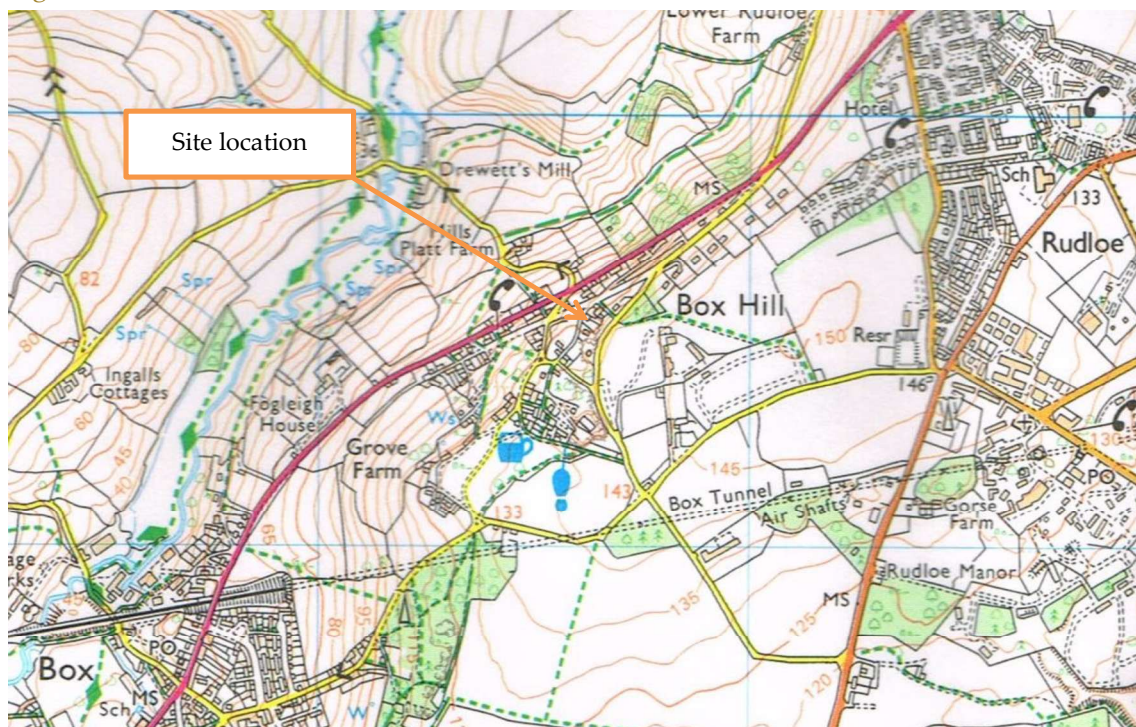
This CEMP will be a live working document, subject to constant updating and will be routinely updated by Ellendale Environmental Limited (EEL) throughout the works. Each section will be reviewed and updated as necessary, and an electronic version of the updated CEMP circulated to the key stakeholders as required.



1.2 Project Description & Location

The site is located on Box Hill, to the north of the village of Box and to the north-east of the city of Bath in Wiltshire at SN13 8HG at OS grid reference ST 83699 69649 and comprises a bungalow with a mature garden of hard landscaping and a lawn with has been cut into the natural stone hill.

Figure 1: Site location



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Planning permission (ref. PL/2024/11523) was granted by Wiltshire Council on 12th August 2025 for the works involving the removal of the existing roof structure and addition of an additional floor and new roof onto the existing footprint of the bungalow. This CEMP has been submitted to satisfy Condition 3 of the planning agreement:



Condition 3 - prior to the commencement of works, 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 measures to be implemented before and during the construction phase, including but not necessarily limited to, the following:

- a) Identification of ecological protection areas/buffer zones and tree root protection areas and details of physical means of protection, e.g. exclusion fencing.*
- b) Working method statements for protected/priority species, such as nesting birds and bats.*
- c) Work schedules for activities with specific timing requirements in order to avoid/reduce potential harm to ecological receptors; including details of when a licensed ecologist and/or ecological clerk of works (ECoW) shall be present on site.*
- d) Key personnel, responsibilities and contact details (including Site Manager and ecologist/ECoW).*

Development shall be carried out in strict accordance with the approved CEMP. REASON: to ensure adequate protection and mitigation for ecological receptors prior to and during construction, and that works are undertaken in line with current best practice and industry standards and are supervised by a suitably licensed and competent professional ecological consultant where applicable.



2. General Arrangements & Description of Works

2.1 Overview

The redevelopment of the site will include the following construction activities that may impact the environment:

- Vegetation & tree clearance;
- Earth and excavation works;
- Mechanical works; and
- Construction activities.

2.2 Programme of Works

The works are scheduled to begin on 1st March 2026 until 30th April 2027.

2.3 Hours of Working

The hours of construction working are defined as:

- Monday to Friday between 0800 and 1800 hours; and
- Sat (when required) between 08.00 and 13.00 hours.

No working will be undertaken on Sundays or Bank Holidays

2.4 Management of Works

Table 1 details the key personnel responsible for the implementation of this CEMP.



Table 1: Management roles

ROLE	NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
Project Manager	Sam Smith	samuel.james.smith@hotmail.com
Assistant Project Manager	Helen Baker-Smith	helen.baker-smith@hotmail.com
Architect	David Cole	davidcolearchitecture@btinternet.com
ECoW/Lead Ecologist	Stewart Parsons	Stewart@ellendale-environmental.co.uk

2.5 Roles & Responsibilities

The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring the environmental components of the project are fulfilled. The responsibilities include:

- Ensuring the implementation of the CEMP;
- Ensuring that the workforce is informed of the environmental risks;
- Ensuring that environmental issues are raised during site meetings;
- Co-ordinating and managing the environmental risks associated with the works;
- Undertaking regular environmental monitoring;
- Providing environmental training, toolbox talks and briefings;
- Undertaking weekly/monthly environmental site inspections;
- Ensuring that any updates/amendments to the CEMP are completed;
- Liaising with regulatory bodies, i.e., Environment Agency and Natural England, if required; and
- Investigating environmental incidents.

2.6 Communication & Monitoring

Environmental issues will be communicated through the following strategy:



Table 2: Communication strategy

MEETINGS/BRIEFING	FREQUENCY	ATTENDEES
Works briefing	Daily	All personnel on site (per day)
Site progress meetings	Weekly	Project manager/Client
Inductions – to include environmental issues, mitigation, emergency planning & response	As required for all personnel attending site for the first time	All personnel attending site
Risk assessment/method statement briefings	For every job task	All personnel involved in the task
Toolbox talks	Once a month (minimum)	All site personnel

2.7 Communications

It shall be the responsibility of the Project Manager to provide any toolbox talks on environmental protection and requirements to the appropriate site staff prior to works beginning. Staff and all contractors coming onto site shall receive an environmental induction prior to undertaking any physical works. The inductions will cover this CEMP and will include emergency arrangements, environmental procedures and key project contacts.



3. Environmental Constraints

3.1 Overview

A Preliminary Roost Assessment (PRA) and Nesting Bird survey was undertaken for the site by Ellendale Environmental in August, September and October 2024. Overall, the site was assessed as providing low suitability to support protected species (excluding bats) and no evidence of protected species was identified during the survey.

3.2 Bats

One soprano pipistrelle bat was recorded emerging from the target building, during the first dusk/emergence activity survey, via a roof tile close to the eastern gable end. It then flew north-eastwards over the rear gardens of the neighbouring properties. No other bats were recorded emerging from the target building.

A soprano pipistrelle bat was recorded flying in front of the eastern gable end of the target building during the dawn/re-entry activity survey. It displayed swarming behaviour, before returning to roost in the building around the soffit of the roof at the eastern gable end, just above the window. No other bats were recorded entering the target building.

Common pipistrelle bats were observed flying around and over the target building during the second dusk survey, but none of these bats emerged from the building or were recorded returning to roost in the building during the dawn survey.

No other species of bat was recorded during the surveys and bat activity was noted to be low overall.

Thus, from the evidence collected on site, the target building is assessed as providing a spring/summer roost for a low number of non-breeding bats.



The overall relative nature conservation value is therefore judged as Low on the sliding scale of relative importance as described in the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (see Appendix 1) and the suggested level of proportionate mitigation is *“Flexibility over provision of bat-boxes, access to new buildings etc. No conditions about timing or monitoring”*.

Figure 2: showing bat access/egress location



→ *soprano pipistrelle bat emerged from the building*

→ *soprano pipistrelle returned to roost*



4. Mitigation

4.1 General Mitigation

The following mitigation will be complied with for the duration of the works:

- A suitably qualified and experienced ecologist will be available to the site to ensure no animals area harmed during the works;
- All construction operatives and staff are to remain vigilant for signs of wildlife during the works;
- In the event something of ecological value is discovered and assessed by the retained ecologist as requiring protection, the area will be fenced off;
- No works will be permitted within agreed fenced-off areas without first agreeing the works with the retained ecologist;
- Vegetated areas within the site will be strimmed prior to any ground works being started and kept short during the works;
- Areas of mown vegetation within the site will be continuously kept short throughout the works to ensure the ground does not become favourable for the site fauna;
- Accidental damage to trees and shrubs will be treated immediately with damaged branches cut-back using hand tools to leave a clean cut;
- Where vegetated areas are used for the storage of materials these will be regularly mown to dissuade animals using them during the period of the works and materials will be stored off of the ground to avoid creating refugia for animals;
- Containers or storage sheds will be closed when not used to prevent entry by wildlife;
- Ground levelling will not create any areas of refugia that could be used by animals; and
- Vehicle movements will be restricted to the site ensuring that other areas are not affected.



4.2 Site-Specific Mitigation

Vegetation removal

Should any vegetation require removing during the works, this should be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season (March – August, inclusive), as all nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). If works are undertaken within this period, a nesting bird survey would be required no more than 24 hours prior to the works. If nesting birds were found, these areas of the site would need to be protected from disturbance until the young have fledged naturally.

Any works that requires disturbance of vegetation outside of the breeding season should be undertaken slowly and gradually to give any birds or any other species time to vacate the works area.

Natural England bat mitigation licence

A Natural England Development Licence for bats will be required prior to commencement of works on the building that will impact the existing bat roosts.

A mitigation/compensation scheme is put forward that is proportionate to the nature conservation value of the bat roosts present. It is considered that the bats present can be protected from harm or disturbance during the works and that the Continued Ecological Functionality of the building can be maintained. Mitigation features will be incorporated into the site that will continue to support roosting bats into the future.

In this respect, a Beaumaris Woodstone bat box (or box of similar construction) will be placed on both the eastern and western elevations (gable ends) of the building in suitable locations. This bat box is made entirely from Woodstone, a robust material comprising concrete and wood fibres.

This means that the box has excellent insulating properties maintaining a more consistent temperature throughout the year and provides excellent protection from predators. The Beaumaris box has a single narrow entrance, making it suitable for



crevice-roosting bats such as the common pipistrelle and soprano pipistrelle. The box's interior has a rough surface for bats to cling to.

Figure 4: showing a Beaumaris Woodstone bat box





5. Detailed Site Logistics & Arrangements

5.1 Site Layout

The site has been carefully designated to minimize impact on ecologically-sensitive zones. The CEMP ensures that these areas are strategically positioned, considering factors such as existing habitats, vegetation cover and wildlife corridors.

The works will be isolated to the existing building. No vegetation removal is planned as part of the development and none of the other habitats within the site footprint are likely to be impacted by the works. It is proposed to remove the existing roof structure and add a second storey (timber-framed) and a new roof onto the existing footprint of the bungalow.

5.2 Deliveries & Storage

Maslen Lane to the west of the site will be used for the delivery of construction material. A suitable storage location within the red line boundary will be utilised for the storage of construction material. As the development is relatively minor, there is not anticipated to be extensive material which requires delivery and storage. When material is being delivered, efforts should be made to minimise disturbance to residents of the surrounding area.

5.3 Traffic Management & Congestion Mitigation

Traffic management is unlikely to become an issue during the works due to the localised and minor nature of the development. Works will be carried out on the existing bungalow dwelling house and will not result in a significant increase in traffic to the local area. When additional traffic is present on the site. Efforts should be made to avoid, stopping and parking in locations which could cause disruption to nearby residents on Maslen Lane.



5.4 Site Organization & Tidiness

The careful planning of parking, deliveries, and storage within the site is integral to maintaining a tidy and organised construction site. This aspect of the CEMP emphasises the commitment to environmental stewardship, ensuring that construction activities are conducted in a manner that respects the aesthetics of the local area. Regular inspections by the project manager and enforcement of site rules will be implemented to guarantee on-going adherence to the designated areas, contributing to the overall cleanliness and orderliness of the construction site.

5.5 Health & Safety Considerations

In addition to promoting efficient traffic flow and site organisation, choosing appropriate areas for parking, deliveries, and storage are aligned with stringent health and safety standards. This ensures the well-being of all on-site personnel, contractors, and visitors by minimizing the risk of accidents and incidents associated with traffic movement and material handling.



6. Dust & Noise Mitigation

6.1 Dust Control Measures

Dust monitoring and control measures will be implemented, including regular watering of construction areas, dust screens, and the use of environmentally friendly dust suppressants.

- Dust suppression will be used on activities producing a residue extending beyond the boundary of the work area where this may cause a nuisance or a significant impact on the environment;
- All access routes (including public highways and private land) will be monitored for risk of dust pollution in dry weather and dust suppression techniques will be implemented when required;
- Vehicles carrying bulk materials should be sheeted if could give rise to dust;
- Keep all public roads clean and bowse if required;
- Limit vehicle speeds along public roads and dusty haul roads;
- Do not use drills that are powered by compressed air unless appropriate control measures are in place;
- Mud should not be deposited on roads. Where applicable, have wheel cleaning facilities prior to vehicles leaving site;
- Suppress dust from soil stockpiles, haul roads, stripped working corridors and material storage areas, by bowsing with water, where required;
- Wind conditions should be monitored throughout the works, and backfill material would be dampened down when dust generation which could affect the public and road users is likely;
- Keep height of soil stockpiles to a minimum and gently grade the side slopes;
- Store materials away from the site boundary;
- Plan activities to ensure that, as far as practical, particularly dusty activities are not carried out in unsuitable weather conditions (i.e. very dry / windy) unless suppression is in place; and



- Follow-up any complaints immediately and take action to avoid a repeat complaint.

6.2 Noise Mitigation

To minimise noise impact, construction equipment with low noise emissions will be prioritised. Regular noise monitoring will be conducted, and appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented if required.

In the event of work being required out with normal working hours, e.g. abnormal load deliveries, construction works or emergency mitigation works, Wiltshire Council will be notified prior to these works taking place.

- All plant will be operated with covers closed and silencers on equipment fitted, where available;
- Plant not in use will be switched off;
- Vehicles not in use will be switched off. There will be a no idling policy;
- A quiet night-time working ethic will be employed to ensure that all operatives have consideration for nearby residents;
- Shouting and the use of radios when entering to, and from, site and when working on site will be minimised;
- All plant used will be fully maintained;
- Where practicable, materials will be handled in a manner that reduces noise and vibration to an acceptable level; and
- Where possible, working hours will be planned to minimise impact on local residents and buildings.



7. Fuel Storage and Refueling

All bulk fuel stored in the site will be stored to comply with The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. Where deemed necessary for logistical/practical reasons, portable fuel bowers / fuel cells will be used at work site locations.

All fuel storage:

- Will not be stored within known flood risk areas;
- Will not be within 30m of a surface water drain;
- Will not be within 50m of a borehole; and
- Will not be within 30m of known drainage ditches.

Storage areas:

- No on-site storage of oil and fuels is required, the volumes to be stored will be minimised as far as practical through efficient management of resource.
- Storage areas will have an impermeable base in areas of groundwater risk (where necessary, discuss with the Environment Agency).
- Where storage on an impermeable base is not possible, fuel containers will be stored within raised impermeable bunds capable of containing >110% container capacity.
- Have control measures in place and have adequate spill kits easily accessible.
- Spill kits will be located and maintained at all refuelling locations.
- Be secured against damage/theft/vandalism.



Storage containers:

- Mobile fuel tanks (including those for generators) will be double skinned and locked when not in use.
- Be of appropriate type and capacity for the contents.
- Drips trays and plant nappies to be used and be emptied regularly to prevent overflow. In the case of drip trays, an insert from a plant nappy may be used to soak up any spillage.

The following will be considered when identifying a site for storage:

- Suitability of ground conditions, e.g. can the area be protected against flood damage/inundation/subsidence.
- Proximity to sensitive environmental receptors such as surface waters, surface water drainage systems; (see storage proximity criteria above).
- Ease of access to proposed storage area for deliveries/refuelling.
- Ability to secure proposed oil storage areas (to prevent theft/vandalism).
- Ensure no fuel stores are sited where they could be hit by moving vehicles and plant.
- Ensure all site staff are aware of designated fuelling areas and those areas where fuelling is not permitted.

Refuelling:

- Vehicles and plant should be refuelled, where possible, at designated refuelling bays on an impermeable base (where possible).
- Where this is not possible for operational reasons, refuelling should not be undertaken within 30m of surface waters. Should this not be possible, any alternative refuelling location must be agreed in advance with the Project Manager.
- Spill kits should be easily accessible for all re-fuelling operations and drip trays/plant nappies used during refuelling operations.



- Oil, oil powered pumps, generators, winches, generators, etc. to be positioned on an impervious drip trays or plant nappies and located at least 30m from any watercourse.
- Plant nappies to be used for all items of mobile plant.

For any spillages the response will be:

- Stop the spill.
- Contain it from spreading.
- Notify the Project Manager within 30 minutes of the spillage occurring, where safe and practical to do so (See Section 2.4 for contact details).
- Remove all contaminated material from site and dispose material within the designated hazardous waste containers provided.

7.1 COSHH

COSHH materials will be used on-site throughout the project. These will be kept in a lockable compliant COSHH storage box. Materials can be stored on plant nappies when in use at work locations.

The temporary site compound will have a COSHH storage container where quantities of COSHH material can be stored. This will be compliant with the COSHH Regulations 2002.



8. Emergency Protocol

8.1 Environmental Incidents

The Emergency Procedure details the procedure for dealing with environmental incidents that may include:

- **Incident:** An uncontrolled and unexpected release of a substance, noise or dust with the potential to pollute air, land and water resources which can be contained and mitigated against using on-site equipment; and
- **Emergency Incident:** An incident where the effects cannot be controlled by personnel with equipment on site, e.g., large spillages of hydrocarbon or petrol, where outside assistance from an emergency spill response team or the regulator is required to bring it under control.

8.2 Response

Following any pollution incident, the following will be undertaken:

- Construction work will halt immediately at the location of the incident;
- Where safe to do so, the source of the incident will be moved away from the receptor/turned off;
- Staff will deploy spill-kits as appropriate;
- The site supervisor will proceed to the location of the incident to assess the environmental risk;
- The project manager will request additional resources/equipment as required to mitigate the impact of the incident; and
- The project manager will record the incident and the actions taken.

The following equipment should be on site to address a pollution incident:

- Spill kits;
- Plant nappies;



- Booms;
- Pumps; and
- Absorbents.

8.3 Key Contacts

The following should be contacted in the event that the incident required to be escalated:

KEY CONTACT

Environment Agency	Horizon House, Deanery Rd, Bristol BS1 5AH	0370 850 6506	Monday to Friday 7am to 7pm
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Appendix A – Ecology & Wildlife Toolbox Talk



ECOLOGY AND WILDLIFE

Many of the works are located in areas of environmental sensitivity either because they are located close to people or because they are in areas of high natural and/or cultural heritage value. Much work has gone in to agreeing measures to protect the environment and it is now essential that all these measures are delivered.

It is important that all staff working on site are committed to reducing any risk to the environment and working to ensure the job is delivered to a high standard and one we can be proud of. We want to encourage a proactive approach to protecting the environment not a reactive one.

Plants and animals are a key part of a healthy environment and many of them are protected by law. On this project there is a very high importance placed on the wildlife. **Damaging or disturbing protected species could stop the job.** Simple protection measures can avoid any problems.

For use in identifying protected species exclusion zones are marked out to enhance the protection of areas under management for their biodiversity importance. The exclusion zone of a protected area may be situated around the periphery of a known protected species or fencing may be used to trap out a species to create a sterile zone for construction purposes.



Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus*



Water Vole *Arvicola amphibius*

Do's

- ✓ Know your site – make sure you are aware of any areas of ecological importance and any protected species.
- ✓ Ensure that pre-construction ecological surveys have been conducted.
- ✓ Before work begins, fence off any sensitive areas to minimise damage.
- ✓ Remember that bird nesting, bat roosting and animal activity seasons will impact on any work so bear this in mind when scheduling works.
- ✓ Check for nesting birds as it is an offence to interfere with them. Report any nest sightings immediately.
- ✓ Avoid damage to trees and vegetation by keeping vehicles and plant away from them
- ✓ Seek advice on appropriate actions if birds, bats or other wildlife are found.

Questions

- Are staff aware of what to do if they come across an unexpected ecological find during works? (*stop work and seek advice*)
- Do they know who to contact?
- How should buffer zones be protected on site?
- What are the indications of ecological damage on site? (e.g. dead fish in watercourse, injured birds/smashed eggs/unaccompanied fledglings, bats or other nocturnal animals being seen during daylight hours)

Consult a member of the environmental team prior to all works in undisturbed habitat and around exclusion zones

Don'ts

- ✗ Worry that you are not an ecological expert. We do expect you to be aware of potential problems however and to seek advice from the Environment Advisor if necessary.
- ✗ Disturb any nesting birds if found.
- ✗ Damage grass or shrub areas with equipment, dewatering or earthworks without appropriate consent.
- ✗ Do not take vehicles around or through a marked exclusion zone without appropriate consent



Lesser Horseshoe Bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*



Slow Worm *Anguis fragilis*



Badger *Meles meles*

IF YOU BREAK THE LAW

PENALTIES ON CONVICTION - THE MAXIMUM FINE IS £5,000 PER INCIDENT OR PER ANIMAL, UP TO SIX MONTHS IN PRISON, AND LOSS OF ITEMS USED TO COMMIT THE OFFENCE, E.G. VEHICLES, PLANT, MACHINERY.



Appendix B – Nesting Bird Toolbox Talk



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ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

NESTING BIRDS

Birds nest in a wide variety of habitats and in man-made structures. Nesting is particularly prevalent in hedges, verges, scrub and trees and in tall vegetation on heath and moorland. The main nesting season is from March to August inclusive. However, nesting may occur outside of this period, so it is impossible to give exact dates. Even outside the nesting period, birds may be heavily reliant on hedges, scrub and woodland, particularly for feeding or roosting.

The main nesting season is from March to August inclusive although the nesting period may start before this and extend beyond it, for example barn owls can breed at any month of the year in the UK and crossbills can start breeding in February. Not all species build nests. Some species lay their eggs directly on the ground or rocky ledges,

All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), whilst they are actively nesting or roosting. A wild bird is defined as 'any bird which is resident in, or a visitor to Great Britain in a wild state'.

It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird
- take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built
- take or destroy its eggs.



Meadow Pipit



Hen Harrier

Merlin

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides enhanced statutory protection to rare breeding birds listed under Schedule 1. Recent and significant changes have been made to the protection of wild birds in Scotland by The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

It is an offence to:

- kill or injure any wild bird;
- capture or keep [alive or dead] any wild bird;
- destroy or take the egg of any wild bird;
- sell or advertise for sale any wild bird or its eggs;
- destroy, damage, interfere with, take or obstruct the use of the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.

Do's

- ✓ Know your site – make sure you are aware of any areas of ecological importance and any protected species.
- ✓ Avoid damage to trees and vegetation by keeping vehicles and plant away from them.
- ✓ Ensure that pre-construction ecological surveys have been conducted.
- ✓ Before work begins, fence off any sensitive areas to minimise damage.
- ✓ Check for nesting birds as it is an offence to interfere with them. Report any nest sightings immediately.

Don'ts

- ✗ Disturb any nesting birds if found.
- ✗ Disturb any nest, eggs, fledglings or birds even if they are within construction machinery
- ✗ Damage grass or shrub areas with equipment, dewatering or earthworks without appropriate consent.
- ✗ Do not take vehicles around or through a marked buffer zone without appropriate consent
- ✗ Don't undertake tree felling or hedgerow clearance during the bird nesting season



Red Kite



Peregrine Falcon



Scottish Crossbill

IF YOU BREAK THE LAW FOR BIRDS

PENALTIES ON CONVICTION - THE MAXIMUM FINE IS £5,000 PER INCIDENT OR PER ANIMAL, UP TO SIX MONTHS IN PRISON, AND LOSS OF ITEMS USED TO COMMIT THE OFFENCE, E.G. VEHICLES, PLANT, MACHINERY.



Appendix C – Bat Toolbox Talk



BATS

In Scotland, five species of bat are considered to be common and/or widespread, and a further five are rare and/or with restricted distribution. A further four species have been recorded as occasional vagrants. British bats are very small – they range from 35 to 85 mm in length and weigh between 5 and 40g, depending on the species. They can crawl into holes and crevices of just 15mm X 20mm. Their bodies are covered in brown-grey fur and they have large dark leathery wings which are folded against the body when roosting. Bats in flight appear much larger than they actually are – their wingspan can be up to 400 mm Bats



Pipistrelle Bat Species

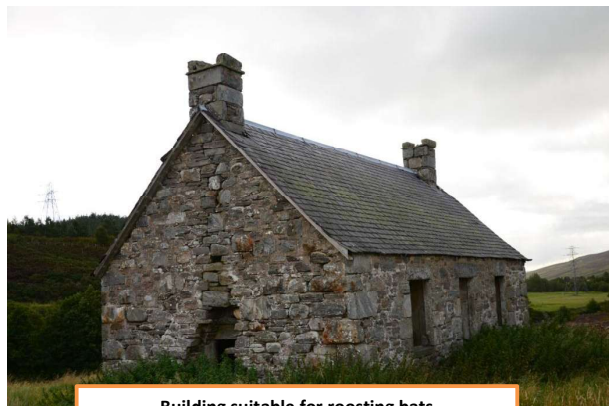


Brown Long-eared Bat

Many bats shelter in buildings, behind hanging tiles and boarding or in roof spaces. Most bats in the UK evolved to roost in trees. Around three quarters of British bat species are known to roost in trees. The remaining species tend to favour human-made structures because of a lack of suitable and available tree habitat. Bats need different roosting conditions at different times of the year and they will often move around to find a roost that meets their needs



Suitable tree for Roosting bats



Building suitable for roosting bats

Do's

- ✓ Stop work in the immediate area and contact your manager for instruction if you think you have identified bats on your site.
- ✓ Avoid damage to trees and vegetation by keeping vehicles and plant away from them.
- ✓ Ensure that pre-construction ecological surveys have been conducted.
- ✓ Before work begins, fence off any sensitive areas to minimise damage.

Don'ts

- ✗ Disturb any Bat Roost.
- ✗ Disturb any trees that have not been surveyed.
- ✗ Do not take vehicles around or through a marked buffer zone without appropriate consent.



Natterer's Bat



Noctule Bat

All Bat species are protected through The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended by the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007) transposed in Scotland as The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No.2) (Scotland) Regulations 2008. All bat species found in Scotland are classed as European protected species

IF YOU BREAK THE LAW FOR BATS

PENALTIES ON CONVICTION - THE MAXIMUM FINE IS £5,000 PER INCIDENT OR PER ANIMAL, UP TO SIX MONTHS IN PRISON, AND LOSS OF ITEMS USED TO COMMIT THE OFFENCE, E.G. VEHICLES, PLANT, MACHINERY.



Appendix D – Storage & Use of Fuels & Oils Toolbox Talk



STORAGE AND USE OF FUELS AND OILS

Fuels (Petrol and Diesel) and Oils inappropriately used, stored or disposed of can give rise to pollution of the environment. Generally these substances are released into the environment through spillages during delivery or use through waste materials being poured into drains, watercourse or burned.

So why should we do this?

- Avoid prosecution: if pollution is caused then a prosecution may follow.
- Avoid environmental harm: even a small spillage of Fuels and Oils are highly harmful to plants, animals and yourselves.
- Cost: the cost of cleaning up and the legal proceedings following an incident far exceeds the cost of having in place the correct control measures

IF A PERSON OR COMPANY IS TRIED AND CONVICTED UNDER SUMMARY PROCEDURE (I.E. BY A JUDGE), THEY COULD BE FINED UP TO £40,000 AND / OR IMPRISONED FOR UPTO TWELVE MONTHS, AND IF THE OFFENCE IS CONTINUING, A FURTHER FINE OF UP TO £250 A DAY CAN BE IMPOSED FOR AS LONG AS THE OFFENCE CONTINUES.

IF A PERSON OR COMPANY IS TRIED AND CONVICTED ON INDICTMENT (I.E. BY A JURY) THEY COULD FACE AND UNLIMITED FINE AND / OR BE IMPRISONED FOR UP TO FIVE YEARS, AND IF THE OFFENCE IS CONTINUING, THE FURTHER FINE CAN BE UP TO £1000 A DAY.



Storage of Fuels and Oils

Do's

- ✓ Do store bulk Petrol, Diesel and Oil in bunded tanks and store smaller containers on drip trays that have 110% capacity of the largest container
- ✓ Do store fuels and oils away from drains and water courses
- ✓ Do replace lids on containers after use
- ✓ Store all containers of oil and fuel in a secure, bunded area
- ✓ Regularly check tanks, containers and bunds for damage and leaks



Don'ts

- ✗ Don't refuel or store fuels and oils within 10m of a watercourse
- ✗ Don't leave bunds and drip trays to overflow
- ✗ Don't not use damage or leaky containers



Using of Fuels and Oils

Do's

- ✓ Do use automatic shut off pistol grip delivery systems when refuelling from tanks and bowers
- ✓ Do return containers to the stores when complete
- ✓ Do ensure all refuelling is attended and at least 10m away from a watercourse
- ✓ Do keep tanks and Bowers locked after use for security as well
- ✓ Do use trip trays underneath all static plant and refuelling operations
- ✓ Do attend to any spillages, clear up all minor spillages immediately
- ✓ Do use funnels when refuelling small items of plant
- ✓ Supervise all fuel and oil deliveries
- ✓ Ensure a spill kit is provided adjacent to fuel storage and refuelling areas
- ✓ Ask your supervisor what to do with waste fuels and oils before disposal.
- ✓ Liaise with a line manager to organise removal of contaminated water from bunds and trays by an appropriate contractor.



Don'ts

- ✗ Store fuel and oil, or carry out refuelling, within 10 m of a watercourse or drain
- ✗ Don't leave hoses and 'guns' outside of the bunded tank/bowser after use
- ✗ Don't leave refuelling operations unattended at any time
- ✗ Don't leave containers open
- ✗ Don't leave containers in an area where they can be damaged or vandalised
- ✗ Don't allow drip trays or bunds to overflow
- ✗ Don't locate fuel and oil tanks/storage area near to vehicle routes
- ✗ Don't ignore any spillages
- ✗ Don't dispose of waste fuels and oil's by discharging into drains and gullies

