

APPENDIX 7

Ecological Tool Box Talks

Animals and Birds Identification and Actions on Site

To Support Species Protection Plans

Badger

Badgers and their setts are protected by The Protection of Badgers Act, 1992 (as amended) and the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

It is an **offence** to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy a badger sett, to obstruct access to any entrance or to disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett

It is also **illegal** to allow or cause a dog to enter a badger sett or for any person to kill, injure or take a badger. It is an offence to cruelly ill-treat a badger, to dig for or to snare a badger.

This legislation means that badger are protected in Scotland, and that any planned activity, which may affect them, requires prior consultation with the appropriate statutory nature conservation organisation, namely Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and potentially a badger licence.



Protection Plan

- Surveys for badgers have been undertaken for the site and no badger setts were identified. Badgers are known to inhabit the wider area so care should be taken when planning and undertaking works.
- The contractor must also ensure that any open excavations left overnight should have a shallow ramp placed in them to allow badgers to escape should they fall in.

Should a sett, badger or badger sign (Hairs, latrines, prints) be identified unexpectedly during the works the following emergency procedure should be followed:

- Stop the activity being undertaken immediately (within 30m of the set, badger or sign)
- Immediately inform the site supervisor and ECoW
- ECoW to confirm presence of species and/or sett and consult SNH over appropriate mitigation measures to implement and whether disturbance licence is required
- The activity should not resume until written approval, detailing any appropriate mitigation has been given by the ECoW

Identification signs:



Badger hairs are quite coarse and are basically white or whitish (or brownish if the sett is in sandy soil and the hairs have become stained), with a black band towards the tip. They are also oval in cross section, not round, which means that if you take a hair and roll it between your thumb and finger, it does not roll smoothly.



Latrines



Badger Sett

Birds

Wild birds are protected by law under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) (as amended) and the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.

Under the WCA 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.



Under the WCA 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; or
- Destroy, damage, interfere with, take or obstruct the use of the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.

There is also further protection for rare breeding birds listed under Schedule 1 of the WCA. This makes it an **offence** to:

- disturb any specially protected bird while it is building its nest;
- disturb any specially protected bird while it is in or near a nest containing eggs or young; or
- disturb the young of any of these birds before they are wholly independent.

This legislation means that birds are fully protected in Scotland, and that any planned activity, which may affect them, requires prior consultation with the appropriate statutory nature conservation organisation (SNH).

Protection Plan

- A check for breeding birds must be made if any construction works have potential to disturb birds on the nest (see TE10 in PEMP in Appendix 1).
- All tree felling (e.g. within the substation area) and removal of branches (e.g. within the woodland areas along the access track) will be completed outside the main bird breeding season., unless a check for nest sites has been completed by a suitably experienced ornithologist, immediately prior to works commencing.

Should a bird nest be identified unexpectedly during the works the following emergency procedure should be followed:

- Stop the activity being undertaken immediately (ensuring any nest is not removed/destroyed)
- Immediately inform the site supervisor and ECoW
- ECoW to confirm presence of nest and consult specialists, and if necessary SNH, over appropriate mitigation
- The activity should not resume until written approval, detailing any appropriate mitigation has been given by the ECoW

The following provides mitigation options to cover bird species that are not specially protected:

- Where work is to be carried out during the breeding season the area must be checked for nesting birds by a suitably qualified Ornithologist/Ecologist. If nesting birds are found, the area around the nest should be protected from disturbance by the use of an appropriate set-back buffer of at least 3m and work avoided in the area until the young have left the nest

Otter

Otters are a European Protected Species under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended). As an EPS it is an **offence** to:

- deliberately or recklessly kill, injure, capture, disturb or harass otters; or
- deliberately or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct access to a breeding or resting site or an otter.



This legislation means that otters are fully protected in Scotland, and that any planned activity, which may affect them, requires prior consultation with the appropriate statutory nature conservation organisation (SNH), and if necessary a consent issued by the Scottish Government.

Protection Plan

- Potential hazards such as steep sided holes that could act as pitfall traps would be avoided and trenches or holes left open overnight should have a means of escape, such as a stout branch, provided for any animals that may fall in.
- Any pipes and other materials stored on site will be checked for otter before being moved.

Should an otter, holt site, spraint or other signs be identified unexpectedly during the works the following emergency procedure should be followed:

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Stop the activity being undertaken within 30m of the otter or holt site immediately▪ Immediately inform the site supervisor and ECoW▪ ECoW to confirm presence of otter or hold site and consult specialists, and if necessary SNH, over appropriate mitigation and whether an EPS licence is required.▪ The activity should not resume until written approval, detailing any appropriate mitigation has been given by the ECoW |
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Red Squirrel

Red Squirrel are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to:

- to intentionally or recklessly kill, injure, capture a red squirrel; or
- to intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy, obstruct access to a place of rest/shelter or disturb a red squirrel occupying a place of rest/shelter.

This legislation means that red squirrels are fully protected in Scotland, and that any planned activity, which may affect them, requires prior consultation with the appropriate statutory nature conservation organisation (SNH). No licensing procedure under UK legislation exists for permitting any impact on red squirrels or disturbance/destruction of a red squirrel resting places (dreys) for development purposes.



Protection Plan

- Historic records show that there are likely to be red squirrel in the vicinity of the site (especially in wooded areas with a high proportion of conifer trees). However, no red squirrel or signs of red squirrel have been identified during extended phase 1 surveys, due to the nature of the plantation. The risk of disturbing them is therefore assessed as being relatively low.
- To ensure that no red squirrel are impacted upon, as part of the preconstruction surveys, SHETL will undertake a check for active dreys within wooded sections (in line with mitigation TE6 in the PEMP in Appendix 1).
- Trees found to contain red squirrel dreys will as far as practical be left undisturbed until a checking survey confirms the drey has been abandoned. Tree felling will be timed to avoid the breeding season (February to September).
- If an active drey is found within close proximity of the site, the drey will be clearly marked off and where required appropriate mitigation will be agreed in consultation with SNH (likely to involve the route being micro-sited to avoid disturbance to the tree). This mitigation will be added to the commitments register and CEMP.
- Should a red squirrel or drey be identified on site during construction the following emergency procedure should be followed:

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Stop the activity being undertaken immediately if it is within 30m of the squirrel/drey▪ Immediately inform the site supervisor and ECoW▪ ECoW to confirm presence of red squirrel/drey, consult specialists, and if necessary SNH, over appropriate mitigation and/or micro-siting▪ The activity should not resume until written approval, detailing any appropriate mitigation has been given by the ECoW |
|--|

Reptiles

Reptiles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an **offence** to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill or injure a reptile.

The only native reptiles likely to be encountered for the duration of the project are Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), common or viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) and adder (*Vipera berus*)



Adder



Common Lizard



Slow Worm

No licensing procedure exists in the UK for allowing the killing or injuring of reptiles for development purposes.

Protection Plan

- To ensure that no reptiles are killed or injured as part of the works, any reptiles identified during the pre-construction surveys will be removed from the site to an area of suitable habitat elsewhere.
- Areas of trees, tall grassland / heather cover are to be progressively cut, strimmed and chipped to remove cover. Cleared areas are to be left for at least 24 hours prior to soil stripping.
- Any area of rocks, brick rubble or other debris that have been present for over six months are to be destructively searched before the start of construction in that area.

Should a reptile be identified on site during construction the following emergency procedure should be followed:

- Stop the activity being undertaken immediately if it is within the construction corridor
- Immediately inform the site supervisor and ECoW
- ECoW to confirm presence of reptile, consult specialists if necessary, remove the reptile to an area of suitable habitat out with the construction corridor. (An adder should not be approached unless authorised to do so by the ECoW as this has poisonous venom)
- The activity should not resume until written approval has been given by the ECoW



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Environmental Induction

Project No: P10101
Project Name: Beaully Denny 400kV Transmission Line
Wharry Burn to Denny North Substation
Client: Scottish Power

Babcock International Group Plc
www.babcock.co.uk

Aims & Objectives



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- Understand Babcock's responsibility to protect the environment with specific reference to the Beaulieu to Denny 400kV Transmission Line – Wharry Burn to Denny North Substation.
- Understand the environmental aspects and impacts on the Beaulieu to Denny 400kV Transmission Line Project – Wharry Burn to Denny North Substation
- Understand the key requirements and control measures associated with:
 - Pollution prevention
 - Working near watercourses
 - Nuisance (noise, vibration, dust, debris, litter, vehicle movements)
 - Waste minimisation and preservation of resources
 - Wildlife and habitats
 - Archaeology and cultural heritage
- Understand public relations and our responsibilities as representatives for Babcock

Environmental Policy



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Babcock is committed to minimising the environmental impacts of its operations, activities and services by carrying out our works in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner.

This is achieved through:

- Comply with the law and industry codes of practice
- Assessing of environmental aspects and impacts
- Promoting the use of sustainable products and materials
- Minimising the consumption of natural resources
- Minimising waste
- Preventing of pollution, emissions and nuisance
- Seeking to reduce carbon emissions
- Protecting and enhancing wildlife and its surroundings.
- Encouraging employees to act in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner
- Continually seeking to improve environmental performance

Environment and Babcock



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Babcock operates a registered environmental management system (EMS) meeting the requirements of the internationally recognised standard ISO14001.

To ensure Babcock manages their activities to minimise any adverse environmental impacts from its operations and to ensure compliance with legal and other requirements policies, procedures and guidance have been developed.

This information along with project specific guidance is available as required.

Key information and requirements will be held in the Site Safe Work Packs which are provided to all those working on site.

What Is The Environment?

- The environment consists of everything around us which includes....

Air



Animals



Buildings



Plants



People



Water

Why Protect The Environment?



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- Responsibility for protecting the environment:
 - Moral
 - Protect for future generations
 - Legal
 - Law protects the environment
 - Failure to comply with the law can result in fines and prosecution
 - Financial
 - Fines and prosecution including court costs
 - Company's reputation



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Mandatory Conditions

- It is imperative that all documentation, communications and conditions are followed:
 - Scottish Government Section 37 Consent & Conditions
 - Local Planning Authorities
 - Environmental Statement (includes SNH & SEPA)
 - CPH & Associated Appendices
- Audits shall be carried out to ensure compliance:
 - SPEN/IEC
 - Babcock
 - Environ (Independent Environmental Auditor)
 - Statutory Authorities
 - Third Parties and Members of Public



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Site Specific Environmental Issues

- River Forth, Wharry Burn and other watercourses
- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
- Wildlife
 - Bats
 - Badgers
 - Birds
 - Water voles
 - Red squirrels
 - Otters
- Habitats
- Protected areas
 - Firth of Forth SPA (Special Protection Area)
 - Wester Moss SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)
 - Ochil Hills AGLV (Area of Great Landscape Value)



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Water Management

Watercourses on site include but are not limited to:

- River Forth
- Bannock Burn
- Wharry Burn
- Logie Burn
- Sauchinford Burn
- Numerous Unnamed burns

There is strict legislation to protect the water environment in Scotland.

Any potential pollution can result in legal action therefore it is important to follow instructions and implement control measures.

Reference: Babcock Water Management OP (PP-TRA-OP-P10101-01) and SPEN CPH Appendix 9: GEMP's 7, 8 and 9

Water Management



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The following requirements must be adhered to:

- No refuelling shall take place within 30m of appropriate watercourses and water bodies
- No generators or similar plant and machinery shall be used within 30m from appropriate watercourses and water bodies
- Oils, fuels or chemicals must not be stored in wetland area
- Any static plant or machinery used must be positioned on a plant nappy.
- Spill kits must be available at all times on site.
- All spoil heaps shall be at least 30m away from appropriate watercourses and water bodies and 50m where possible
- All machinery and plant will not cross watercourses within prior approval of Babcock, SPEN/IEC and SEPA
- Any plant, vehicles or machinery must not be allowed to operate in rivers, burns and ditches during periods where fish are likely to be spawning or when juvenile fish are emerging from spawning grounds, or if is a reasonable likelihood that there are freshwater pearl mussels within 50m of such an operation.
- Dewatering must not take place unless prior permission has been obtained
- **Concrete washout areas are not permitted on site. No works involving concrete transfer between vehicles or into vehicles shall take place within 30m of appropriate watercourses and water bodies**
- Any near misses or incidents no matter how small must be reported to Babcock.

A set of requirements for working near watercourse is available within the site safe work packs.

Silt Pollution



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Background

- It is illegal to discharge any substance, even clean water, into a watercourse without the consent of SEPA. Certain substances can have a devastating impact on wildlife – silt particles can suffocate fish and can kill plants, animals and insects living in the water by stopping sunlight reaching them

What action is required?

- Need to ensure sites are assessed for risk during periods of persistent rainfall
- Everyone on site needs to be alert and report water pollution and spillages immediately
- Take extra care when working adjacent to watercourses (rivers, streams, ditches) to prevent pollution
- Sites are to be assessed for silt pollution potential and where necessary, preventative measures put in place i.e. silt fencing, hay bales
- Maintaining pollution prevention measures in place

If in doubt, ask!

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage



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Archaeological features and cultural heritage along the route:

- Roman Road at Tor Wood – TD244
- GCR Report – TD200
- Listed Building and Conservation Areas
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- Historic Battlefield – Battlefield of Sherrifmuir TD199-100
- World Heritage Sites
- Dry stone dykes or sheepfold
- Grassy humps and lumps in the ground
- Concentration of stones

Reference: Babcock Archaeological Management OP (PP-TRA-OP-P10101-04) and SPEN CPH Appendix 9: GEMP 19

Archaeology



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- Limited or no vehicular access within protected areas
- No positioning or operation of machinery within a scheduled area
- No storage of equipment or materials within a scheduled area
- Appropriate demarcation and buffer zones for archaeological features to be identified and established.
- Some works particularly earthworks may result in the discovery of unexpected finds such as bones, coins, pottery, foundations and other items of archaeological interest.
- If you come across any unexpected finds during your work on site you must:
 - **Stop** work immediately and make the area safe.
 - **Leave** the item in place.
 - **Report** it to your site supervisor.



Geological Conservation Review (GCR) Site



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- TD200B is a Geological Conservation Review (GCR) Site
- All GEMP's within SPEN CPH to be followed as well as the following additional measures:
 - Site works planned to ensure impact upon any existing rock outcrop is minimised
 - Appropriate micro siting of the proposed construction of route tracks away from any existing rock outcrop/exposure
 - Care should be taken to avoid damage to any existing rock exposure including preventing the covering of any outcrop/exposure by arising materials
 - Where works are likely to expose any new rock materials within GCR (i.e. within foundations for TD200B), these should be discussed and agreed with SNH
 - Any such new exposure should be recoded, logged and photographed by an appropriately qualified geologist and notified to SNH

Wildlife – General

Wildlife identified on this project includes:

- Badgers at TD228-229 and TD243
- Bats at (potential) TD202, 203, 233
- Otters at TD209
- Red squirrels at Sherrifmuir Wood
- Birds at numerous locations



Reference: Babcock Ecology Management OP (PP-TRA-OP-P10101-03) and SPEN CPH Appendices 7 and 12 and Ecology Surveys

Wildlife – General



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- Avoid vegetation strip and removing trees and hedgerows between March and August each year (bird breeding season)
- Only remove or cut down only trees or hedgerows if permission to do so
- Fence off areas to protect sensitive areas from works and vehicle damage.
- Keep gates closed at all times.
- Do not disturb wildlife
- If you come across any unexpected wildlife during your work on site you must:
 - **Stop** work immediately
 - **Report** it to your site supervisor.



Wildlife – Badgers

Known to be at the following locations:

- TD228-229
- TD243

Where are they found?

- Live in groups and can be found living in agricultural areas, woodland, road and railway embankments, caves, under buildings, sheds and in hollow trees



If there are badgers within vicinity:

- Suitable protection zones around the sett will be identified and established by the Environmental Representatives. ~30m buffer zone
- Do not obstruct or damage any holes found – report to Babcock
- Water sources (for badgers) should always be safeguarded.
- Trenches must be covered at the end of each working day, or include a means of escape for any animal falling in

It is illegal to kill, injure or disturb a badger or its sett within a licence. If a badger or sett is discovered after works have started, cease works and sought advice.

Wildlife – Bats



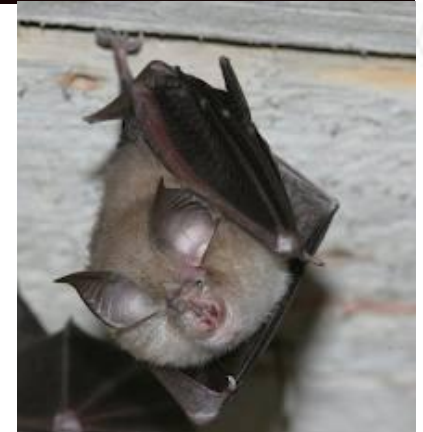
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Where are bats found?

- Both rural and urban areas including woodland, farmland, parks and gardens
- Feed over marshes, lakes, ponds, canals or rivers
- Use different roosts for resting, breeding and hibernating i.e. holes and cracks in trees, in roofs, walls of buildings, under bridges, caves, railway tunnels
- **Every building and mature tree is a potential bat roost**

Control measures to be implemented:

- Suitable protection zones around bat roost using blue rope ~30m buffer zone
- Any works likely to encroach within 30m of the bat roost are to cease and advice sought from the Environmental Representatives



It is illegal to kill, injure, capture or disturb a bat, or to damage trees, buildings or other places used for roosting (even if bats are not currently present). If a bat or roost is discovered after works have started, cease works and sought advice.

Wildlife – Otters



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Known to be at the following locations:

- TD209-212
- TD197

Where are they found?

- Near to watercourses

If there are otters within vicinity:

- Enable animals to pass through the work site.
- Do not obstruct the whole river channel, culvert or bridges
- Crossing locations of watercourse to consider otter passages and be agreed with the Environmental Representatives.



It is illegal to kill, injure or disturb a otter or its holt within a licence. If a otter or holt is discovered after works have started, cease works and sought advice.

Wildlife – Water Voles



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Where are they found?

- Slow flowing rivers, streams, reed beds, marshes and ponds with steep banks and plenty of vegetation

If there are water voles within vicinity:

- Watercourse crossings to be marked with white canes
- No work or equipment to be place in the waters edge
- No driving or works within 5m top of watercourse bank

It is illegal to kill, injure, disturb a water vole or to damage or destroy their burrows. If a water vole or burrow is discovered after works have started, cease works and sought advice.



Wildlife – Birds



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Most birds are more likely to nest in scrub or hedgerow than in trees. They also build nests in or on buildings, ledges, cliffs and on the ground, depending of species.

What if there are nesting birds nearby:

- All active nests must be left undisturbed
- Buffer zones around nest and breeding sites to be advised and established by the Environmental Advisor

All wild birds are protected by law throughout the UK when they are nesting. It is ILLEGAL to kill, injure or take any wild bird, or damage or destroy the nest or eggs of breeding birds.

This includes commonly seen birds such as pigeons, blackbirds etc.

If nesting birds are found on site, all works in that area will have to cease and advice sought



Wildlife – Red Squirrels

Where are they located?

- Sherrifmuir Wood
- Potential for other locations along the line

What if they are nearby?

- Buffer protection zone will be set up by the Environmental Advisor in accordance any licence requirements
- Watching briefs during construction and tree felling
- Adhere to protection zone

It is illegal to kill, injure or take a red squirrel, to damage, destroy or obstruct access to any shelter or place a red squirrel uses for shelter or protection or disturb a red squirrel in such a place. If a red squirrel or its resting place is discovered after works have started, cease works and sought advice.





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Wildlife – Invasive Plants

- Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam are types of invasive plant commonly found on site.
- Giant Hogweed on access to TD208
- It is an offence to ‘plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild’ all three of these therefore **all** actions must be taken to prevent the spread
- Contact with any part of Giant Hogweed must be avoided as sap can cause blistering following exposure to sunlight therefore ensure correct PPE is worn i.e. gloves, long sleeves
- If access to works is not possible, or works cannot proceed, additional control measures will have to be taken. Must be reported to:
 - SHEQS
 - Client
 - Airsweb



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Protected Sites

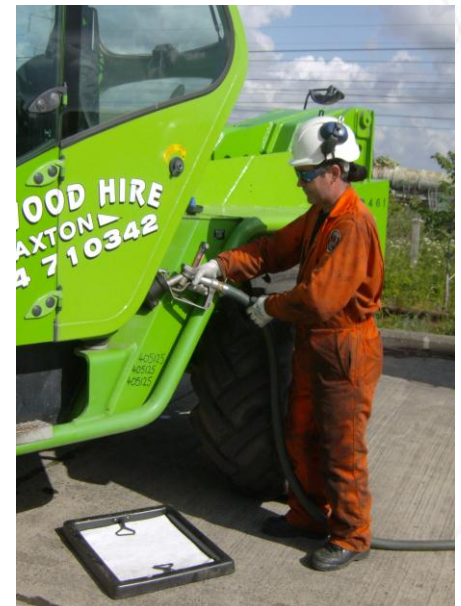
- Protected areas along the route:
 - Firth of Forth SPA (Special Protection Area)
 - TD201A to TD248A
 - Wester Moss SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)
 - TD219 to TD225A adjacent to SSSI
 - Ochil Hills AGLV (Area of Great Landscape Value)
 - TD190 to TD203
- No permanent access tracks
- No site compounds
- Low pressure vehicles for dismantling
- Ochil Hills AGLV - Soil to be stored correctly to minimum degradation and damage and reinstated
- Firth of Forth SPA - No dismantling works in the vicinity of the River Forth between September and April

**Reference: Babcock EMP (PP-TRA-EMP-P10101) and SPEN CPH Appendix 11:
SSAP's 1, 2 and 3**

Fuels and Oils

- No refuelling shall take place within 30m of appropriate watercourses and water bodies
- No generators or similar plant and machinery shall be used within 30m from appropriate watercourses and water bodies
- Where fuel is taken to site, this would be restricted to minimum amount required for plant on site
- Fuel tanks must be banded and locked when not in use
- Keep drip trays clean and free of rainwater.
- Drip trays and plant nappies should be in used for plant and equipment

Reference: SEPA PPG2, Babcock Oil Storage OP (PP-TRA-OP-P10101-02) and SPEN CPH Appendix 9: GEMP 12



COSHH



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- Make sure COSHH assessment information is available and communicate to those using chemicals.
- Store the materials safely and securely to prevent accidental damage and spillage.
- Wear the correct PPE when using chemicals.
- Use the material for its intended purpose only.
- Dispose of the material and its container safely in accordance with manufacturers instructions and site arrangements.



Waste Management

- Keep your site clean and tidy.
- Ensure all waste materials are removed from sites at the end of working
- Store waste materials safely, securely and segregated where possible in the bins and skips provided.
- Site compound contains bins and skips for:
 - General waste
 - Wood
 - Metal
- A site waste management plan is in place for the project.
- Ensure the correct paperwork is completed and maintained as part of site records:
 - Waste transfer notes and special waste consignment notes to be completed in **full**
 - Copies waste carriers certificates and disposal site licences/permits



**Reference: Babcock EMP (PP-TRA-EMP-P10101) and SPEN CPH Appendix 13:
Waste Management Plan**

Resources



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- We do not have a finite amount of resources therefore it is important to use them effectively and minimise wastage:
 - Store materials correctly in accordance with manufacturers instructions
 - Store materials in the designated storage areas to prevent damage i.e. using containers, vans
 - Take only what you need from the stores
 - Avoid over ordering of materials and re-use and recycle materials where possible i.e. uncontaminated soils, shuttering on sites, office stationary
 - Turn off lights, heating and office equipment when not in use

What should you do in the event of a spill?



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- Ensure that a spill kit is available on site and you know how to use it
- Spill kits are available:
 - Site compound
 - Site vans
 - With plant and equipment
- Prevent further pollution (contain at source or as close as possible)
- Contain the spillage using spill kits (granules, absorbent pads, sand)
- Clean it up
 - Disposal of used spill kits
- Report it
 - SHEQS Department
 - Airsweb
 - Client





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Nuisance – General

- Respect landowner, residential and business properties
- Adhere to access arrangements
- Do not obstruct accesses, footpaths or roads
- Adhere to road restriction for construction traffic
- Keep gates closed at all times
- Adhere to speed limits
- Good housekeeping on site – litter
- Do not enter areas which you have not been authorised to do so – this includes using areas for storage or laydown areas





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Nuisance – Noise and Vibration

- Work within the agreed hours of work for your site
 - 07.00 – 19.00 Monday to Friday (Summer)
 - 07.30 – 17.00 Monday to Friday (Winter)
 - 07.00 – 17.00 Weekends (Summer)
 - 07.30 – 17.00 Weekends (Winter)
- Use silenced plant and equipment where possible.
- Locate plant and equipment away from sensitive areas.
- Turn off plant and equipment when not in use.
- Select the right plant and equipment for the job.

**Reference: Babcock CPP, EMP (PP-TRA-EMP-P10101) and SPEN CPH
Appendix 23: Noise Management Plan**



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Nuisance – Dust, Emissions, Smoke

- Ensure public roads are clean and kept free of mud.
- Cover skips to reduce the potential for unwanted smells.
- Maintain plant and equipment on a regular basis.
- Switch off plant and equipment when not in use.
- Never burn waste materials.

**Reference: Babcock CPP, EMP (PP-TRA-EMP-P10101) and SPEN
CPH Appendix 9: GEMP 13**



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Nuisance – Light

- Position lights to avoid lighting areas outside the work area.
- Switch off lights when not required for safety or security.
- Direct lights downward to the work area.
- Erect screens or baffles to reduce light spilling outside of your work area.

Public Relations



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- Be polite to local residents and members of the public.
- Tell them they can speak to the site supervisor if they have any problems.
- Do not use foul or abusive language where the public can hear you.
- Do not make vulgar or sexually suggestive comments to members of the public.

Your Responsibilities



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- Be aware of the site rules and any specific environmental issues.
- Keep your work place tidy.
- Ensure waste materials are removed and place in the correct skips.
- Be considerate to local residents, business and the general public.
- Keep plant and equipment in good working order.

Your Responsibilities



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- Turn off plant and equipment when not in use.
- Report leaks, spills and faults.
- Never discharge water into watercourses without permission.
- Do not disturb wildlife such as nesting birds.
- Do not remove trees and vegetation without permission.

IF IN DOUBT – ASK!

Any Questions?



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