

Former Cleator Mills, Cleator – Site Regeneration Statement for Proposed Demolition and Site Clearance. Demolition Notice under Section 80 The Building Act 1984

This is a statement regarding the proposed demolition and site clearance for the proposed regeneration of the former Cleator Mills site at Cleator, Cumbria, which is disused and semi-derelict. A site plan for the proposed demolition is submitted as part of the application.

The Statement and associated Prior Approval for Demolition is required to be submitted to Copeland BC. The key aspects in relation to the demolition and site clearance will be to respect the ecologically important River Ehen SAC and SSSI and its protected pearl mussel beds and salmon as well as the normal health and safety and environmental controls.

In general, the proposal is to demolish two of the Mill Buildings leaving the concrete floor slabs and tarmac surfaced areas in a safe and secure condition, to provide a development platform for the proposed site redevelopment.

During the period of decommissioning and demolition, the works will be carried out under the auspices of the CDM Regulations 2015 and under appropriately controlled conditions according to the work being carried out and materials being removed (for example the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012). Appropriate and qualified contractors will be used throughout, under professional supervision.

A draft Demolition and Construction Environmental Management Plan has previously been prepared in relation to part of the Kangol site of Cleator Mills and this is appended. This will be refined prior to work commencing and implemented in full.

The early part of demolition will include securing the site via Herras fencing and installing pollution control measures, and the provision of welfare facilities and demarcating car parking and the operational compound, followed by the soft strip of any remaining flammable and hazardous materials (for example asbestos-containing materials) and localised remediation of any contamination impacted areas (if any). Any Internal services still remaining will also be decommissioned back to the site boundary as part of this process (other than those required to maintain the safety and security of the site).

Specific risk assessments and method statements for demolition and site clearance will be submitted to Copeland BC and any bodies (including the Health and Safety Executive under CDM or asbestos clearance) and other consents applied for as necessary.

**North Associates Limited
North House
Kingstown
Carlisle
Cumbria
CA6 4BY**

**DRAFT
CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
for
Development at the Former Kangol Factory
Cleator
Cumbria
CA23 3DU**

**Prepared by:
Elliott Environmental Surveyors Ltd
Mallan House
Bridge End
Hexham
Northumberland
NE46 4DQ**



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Construction Environmental Management Plan has been prepared on behalf of the Principal Contractor and North Associates, who propose to carry out developments at the former Kangol Factory at Cleator Mills, Cleator, Cumbria. The consent is for a commercial development (Planning Application 4/14/2191/O01).

The site is located to the east of Cleator and within a loop of the River Ehen which is designated as an SAC and SSSI and is therefore of high sensitivity. The local topography is generally flat with a very slight slope to the south.

The commercial development site comprises the former Kangol Factory which consisting of a series of part brick, part cement and part profiled metal single storey factory type buildings and associated older outbuildings and water tank, an outside concrete or tarmac car park, and areas of grassland and landscaping, with a riparian woodland fringe to the river. The conversion will include demolition of all buildings, floor slabs and other relic structures and services.

The management plan includes protective measures which will be implemented by the *Client and designated Principal Contractor (for CDM purposes)*. The measures are intended to both avoid likely significant effects on the SAC and protected species, as well as to protect construction workers, neighbours and future users.

2.0 LIMITATIONS OF THE REPORT

The recommendations contained in this report represent our professional opinions. These opinions were arrived at in accordance with currently accepted industry practices. The report takes into consideration potential sources, pathways, receptors and evaluates potential pollutant linkages. Elliott Environmental Surveyors Ltd (EES) professional interpretation relies solely on the information made available by the client, and other background data which is stated in the report and the implications of the findings on the proposed use of the site. Every care has been taken to ensure that the interpretation of the site condition is based on all known data collected and as such is not a guarantee that the site is free of unidentified hazardous or potentially hazardous materials. EES prepared this report for our client. Any third party using this report does so entirely at his or her own risk. EES makes no warranty or representation whatsoever, express or implied, with respect to the use by a third party of any information contained in this report or its suitability for any purpose. EES assumes no responsibility for any costs, claims, damages or expenses (including any consequential damages) resulting from use of this report or any information contained in this report by a third party.

APPROVED BY	T ELLIOTT	SIGNED	draft	DATE	18 th June 2015
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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The planning application for the site includes a number of assessments, which are summarised in the risk management Strategy October 2014.

This CEMP document should be read together with the Risk Management Strategy, and the documents to which it in turn relates. These include:

- Planning application form;
- Site Plan (Drawing No. 1419 (F) 202);
- Location Plan (Drawing No. 1419 (PL) 201);
- Flood Risk Assessment (RWO Associates, RO/FRA/NEWCOM/13000.4, April 2014);
- Preliminary Environmental Risk Assessment (EES14-108, 30TH July 2014);
- Site Investigation (EES14-108, 5th November 2014);
- Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (EES14-108, 6th November 2014);
- Drainage Statement by RWO Associates (RO/DS/14071.2 September 2014);
- Design and Access Statement (Manning Elliott)

4.0 CONSTRUCTION TASKS

This plan identifies the main activities that are needed in order to complete the required task.

Securing the site by establishing fencing and signage. This will include the use of screening and Heras fencing on all four accessible boundaries.

As specified in section 7 of the Outline Planning Permission (4/14/2480/001) no development will be allowed to commence until the issue of flood prevention through the storage and disposal of surface water from the site has been submitted and approved by the planning authority and the EA.

In order to comply with this condition improvements to the existing flood defences will be required prior to any demolition or construction works.

Phase 1 Preliminaries.

This will include site boundary, runoff and riparian zone protection and drainage diversion; flood defence remedial work; and asbestos removal and other internal decommissioning.

This stage will be subject to the Risk Management Strategy and CDM requirements, including the appointment of a Principal Contractor who will be responsible for producing the main health and safety risk assessments and method statements. These will include both health and safety and environmental controls.

Asbestos removal will take place under controlled conditions following its own risk assessment taking into account the asbestos pre-demolition survey, and to determine the extent of HSE licenced notifiable work. All work will take place from within the existing building envelope, unless otherwise agreed and covered by agreed method statements. Environmental and human health controls such as containment, fibre and dust suppression and clearance testing by a UKAS accredited laboratory will form part of this activity controls, as well as licenced waste disposal to an offsite disposal facility.

Phase 2

Subject to an approved Consent under S84 of the Building Act 1981 for demolition being issued, the main demolition phase will be carried out, and will be subject to the risk management strategy and CDM requirements, including the appointment of a Principal Contractor who will be responsible for producing the main health and safety risk assessments and method statements.

These will include both health and safety and environmental controls.

Any remedial works for dealing with residual contamination will be carried out at this stage and will have its own risk assessments and method statements.

Phase 3 Construction Phase

This generally will involve the new build for commercial development and its infrastructure.

In this phase, all of the provisions of the RMS and CEMP will apply, except those specific to decommissioning and demolition.

5.0 RISK ASSESSMENTS

All activities undertaken on site would be subject to a Principal Contractor risk assessment (approved by the Client) by trained staff following approved procedures which would:

- Identify the significant environmental impacts that can be anticipated;
- Assess the risks from these impacts;
- Identify the control measures to be taken and re-calculate the risk;
- Report where an inappropriate level of residual risk is identified so that action can be taken through design changes, re-scheduling of work or alternative methods of working in order to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

The results of risk assessments, and their residual risks are only considered acceptable if:

- The severity of outcome is reduced to the lowest practical level;
- The number of risk exposures are minimised; all reasonably practical mitigating measures have been taken and the residual risk rating is reduced to a minimum;
- The findings of the risk assessment and in particular the necessary controls would be explained to all operatives before the commencement of the relevant tasks using an agreed instruction format.

6.0 METHOD STATEMENTS

Method statements will be completed by experienced personnel, in consultation with environmental specialists. Their production would include a review of the environmental risks as identified, so that appropriate control measures are developed and included within the construction process. Method statements will contain:

- Location of the activity and access / egress arrangements;
- Work to be undertaken and methods of construction;
- Plant and materials to be used;
- Labour and supervision requirements;
- Health, safety and environmental considerations.

Site method statements will be provided by Principal Contractor and North Associates.

Prior to commencement of work on site, site fencing, signage and screening hoarding surrounding the site shall be established.

All materials imported onto the site will be suitable for purpose, including temporary surfacing which will be low calcium to avoid adverse effects of runoff on the environment.

7.0 WORK ON SITE

7.1 Drainage

The site will require the retention of the site surface water and if needed foul drainage / sewer connections system as there is the potential for surface run off to occur and impact on adjacent roads and property, and ultimately the River Ehen. Drainage connections which are not needed (e.g. for refurbishment / conversions) will be safely terminated as near to the site boundary as practicable.

All tasks undertaken shall view the potential for pollution and by design and good practice minimise any risks to the water environment.

Pollution Control Measures

Construction phase operations have considered and will be carried out in accordance with guidance contained within the SEPA/Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines including:

- General Guide to the Prevention of Pollution: PPG1, 2001
- Above Ground Oil Storage tanks: PPG2, 2011
- Use and Design of Oil Separators in Surface Water Drainage Systems: PPG3, 2006
- Works and maintenance in or near water: PPG5, 2007
- Working at Construction and Demolition Sites: PPG6, 2010
- Refuelling facilities: PPG7, 2011
- Safe Storage and Disposal of Used Oils: PPG8, 2004
- Pollution Incident Response Planning: PPG21, 2009
- Dealing with spills: PPG22, 2011
- Drums and Intermediate Bulk containers: PPG26, 2011

Works on site shall follow the best practice guidelines outlined in sections 5 & 6 of CIRIA C532 – control of water pollution from construction sites and Environment Agency guidance – piling in to contaminated sites (NC/99/73).

Site personnel will be given training in pollution prevention and control techniques.

Foul drainage

Under no circumstances will untreated sewerage be discharged to the ground or to a surface water drain. During the duration of the development phase of the project, portable toilets will be provided for use by on-site personnel. The waste will be disposed of by a licensed waste carrier to an appropriately licensed treatment facility.

Surface drainage

The on-site, former building surface water drains are to be disconnected as close to the site boundary as is practicable. During the construction phase a combination of some or all of the following methods will be used to ensure there are no instances of surface water leaving the site and discharging into the River Ehen resulting in pollution incidents.

Diversion drains

Diversion drains are simple linear channels for channelling and diverting water to a desired location. Diversion drains will be used for the following activities:

- Diverting site runoff, along, across or around the site;
- For collecting and channelling silty runoff downslope of the site to prevent it leaving the site;
- Around the toe of stockpiles;
- Around any other disturbed area.

If during the construction works, the drains are found to be eroding, they will be lined with a suitable geotextile fabric. Where clean water is located running from above or across the site, consideration will be given to piping the water across the site or using diversion ditches. This will minimise the runoff that requires management on the site itself.

On-site drainage channels will be monitored daily to ensure channel condition; clearance and overall capacity are maintained.

Storm drains

Storm-water runoff is of particular concern along routes passing through urban or built-up areas. Working on existing drainage systems (if required), runoff from the construction activities will be prevented from entering the existing drains and gulleys. Ideally, a staged treatment control system will be implemented such as the silt trap and interceptor followed by other temporary measures. Temporary measures should be put in place at the intersection with other drainage to remove sediments and oil, such as absorbent bunds and booms or a geotextile screen. The gullies can also be temporarily blocked or diverted.

Settlement tanks

It is understood that settlement ponds will be constructed on the site, if this is not in fact the case then other types of settlement measures will be utilised. These are purpose-made structures to contain water for the removal of suspended solids and include Silt Busters, Dirt Boxes and Dirt Bags.

A dedicated team will be responsible for the monitoring and maintenance of the tank operation, checking the outflow is clear during each shift or more frequently depending upon weather conditions, work activities and flow rates. There will be emergency pollution equipment such as floating bunds and spill kits positioned by each unit to capture any accidental discharges.

Arrangements will be made to empty the tank of settled solid materials regularly and dispose of it correctly.

Temporary Surface Water Drainage Management & Discharge to Surface Water

Given the environmentally sensitive of the River Ehen, no discharges to any surface water will be permitted. There are known outfalls which discharge into the River Ehen which will need to be blocked off prior to the commencement of any works on the site in order to minimise the risk of any contaminants entering the river.

Monitoring of Discharge

During operations, Principal Contractor and North Associates will ensure that there is no discharge occurring from the site into the river through monitoring of the blocked off discharge points on a daily / shift basis, frequency may be increased depending upon activities and weather conditions. If pollution is noted, works will be suspended and the Emergency Incident and Response Plan implemented.

General Monitoring and Maintenance

The on-site manager will be responsible for the monitoring and maintenance of surface water drains and channels and any settlement tanks. A monitoring schedule will be established to ensure that the works do not impact. Monitoring will typically be carried out weekly. Frequency may be varied subject to the level of activity, location of works and prevailing weather conditions to meet the perceived risk at the given time as described above.

Visual checks will include:

- Change to water colour;
- Change to water transparency;
- Oily sheen on the surface of the water;
- Scum or foam building up on the surface of the water;
- Signs of dying plants or animals.

Monitoring surveillance will be undertaken through the construction period. The site manager, during the period of the works will ensure that environmentally sound working practices are adopted, and maintained.

Further safeguards

A daily inspection of the silt traps will be carried out and the traps will be cleaned as required. It is not anticipated that there will be a large volume of arisings, which will be disposed by spreading on the soft landscaped areas of the site. Any contaminated arisings will be segregated and securely stored, tested and disposed to licensed landfill.

7.2 Fuels / Oils

Fuel and oils will be stored in allocated positions on the site, at least 30m from the site boundary and/or the River Ehen.

Diesel will be stored within a bunded tank which will be located within the compound. The tank will be lockable as will the nozzle through which the diesel will be dispensed.

Items of Plant / Equipment will be re-fuelled at the tank, in addition, proprietary five gallon containers will be filled from the bowser and taken to the workplace for re-fuelling various items of small plant as and when required. All refilling operations must be conducted in a safe and secure manner and a spill kit must be nearby to reduce the potential risks of environmental impacts occurring from potential spills.

All containers will be clearly marked as to their content.

Only small amounts of petrol will be kept on site and within 1 gallon proprietary containers which will be clearly marked as to their contents.

Fuelling of machines will be strictly controlled, remote from the drainage system, with temporary drip trays in place beneath the filler during the operation. Emergency spill kits, including oil booms and oil absorbent materials, will be retained on the site and in the site cabin and all site operatives will be trained in their use.

Plant should be well maintained with hydraulic leaks repaired. Drip trays shall be used during any servicing or repairs to plant or machinery on site.

A waste management plan for the site includes oil and grease packaging which shall be stored on site in impervious bins and removed from site for disposal by a licensed waste carrier.

All precautions regarding the use, storage, disposal, spillage procedures, first aid, etc., will be given within the relevant COSHH Assessment which will be contained within the Site Safety Manual which will be kept by the site manager in the office on site.

A contingency plan will be prepared to ensure that all staff are trained to recognise and report any pollution incidents on site. These shall be immediately reported to the Site Manager and the Safety Manager, who will in turn inform the relevant authorities.

8.0 PROTECTED SPECIES.

8.1 Bat Mitigation Measures for Renovation works

The Phase 1 ecological assessment of the site concluded that the buildings are of a construction and condition that are unsuitable as potential roosting areas for bats. However there remains a residual risk of encountering single bats opportunistically roosting in the buildings during any works on the buildings.

It is therefore required that any demolition works to the structure of the buildings is carried out with extra care and awareness of the possibility that bats may be present in order to prevent harm to any opportunistic bats that may be using the buildings.

Contractors will be made aware of the possibility of bats being present and this will be formalised into a method statement and also delivered in the form of a 'tool-box talk' by an experienced ecologist prior to any works commencing. This will include the following advice:

- Structural work in risk areas should be completed outside the hibernation period. (November to late March);
- Any remaining roofing materials must be removed with care;
- If any cracks or crevices are found in the walls or around window or door frames, then these should be checked for the presence of bats by illuminating with a torch before work commences;

- In the unlikely event of a bat/bats been found during demolition work when the consultant is not present and accidentally disturbed, work must cease and a licensed bat worker contacted for advice;
- If it is necessary to remove a bat to prevent it being harmed, then it should be handled with care and gloves must be worn. It is to be transferred to a box with ventilation and placed in a quiet place until it can be released at dusk or removed to another undisturbed part of the building where it can be placed out of the view of predators;
- In the event of the consultant not being available Natural England should be contacted for advice. All contact numbers will be held on file in the site office.

8.2 Mitigation Measures for Breeding Birds

Any works to trees or hedgerows should take place outside of the main breeding season (April – September). If this is not possible then the trees or hedgerows should be searched for nests immediately prior to the works proceeding by a suitably qualified ecologist.

8.3 Mitigation Measures for Reptiles

If any former dykes are to be removed, this should be done carefully, preferably by hand under the supervision of an experienced ecologist, particularly the removal of the lower courses if carried out during the hibernation period.

8.4 Riparian Zone

The River Ehen constitutes the largest extant population of the Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) in England and the third largest in the UK which is the primary reason for designation of the River Ehen as both SAC (Special Area for Conservation) and SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest).

Pockets of riverside woodland occur sporadically along the west bank of the Ehen, to the north and south of the eastern boundary of the site. The woodland extends down to the high water mark, where it grades into a riparian community.

Other than necessary flood defence improvement works, the development as proposed will not impinge on the trees in the riparian zone, or their root zones or canopies and this area will be protected by site fencing during construction, access restriction (i.e. no unauthorised access), and in accordance with the tree protection requirements set out in the tree report.

8.5 Lighting requirements (bat mitigation)

If artificial lighting is to be used during construction, this should be switched off prior to emergence of bats (dusk) to prevent undue disturbance to commuting bats.

The impact on bats can be minimised by the use of low pressure sodium lamps or high pressure sodium instead of mercury or metal halide lamps where glass glazing is preferred due to its UV filtration characteristics.

Lighting should be directed to where it is needed and light spillage avoided. This can be achieved by the design of the luminaire and by using accessories such as hoods, cowls, louvres and shields to direct the light to the intended area only. Planting can also be used as a barrier or manmade features that are required within the build can be positioned so as to form a barrier.

The height of lighting columns in general should be as short as is possible as light at a low level reduces the ecological impact. However, there are cases where a taller column will enable light to be directed downwards at a more acute angle and thereby reduce horizontal spill. For pedestrian lighting this can take the form of low level lighting that is as directional as possible and below 3 lux at ground level. The acceptable level of lighting may vary dependent upon the surroundings and on the species of bat affected.

The light should be as low as guidelines permit and non-essential lighting avoided. The times during which the lighting is on should be limited to provide some dark periods. Roads or track-ways in areas important for foraging bats should contain stretches left unlit to avoid isolation of bat colonies. These unlit stretches should be 10 metres in length either side of commuting route (BCT and ILE, 2009).

9.0 NOISE & VIBRATION MANAGEMENT

Remediation activities will involve the movement of excavating plant (tracked or wheeled) depending on the size of the task, a crusher and riddling bucket and lorries removing material to landfill. The importation of materials by lorries and the spreading of the aggregate will be carried out using a tracked or wheeled excavator.

In order to minimise noise effects, the on-site plant and lorries will be fitted with white noise reversing alarms or will be managed and directed by on-site staff.

All equipment, in use on and around the site, will be appropriately silenced or acoustically enclosed (including acoustic jackets on pneumatic drills and closure of maintenance hatches), and all site staff will be aware that equipment should be shut down when not in use.

Any operation which is to take place on site and which is liable to expose employees, or others, to noise levels approaching the first action level, will be assessed in accordance with the Noise at Work Regulations and The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (Amended 2010) by the Safety Manager. Actions resulting from any such assessment will be implemented and brought to the attention of all concerned by the Safety Manager.

10.0 DUST SUPPRESSION

The site is bordered by a sensitive ecological receptor. It was also noted that asbestos fibres were recorded in two soil samples collected during the site intrusive investigation conducted by EES in August 2014. There is the potential dust generation and the risk of nuisance dust leaving the site is raised.

Particular regard should be given to the prevention of causing statutory nuisance problems under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and dust suppression measures will be employed when conditions require them. Mitigation methods that need to be employed during the construction phase are outlined below.

Awareness and significance of dust pollution shall be included in the site induction procedures for all personnel, contractors and sub-contractors.

All vehicles transporting materials shall be sheeted to and from the site.

By limiting the speed of general vehicles within the site to 5mph the potential for dust generation will be greatly reduced.

The drop height for the load should be minimized with no tipping over stockpile faces.

The prime source of dust on site will arise from the movement of plant or vehicles on unbound soils, although these will be limited because the concrete slabs mainly control this risk. This will occur primarily during periods of dry and windy weather. In such circumstances dust shall be controlled by wetting the surface of the site and / or soils and other material especially during loading or unloading and restricting vehicular access only to wetted areas. The frequency of use shall be managed by the on-site manager or his representative on site.

Under extreme circumstances plant and vehicular movements will cease until dust control methods are implemented and successful.

Appropriate dust suppression shall also be employed at the request of the Local Council or Environmental Health Services.

11.0 SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT

All waste will be subject to management during the construction phase.

The site manager will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of waste minimisation, segregation and safe disposal measures. Site induction will include waste reduction and waste management procedures for all personnel on site.

All waste will be clearly identified and placed in the relevant skip or approved waste container and thereafter removed from site by an approved waste carrier contractor properly licensed in accordance with waste Duty of Care (DoC).

Waste including spoil from excavation work will be segregated, classified and removed from site and taken to an appropriate licensed tip. Copies of all transfer notes, etc. will be kept on site for inspection.

As required by Duty of Care (DoC) Regulations, all Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) will be kept for 2 years and Special WTNs kept for 3 years.

Where hazardous materials are being disposed of, the correct documentation and procedures will be implemented.

Any hazardous materials (i.e. listed in COSHH) will be segregated from general / inert waste (in order to reduce the contamination of ordinary wastes) and s62 consignment notes will be created and filed for their removal from site.

The site manager is to ensure only the required amount of concrete is brought on to the site for the current operation.

The ready mix wagon will only wash out in the designated area; that is a skip or bunded area which will withhold the concrete / cement and the water will then be allowed to controlled discharge (to sewer) once the concrete has set.

All of the above will be controlled by the site manager.

12.0 BIO-SECURITY MEASURES

Bio-security measures will be implemented across the site to prevent the introduction and the spreading of diseases or invasive species.

A large stand of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), approx. 25m in length, is present at the adjacent Cleator Mills site. Which will be subject to an eradication programme. A specific survey will be conducted for the Kangol site prior to the demolition works. If any Japanese knotweed is identified in this area, the area will also be demarcated out of the construction area using a 7m buffer around the stand which is securely fenced-off and labelled with signage.

No personnel or machinery will be allowed into this affected area, without authorisation from the Client and Principal Contractor, and then subject to full controls and approved separate risk assessment and method statement.

Measures implemented will include:

- During the construction phase the proposed areas of soft landscaping will be surfaced with topsoil that will be sampled and chemically analysed, and checked for invasive species.
- Arrive at the site with clean footwear and vehicle and ensure footwear is clean (visually free from soil and debris) before leaving the site.
- Ensure all vehicles are kept clean – in particular thoroughly removing any accumulated mud / debris before entering or leaving the site.
- Ensuring that there are facilities provided on the premises to clean footwear / equipment etc.
- Keeping wider access to a minimum and park vehicles on the designated hard standing parking areas.

13.0 VERMIN CONTROL MEASURES

Principal Contractor and North Associates will implement adequate arrangements for the disposal of food waste or other material attractive to pests or vermin to control the risk of infestation.

The site manager is responsible for site tidiness; he will ensure that adequate resources and time are given to keeping the workplace clean and tidy. Employees and subcontractors will be made aware of the need for good housekeeping as part of their induction safety training.

Labourers will be delegated to carry out clearing up operations throughout the course of the working day.

All waste will be placed in designated areas that will house suitable containers that will be removed from site on a regular basis.

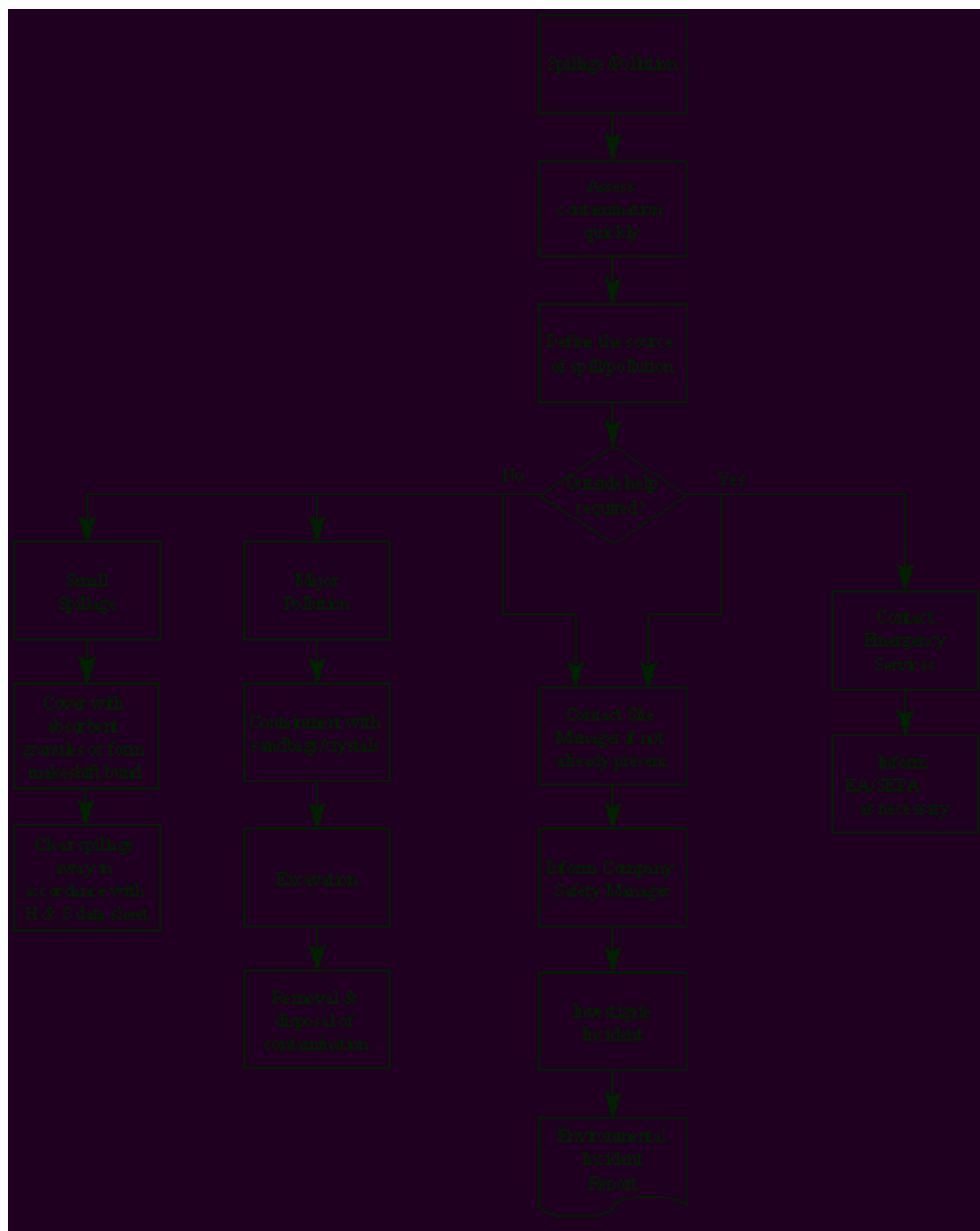
Any waste hazardous substance/s will be clearly identified, bagged and disposed of to a licensed tip. Individuals will be delegated by the site manager to implement the above.

Site Cabins

Waste bins will be positioned inside all cabins; these will be emptied daily or as and when required, site cabins will also be swept daily, by a delegated labourer. The canteen and toilet facilities will be washed and cleaned daily, by a delegated member of the workforce.

If infestation occurs the contractor will take such actions as is necessary to deal with it, as required by the relevant local authority.

14.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE



General

The flow chart details the actions to be taken if a hazardous substance is spilled or there is major pollution.

Containment

- Call out / alert all other people on-site to the emergency.
- Clear up all spillages as quickly as possible.
- If there is a risk of the spillage entering drains or watercourses, the EA Pollution Prevention Officer, Local Authority Contaminated Land Officer, Fire Authority and Police as appropriate should be informed.

- Put on personal protective equipment.
- Isolate liquid spillages within a ring of inert absorbent. Make any leaking or ruptured containers safe.
- Shovel contaminated absorbent into an impermeable container (e.g. a heavy-duty plastic bag).
- Place all contaminated materials (e.g. used paper, brush heads, contaminated disposable coverall) into an impermeable container:
- Tie off and label the container (indicate name of product involved). Put the container in a secure place to await disposal.

Personnel Contamination

- Remove personnel from the source of contamination immediately and inform the site manager.
- Carefully remove all protective clothing and any other clothing that may have come into contact with it.
- Wash contaminated skin, eyes and hair thoroughly in plenty of water.
- Seek medical advice and help as soon as possible, taking the relevant product label(s). If this is not possible, note the product name; take any appropriate product safety data sheets if visiting a doctor or hospital.
- Put all contaminated clothing in a heavy-duty plastic bag for decontamination (washing) or safe disposal later.

14.1 Wheel Washing

Wheel washes and plant washing facilities are to be securely constructed with no overflow using a self-contained tank settlement system and the effluent should be contained for proper treatment and disposal. The wheel washing facility will remain during the excavation and ground works phase of the construction and during any invasive weeds treatment.

14.2 Car Parking

An area for car parking will be allocated for use by the on-site contractors and visitors will be created adjacent to the storage containers and opposite the site accommodation and site cabins.

14.3 Road Cleaning

Mud on the highway is a source of nuisance and potentially reduces road safety. In order to minimise any debris mud on the highway the site will implement the following measures.

The need for the prevention of any spillages / mud on the highway shall be included in the site induction procedures for all personnel and hauliers.

All lorries leaving or arriving on site will have been securely sheeted to prevent spillage from the donor site.

A bound surfaced area (tarmac or concrete) will form the site entrance for 10m into the site. This will be protected by a cut off drain on the site side of the entrance.

Hard standing areas will be provided for vehicles entering, parking and leaving site.

Wheel wash facilities will be provided at the site.

If, despite the controls in place, mud does leave the site and impacts upon the highway, remedial action will be taken by site personnel either through the use of a road sweeper or manual labour.

15.0 WORKING HOURS

As proposed by Principal Contractor and North Associates and subsequent consultation with Planning, working hours will be restricted to between 07:30hrs and 18:00hrs between Monday and Friday and between 07:30 and 13:00 on Saturdays with no work to be carried out on Sundays or Bank Holidays. Winter daylight hours may restrict working hours further and only emergency or essential maintenance operations will take place outside these hours or on Sundays.

Lorry deliveries will be controlled (i.e. companies notified prior to deliveries) to prevent arrivals outside normal working hours.

16.0 CONTACTS & CONSULTATION

Principal Contractor and North Associates aims to have open communication with local residents and people and the Local Authority regarding the development.

A variety of methods will be used to inform, communicate and consult, including:

- Website.
- Meetings.
- Open Liaison Communities.
- Newsletters, leaflets.
- Written communications with key stakeholders.