

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

15-17 OXFORD ROAD, BIRKDALE, SOUTHPORT



In support of Reserved Matters Application 5

L&C Developments Ltd

1. SITE SET-UP

SITE HOARDINGS

Heras site hoardings will be provided to the south east and north side of the site The site is currently secured to the west by an existing boundary wall

LOADING AND UNLOADING OF PLANT AND MATERIALS

All loading and unloading of plant and materials will occur within the site boundary.

All vehicle turning will occur within the site boundary

STORAGE OF PLANT AND MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTING THE DEVELOPMENT

All materials will be stored within the construction site boundary

VEHICLE ROUTING PLAN TO AND FROM SITE

Vehicle access will be from the existing western access and exit from the existing eastern exit

SITE WORKING HOURS

Site working hours will be 8am to 6pm, Monday to Fridays for the duration of the project.

OFF SITE HIGHWAYS WORKS

None envisaged

ROAD CLOSURES

No road closures are envisaged

LOCATION OF SITE COMPOUND

The site compound will be located within the construction site at the front adjacent to the construction site entrance and exit

CAR PARKING

Car and Van parking will be located within the construction site boundary.

ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SAFETY POLICIES AND STANDARDS

Works will be carried out in accordance with the following Company Standards and Policies.

1. COMPANY CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Our Construction Environmental Policy

It is owned by the Managing Director and sets out our commitment to Environmental Management across all our operations.

Our commitment

- We take our Environmental responsibilities very seriously and strive to minimize the impact of our activities.
- We are committed to pollution prevention and protection of the environment in all our activities.
- We are committed to fulfilling our compliance obligations.

Responsibilities

- Environmental Management is principally a line management responsibility
- We include specific responsibilities for our people in their role descriptions and we set out our general responsibilities in our HSEQ Standards.

Our approach

These are the things we do:

- We have a management system for Environment and is integrated with our systems for managing Health & Safety and Quality where possible.
- We use a risk-based approach to address the requirements of the business both internally and externally.
- We follow the steps of plan-deliver-check-act to ensure all processes are adequately resourced and managed and that opportunities for improvement are followed up.
- We give our people the right information, advice and training so they are fully aware of their responsibilities and are competent to undertake their activities.
- We have channels of communication to encourage all employees and their representatives to contribute to improvements in our Environmental performance.
- We use plans and objectives to help us improve our performance.
- We measure and report environmental performance on a regular, consistent and meaningful basis so we can continue improving.
- We review this policy every year, or when there are significant changes to the business.
- We provide enough resources to implement this policy in full.

2. COMPANY HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

Purpose and scope

This is our Health and Safety policy statement

It is owned by the Managing Director and sets out our commitment to the management of Health and Safety across all our operations.

Our commitment

- We take our responsibility to manage Health and Safety very seriously.
- We reject the idea that workplace accidents and work-related ill health are unavoidable.
- We refuse to accept that delivery on time comes before Health and Safety.

Responsibilities

- Our MD is ultimately responsible for Health and
- The management of Health and Safety is principally a line management responsibility
- We include specific responsibilities for our people in their role descriptions and we set out our general responsibilities in our HSEQ Standards.

Our approach

These are the things we do:

- We have a management system for Health and Safety which is integrated with our systems for managing Quality and the Environment wherever possible.
- We use hazard identification and risk assessment to ensure that we have the right risk controls in place that minimise the chances of injury or ill health through safe systems of work.
- We give our people the right information, advice, training so they know their responsibilities and are competent to work and we hold everyone accountable for their behaviour.
- We have channels of communication which encourage all employees and their representatives to contribute to improvements in our Health and Safety performance.
- We have a just culture which helps us acknowledge contributions to improving Health and Safety and we apply our disciplinary procedures to those who deliberately breach safety regulations, procedures or directions.
- We make sure that Health and Safety is an essential factor in the selection and management of joint venture and supply chain partners.
- We measure and report Health and Safety performance on a regular, consistent and meaningful basis so we can continue improving.
- We record, investigate and report all ill health, incidents, dangerous occurrences and close calls so we can learn from them and comply with the requirements of the law.
- We use plans and objectives to help us improve our performance.
- We review this policy every year, or when there are significant changes to the business.
- We provide enough resources to implement this policy in full.

3. COMPANY CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD

Purpose of this Construction Environmental Standard

- The Managing Director mandates this standard and all associated procedures and guidance for use across the company.
- The purpose of this Standard is to identify the environmental aspects of the company, activities and services that have or can have a significant impact on the environment.
- We will determine the way in which we affect the environment and the way it affects our activities and services (risks and opportunities), considering a life cycle perspective and compliance obligations. Sites will review the environmental impacts of aspects under normal and abnormal operating conditions, as well as reasonably foreseeable emergency situations.

Definitions

An Environmental Aspect is:

‘an element of the projects activities, products and services that it can control and/or influence that interacts with the environment’.

An Environmental Impact is:

‘Changes to the environment, either adverse or beneficial, that result wholly or partially from environmental aspects.’

An Organisational Risk is an:

‘actual or potential threat of adverse effects to the organisation arising from our activities.’

Environmental Opportunities are:

‘potential beneficial effects the project/contract can provide and means to improve its performance and competitive advantage and reduce organisational risk.’

Calculating significance

The significance score is obtained by multiplying Severity by the Likelihood.

When assigning significance, aspects should be reviewed considering:

- All relevant past, current and proposed activities and services including previous use of land
- Location of site in relation to ecology and its situation
- Availability of raw materials, natural resources and non-renewable goods
- Weather conditions
- Biological and ecological conditions e.g. invasive species, bats, badgers, SSSIs
- Availability of energy and water to the site
- Previous emergency situations and incidents that caused or had the potential to cause, damage to

the environment.

Scope of this Divisional Environmental Standard

This DES applies to all Company projects.

Mandatory Requirements

All Projects will complete an environmental assessment

The Senior Site Representative (SSR) will ensure that a review of the risks and opportunities is completed.

Review

The EMP will be reviewed monthly or in the following instances:

- In the event of an environmental incident
- Changes in practices and procedures
- Actions identified during site inspections and audits
- Complaints
- Changes to compliance obligations

Details of the review should be recorded and dated on the contents page of the EMP.

4. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Purpose of this Standard

The Managing Director mandates this standard and all associated procedures and guidance for use across the company

The purpose of this Standard is to outline our legal duties to responsibly manage waste which is governed by various legislation.

Scope of this Standard

This Environmental Standard applies to all projects and any location we manage waste on behalf of our Clients.

Mandatory Requirements

The Senior Site Representative responsible for the Environmental Management and will be responsible for carrying out the following:

- Establishing a waste compliance file.
- Ensuring all documentation is obtained, checked and filed appropriately.
- Licences and registrations for the waste carrier and waste facility are correct, valid and filed in the waste compliance folder.
- Waste Transfer Notes and Waste Consignment Notes are obtained, completed correctly and fully and filed within the waste compliance folder.
- Any changes to waste management have been incorporated into the records (e.g. waste is being sent to a different site or via a different Carrier).
- Carrying out the checks and audits on sub-contractor's waste management.
- Report waste figures on Footprint (if applicable).
- Ensure waste is being handled, stored and transported appropriately.
- Provide an accurate description of the waste when it is transferred to another Person, including making sure the correct EWC code for the type of waste is correct.
- Ensure waste is segregated correctly if its Technically, Environmentally or Economically Practicable to do so.

Transporting waste

- Non-Hazardous Waste movements, will be accompanied by a fully completed and signed for Waste Transfer
- Note (WTN). This should be obtained from the waste carrier. WTN's will be retained and held on file for minimum 2 years as a legal requirement.
- For sites, which have non-hazardous waste regularly collected by the same waste carrier to the same waste management facility, an Annual Waste Transfer Ticket can be used.
- The Annual Waste Transfer Note will contain all the information an individual Waste Transfer Note includes, except for a specific date and time which is replaced by the expected frequency of waste movements.
- Where VINCI carry and dispose of its own waste a VINCI PLC WTN should be completed, retained and associated copy given to the facility receiving the waste.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste movements will be accompanied by a Waste Consignment Note (WCN). A WCN requires the waste producer to create a unique premise code.

for multiple movements.

If the project is removing excavated material from their site, chemical analysis should have been carried out at a UKAS accredited laboratory and the results used to undertake a Hazardous Property Assessment (HPA).

The output from the HPA will determine the classification of the waste i.e. whether it is hazardous or non-hazardous and provide the correct LoW Code for Duty of Care documentation.

Subcontractor Waste Management

Checks should be carried out on Subcontractors who manage their own waste to ensure they are doing so in accordance with the regulations. The checks as detailed above should be applied and a copy of all WTN's and

WCN's should be obtained, retained and filed separately for our own records.

Subcontractors should be audited on their management of waste whenever deemed appropriate.

Storage of Waste

The Site will prevent the escape of waste from your control and store waste appropriately.

Safeguards will be taken against:

- Corrosion or wear of storage container e.g. skips.
- Accidental spillage or leakage of waste e.g. from overfull bins.
- Waste blowing away or falling from containers during transport around sites.
- Scavenging by vandals, thieves, children or animals.
- Liquid wastes should be stored in suitable containers and these containers kept in a secure, bunded area prior to disposal. Liquids are not allowed to be sent to landfill and a suitably competent contractor will be used.

Reporting waste data

Waste data relevant to the project should be recorded. The following information should be provided:

- Site Information (CAN etc.)
- No of people on site during the reporting period
- Meter Readings
- Fuel (Diesel and Red Diesel)
- Timber
- Waste
- Demolition materials re-cycled or re-used on site

Typical waste disposal examples and checks

Asbestos

Asbestos is hazardous waste and should be removed by approved waste contractor registered as an upper tier waste carrier and will be taken to a licenced disposal site. Waste to be bagged in UN-approved packaging with CDG hazard label and asbestos code clearly visible.

Asbestos waste should be transported in a sealed skip or vehicle, and if stored on site before disposal this will be within a lockable skip.

Paints

Water based paint containers are classed as non-hazardous. If all the product in the container has been used and scraped out rigorously and the lid left off to dry the residue the container can be disposed of as per the material, it's made from (metal or plastic). If the container is not empty, store separately but still can be disposed of as non-hazardous.

Solvent based paint containers are to be stored separately from the non-hazardous paint and disposed of as hazardous waste.

Light bulbs and lamps

Florescent tubes are classed as hazardous waste due to the mercury contained within them. They should be stored within a secure covered coffin to prevent breakages. This can be obtained from the waste contractor.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR EXCAVATED MATERIAL

Purpose of this Standard

key requirements for the effective management of excavated materials, soils and demolition materials.

Definitions

Excavated materials which are contaminated and/or not naturally occurring, which we have no defined use for is classified as waste.

The Senior Site Representative will ensure a waste classification exercise or Hazardous Property Assessment (HPA) will be completed before removing soils/excavated material, unless the soil is naturally occurring, and it has been confirmed it is free from contamination.

If the material is not clean and uncontaminated with no defined use, then the SSR will ensure that one of the following is in place before commencing excavation:

- A waste exemption (valid up to 3 years) e.g. under the conditions of a U1 waste exemption up to 1,000 tonnes of soils and stones can be reused, or up to 5,000 tonnes of concrete and bricks.
- A compliant CL:AIRE Materials Management Plan (MMP) using the Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DOWCOP)

6. OIL STORAGE AND FUEL USE

Purpose of this Company Standard

The managing director of VINCI Construction UK, Building Company mandates this standard and all associated procedures and guidance for use across the Company. This Standard ensures that the environmental risks to VINCI Construction UK Building Company associated with the storage and use of fuel are minimised and ensure that VINCI Construction UK Building Company is compliant with UK regulations and current best practice for storage and use of fuel.

Scope of this Standard

This Company Standard applies to any project which:

- Stores new oil (not waste oil) of any kind
- Has a storage capacity of greater than 200 litres.
- Stores oil above ground and not within a building

This Company Standard covers all types of oil, except waste mineral oil. This includes petrol, diesel, bio-fuels, vegetable oils, synthetic, mineral oils and oils used as solvents. Biodegradable oils are also covered. Where highly flammable substances are stored, bring this to the attention of the HSEQ team.

Mandatory Requirements

The Senior Site Representative SSR (Projects) will

ensure:

Requirements for Storage Tanks

- Fuel will be stored in containers that are structurally sound and strong enough to prevent leakage under normal circumstances.
- All fuel containers will be within a secondary containment system.
- Any valve, filter, sight gauge, vent pipe or other related equipment (not including a fill pipe or draw off pipe or if the oil has a flashpoint of less than 32oC,) will be situated within the secondary containment.
- Any sight gauge will be supported and fitted with a valve which will automatically be closed when not in use.
- Any pump will be fitted with a non-return valve in its feed line, protected from unauthorised use and situated or protected to minimise any risk of damage by impact.
- Adequate means of measuring the quantity of oil within the tank.
- The use of electronic gauges and high-level alarms are recommended. Requirements for all Bunds and Drip Trays
- All bunds will have a capacity of at least 110%* of the container's storage capacity, or if there is more than one container within the system; the greater of the following applies: 110% of the largest container's storage capacity or 25% of their aggregate storage capacity.

- Drip trays used as secondary containment systems for drums will have the capacity of at least 25% of the drum's storage capacity or of the aggregate capacity if storing more than one drum.
- Will be impermeable to oil and water.
- Will not be penetrated by any valve or pipe used for draining the system.
- Any fill pipe or draw off pipe that passes through the base or wall of a bund will be sealed to prevent any leakages.

*Note that tank systems can be described as double skinned or with integral bunding, these terms can be confusing, and some products may not be designed to provide adequate secondary containment. Checks should be made to ensure the design is appropriate for the intended use.

Delivery of Oil through a Vent Pipe, Tap or Valve

- The pipe tap, or valve will be located within the secondary containment system.
- Will discharge the oil vertically downwards and be contained within the system.
- The tap or valve will be fitted with a lock and locked when not in use.

Additional Requirements for Mobile Bowsers

Any permanent fixed tap or valve, through which oil is discharged, will be fitted with a lock and locked when not in use.

Delivery of oil through a Permanent Flexible Pipe

- The pipe will be fitted with a hand pump or with a valve at the delivery end which closes automatically when not in use.
- The pump or valve will be fitted with a lock and locked when not in use.
- The pipe will be fitted with a lockable valve at the container end that is locked shut when not in use.

Siting of Storage Tanks and Mobile Bowsers

- Primary containers (e.g. tanks, intermediate bulk containers [IBCs] mobile bowsers or drums) should not be constructed or situated within 50 metres of any borehole or 10 metres of any inland freshwaters and coastal waters. This includes rivers, lakes, reservoirs and smaller watercourses such as streams as well as surface water drains.
- All storage containers should be sited to minimise any risk of damage by impact.
- Where possible, storage tanks should be sited on hard standing.
- The movement on site of storage tanks containing fuel should be avoided unless the tank is specifically designed for that purpose.

Inspection and Maintenance

The Senior Site Representative (VNR Projects) and Regional Director (Regional Offices) will ensure that all storage tanks and mobile bowsers are regularly inspected, and that any maintenance is carried out in line with the manufacturer's specifications. Inspections should be completed as part of weekly site inspections on projects or undertaken at least monthly for Regional Office premises and include the following:

- The oil storage tanks are, wherever possible, stored in an area with additional security e.g. a locked or fenced off area
- Checked for leaks
- Check for structural integrity of the tanks, pipework and equipment
- Checks to ensure that the tanks and/or bowsers are situated in an appropriate location
- Regular check of fuel levels
- Checked whether any bunds need emptying

If the water in the bund is contaminated with oil, then it is likely that the water would be classified as Hazardous Waste and will require disposal in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulations. There are oil water separators available such as the PIG Oily Water Drum Filter which allow separation of oil from water and thus avoid the costly process of contaminated liquid removal.

Security

To avoid instances of pollution caused by vandals, the (VNR Project) or Regional Director (Regional Offices) should ensure:

- The oil storage tanks are, wherever possible are stored in an area with additional security e.g. fenced off area.
- Any valves fill pipes etc that may be vulnerable to vandals are fitted with locks and ideally shut away from view in a locked box.

Dealing with Emergencies/Spills

The Senior Site Representative (VNR Project) or Regional Director (Regional Office) should ensure that:

- Environmental emergency plan is displayed and is briefed to all relevant staff.
- Spill kits should be available near any stored oil.
- The Environmental Emergency Plan should be tested periodically, at least once a year and more frequently depending on the amount of oil/fuel stored and the location of the oil/fuel storage. If in any doubt, please contact the HSEQ Team.
- Emergency preparedness should be periodically reviewed and, where necessary, revised after the occurrence of accidents or emergency situations.
- Detail of any periodic review, emergency arrangements and frequency of testing should be included in the Project Plan.
- If a spill occurs, immediate action should be taken to contain the oil to prevent it entering any drains, watercourses or groundwater. If the spill cannot be contained within the site boundary and/or it is possible that the oil might enter a watercourse then notify the Environment Agency [Emergency Hotline 0800 80 70 60].

References

Environment Agency - Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001

Above ground oil storage tanks: PPG2.

7. POLLUTION CONTROL

Purpose of this Standard

The Standard ensures that the environmental risks to the company from the potential for the pollution of drainage and water courses and ensure that the Company is compliant with UK regulations and current best practice for pollution control.

The responsibility for preventing pollution rests with the SSR as the most senior person in control of the site and is responsible for managing all activities and risks on site such as excavation, deliveries, oil and chemical storage and emergencies.

Mandatory Requirements

The SSR will ensure:

That the risk and opportunities tool (VB-ENV-FR-0001-0002) is completed, this will identify:

- the location of the activities we carry out and which could cause pollution.
- Identify the work streams which could cause pollution via run off
- what might increase the risks of the activities causing pollution
- all your interested groups i.e. regulators and neighbours
- identify surface waters and groundwater on, under or adjacent to your site. This also includes any small (dry) ditches capable of transporting water.
- identify if any groundwater is in a protected zone, these may need extra steps to prevent pollution.

Control Measures

Deliveries

To prevent pollution from deliveries the SSR will:

- reduce dust; consider a 10mph speed limit on site and damp down haul roads or place a hard surface on roads.
- establish wheel wash systems
- ensure all deliveries are made as far away from watercourses and drains as possible.
- ensure that run-off from wheel wash systems are contained

Water Run Off

To prevent pollution from water runoff, the site will:

- identify how silty water could travel on your site, i.e. pollution pathway
- identify the activities which are likely to produce silt, e.g. Earthworks, excavations.
- prevent water becoming contaminated with silt in the first instance

- wherever possible, use methods of work that reduce or eliminate the likelihood of producing silt and silty water. E.g. use of cut-off trenches, earth berms, vegetation corridors adjacent to waterways (to act as 'buffer strips') and reduce the amount of exposed ground.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR ECOLOGY

Purpose of this Standard

The Company has a legal duty to responsibly manage ecology which is governed by various legislation. Legal requirements are in place to:

- Prevent the loss of sites of ecological and/or geological significance
- Protect vulnerable species and their habitats
- Control the spread of invasive species

Our activities can have negative impacts on protected sites, habitats and species and cause the spread of invasive species which can lead us to the risk of prosecution and reputational damage.

The Company has a legal, contractual and moral obligation to protected wildlife and their habitats.

Definitions

- Biodiversity - The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a habitat
 - Biodiversity Offsetting - A system used to fully compensate for biodiversity impacts associated with a development.
 - No-Net Loss - Avoiding a net loss of biodiversity. Where damages resulting from development are balanced by at least equivalent gains
 - Habitat - The area or natural environment in which an organism or population normally lives
 - Nesting Season - Period between February and August where birds are actively nesting, and Clearance should be avoided.
 - Tree Preservation Order- An order made by a local planning authority to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands
 - Ecological Clerk of Works - A person responsible for overseeing the delivery of ecological requirements on a project
 - Injurious Species - A plant or animal that can cause injury to people or domesticated animals e.g. Giant Hogweed and ragwort.
 - Invasive Species - Non-native animal or plant that can spread causing damage to the environment/native species, as listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Scope of this I Standard

Pre-Construction and Tender Stage

- Ensure there is up to date survey information of the site where necessary. This could be in the form of desk-based ecology surveys, ecology walk over surveys (Such as Phase 1 habitat surveys) or specific protected species surveys.
- Where projects have an Environmental Statement the Ecology section should be fully reviewed along with any supporting ecology surveys. If this information is not available, then a Technical Query (TQ) will be raised

- Responsibility for ecological works including pre-construction surveys, protected species licence applications (including licence handover at the end of the project) and on-site mitigation works should be fully understood and agreed with the client. If necessary, a TQ will be raised to provide clarification
- Where required, allow for costs of a licensed ecologists
- Where required, allow for costs of completing surveys and associate labour, plant and materials to complete ecological mitigation (e.g. closure of badger setts, trapping of GCN/Reptiles)
- Where required allow for costs to provide No Net Loss of Biodiversity or Biodiversity Net Gain with the use of Biodiversity Calculations
- Consultation with the relevant regulatory bodies (see section 5) to determine what, if any licences and permits may be required and to determine the timescales and associated costs involved. It is recommended that Pre-Screening or Discretionary Advice Services (DAS) are used (additional cost) as this should improve the service and help improve certainty that licence approval timescales are met.
- The ecology mitigation and survey calendar will be considered when planning works and included in the

Project programme

- Any felling of trees and other vegetation should avoid nesting bird season between March 1st and August 31st. If this is not possible, further support from a suitably qualified ecologist will be required to carry out checks. This cost should be considered along with reduced vegetation clearance productivity rates and increased risks that some vegetation could need to remain in place until the nests become unused
- Where invasive species are known, or suspected we agree a methodology and costs for removal during the tender stage and an Invasive Species Management Plan is produced detailing the planned scope for removal/control
- check for tree preservation orders (TPOs) and make any necessary plans within the programme for applications
- Temporary Fencing: identify and prepare a schedule of temporary environmental fencing such as acoustic barriers and ecology protection.
- assist in the preparation of a schedule of licences, permits, consents and other documentation that are required to be obtained and advise on cost and time scales for each document.
- include within the Tender programme the timescales for obtaining these licences, permits and consents and for any works necessary for submission of any application.

Construction

The Senior Site Representative (SSR) will ensure:

- Works will not commence until ecological surveys have been conducted and the information received unless there are no ecological risks associated with the project
- Any Licences identified in the tender/planning stage are applied for with the relevant statutory body before starting work

- Where required ensure that any outstanding ecology surveys are planned and undertaken in line with the ecology mitigation calendar. Should previously unknown protected species be encountered or if the project scope changes, following advice from the scheme ecologist further surveys and mitigation may need to be planned. The potential cost and programme impacts associated should be identified, recorded and communicated to the client through the contract.
- The key ecology risks and controls will be included within the relevant Works Package Plans /Method statements, task briefings and project induction
- Check for tree preservation orders (TPOs) and necessary applications for removal are completed
- Where possible any felling of trees and other vegetation between March 1st and August 31st is avoided. If this is not possible, further support will be required to deliver bird nesting checks by a suitably qualified ecologist or in certain circumstances a competent person approved to carry out checks by the ecologist.
- Where identified by the risk assessment appropriate TBTs are briefed to the team in respect of the vulnerable ecology.

Invasive Species

Measures will be in place to prevent the spread of invasive or injurious species, which is illegal under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. If there are known cases of invasive or injurious species present on site this will be highlighted within pre-construction ecology surveys. If an invasive or injurious species is discovered on site, then works will be stop immediately and contact is to be made with the project Environmental representative as soon as possible.

Where invasive and/or injurious weeds are found on site an Invasive Species Management Plan will be in place detailing how the invasive will be managed during construction. Further advice and mitigation may be required by an ecologist or specialist contractor.

When producing an Invasive Species Management Plan. The following options should be considered when planning mitigation.

Option 1 – Avoid - Avoid invasive species where permanent works are not affected.

Option 2 - Minor manual - Minor manual treatment of small stands through controlled spraying, pulling, cutting and bagging as appropriate under supervision of specialist

Option 3 – Permanent bund/burial - A permanent bund or burial incorporated into the scheme (e.g. landscaping) with separation of any rhizomes, roots or seeds under supervision and with the invasive species sealed with a root barrier membrane at a minimum depth of 2m prevent further spread. The location will be recorded for inclusion in the project Health and Safety File. The requirements of EA regulatory Position Statement RPS 178 will be followed.

Option 4 – Treated temporary bund - Temporary bund(s) used to bulk store invasive species from multiple stands for less than 12 months prior to long term herbicide treatment on site if required (space permitting), with separation of any rhizomes, roots or seeds under supervision.

Option 5 – Incineration or other innovative mitigation - Controlled burning of stems, rhizome and crown material less than 10 tonnes in a 24-hour period in the open under supervision, with a registered exemption D7 – Burning waste in the open from The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010, notifying the Environmental Health Office of the local authority

beforehand and in accordance with local by-laws to minimise nuisance and pollution. The requirements of EA regulatory Position Statement RPS 178 will be followed. Other innovative mitigation methods may be considered to avoid offsite disposal.

Option 6 – Offsite Disposal Offsite disposal at an appropriately licensed landfill with the invasive species and any infested soils treated as controlled waste.

Note: Invasive or injurious weeds when disposed offsite will not be mixed with other waste. Despite not being classed as hazardous their disposal routes are restricted and mixing with other wastes may lead to spreading the species on third party land and thereby committing an offence. Waste management contractors / waste brokers will be informed of the species type prior to collection to ensure that it is disposed of at a suitably licensed facility.

Task Briefings should be delivered with the location of invasive or injurious species and mitigation measures to manage and prevent spreading.

Monitoring

Visual monitoring and assessment of the works will be carried out in accordance with the management controls. An inspection of any mitigation measures and controls such as barriers, reptile fences will be undertaken and recorded weekly

The SSR will ensure Monitoring requirements specified in any protected species and/or following recommendations from ecology surveys will be adhered to and that licence returns are made as required.

Timescales for carrying out disruptive activities

There are legal restrictions on activities that disturb protected species during varying times of the year. These will be considered when planning ecological survey and mitigation works and the impacts considered within the project programme. Advice should be sought from an ecologist as soon as possible regarding works that may affect protected species so that planning and applications for appropriate licences can be arranged as soon as possible and negative impacts on the project timescale can be minimised or avoided.

For further details see the Ecology Survey and Mitigation Calendar.

Statutory Bodies

The following authorities are responsible for enforcing most the legislation regarding protected sites and species:

England Natural England (NE) and Local Authorities

Wales Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Local Authorities

Scotland Scottish Natural Heritage and Local Authorities

Northern Ireland Northern Ireland Environment Agency and Local Authorities

Licences and permits

Activities affecting certain protected species require licences from the relevant statutory body. Ecology surveys carried out prior to the works will highlight the presence, or likely presence of protected species and outline the recommendations regarding mitigation measures.

Mitigation and Control

Where it is identified that there are designated ecological sites or protected species (including injurious and invasive), the SSR will develop working practices to protect the features. If recommendations are made in ecological surveys, these should be followed, or alternatives sought via the Environmental Manager / Ecologist

Work activities will be programmed about the life cycle of protected species, including nesting birds, to minimise disturbance and to ensure compliance with legislation. See the Ecology Survey and Mitigation Calendar

All appropriate mitigation controls will be included in method statements and briefed to employees and Subcontractors before work commences. Induction training will highlight the wildlife and habitat protection controls in place at the location, and periodic refresher training will be carried out using toolbox talks on wildlife and habitat protection.

Copies and requirements of consents will be available on site and complied with in full. Deviations from consent conditions should be reported as an environmental incident.

Protected sites and species will be fenced off and clearly marked as 'Environmentally Sensitive Area – Restricted Access' (or similar) areas prior to works starting. This is to avoid bringing unwanted attention to the area, e.g. badger sett. These should also be identified on any site plans.

If an ecological watching-brief is required on site, ensure a suitably qualified ecologist is present. Specially licenced ecologists may be required if working near protected species such as badgers, bats, white-clawed crayfish and great crested newts. The advice of ecological specialists and/or consultants will always be followed.

Discovery of unknown Ecology

In the event of a suspected protected species or an invasive or injurious species being discovered the following actions will be taken:

- Stop works in the area, as soon as safe to do so, and cordon off. Restrict access to the area until additional advice is obtained
- Contact the ecologist or EM for advice
- Identify methodology for dealing with the issue
- In the case of protected species and designated sites, the appropriate authority will also be informed after consultation with the ecologist
- Identify, discuss and agree measures required ensuring compliance with legislation, when works can be completed, and what should be included within the method statement. Agreement and discussions will be recorded and kept on file.
- Report any expected findings in line with the incident reporting procedure

Additional Requirements

It is important to note that within the project contract there may be requirements to undertake additional work in terms of managing and monitoring biodiversity. These actions may include the need to provide No Net Loss of Biodiversity or Biodiversity Net Gain with the use of Biodiversity

Calculations. These may be undertaken by the project ecologist or alternatively a project based Environmental representative. Some clients have their own biodiversity calculators and may require these to be used as opposed to any other.

For projects working under BREEAM or CEEQUAL there will also be a gathering of evidence to prove what biodiversity benefits have been achieved. The project Assessor for BREEAM / CEEQUAL should be contacted for further advice on this.

Incident Reporting

If an environmental incident involving protected sites or species occurs, these will be reported as a minimum to the client, statutory body (e.g. Natural England) and on the incident report form on the Environmental Footprint page. For definitions of environmental incidents and close calls see the VINCI guidance document on the intranet.

Further guidance

References & Legislation

- The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- National Parks & Access to the Countryside Act 1949
- Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Protection of Badgers 1992
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000
- Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996
- Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006

9. Environmental Standard for Environmental Nuisance

Purpose of this Standard

The managing director mandates this standard and all associated procedures and guidance for use across the Company. The purpose of this Company Standard is to identify the requirements for the management of Environmental Nuisance.

This standard gives guidance on the actions required to prevent neighbours to our projects being affected by noise, vibration, dust and light from operations on our projects.

Local Authorities have powers to take legal action against the Company and can restrict or stop works that are found to be a statutory nuisance (Environmental Protection Act 1990).

There is no specific definition of nuisance, however it is often described in a court of law as: “A material interference with a person's use or enjoyment of their land or property”.

Mandatory Requirements

The Senior Site Representative (SSR) will act as a point of liaison for local residents and others in the community that could be affected by site activities. The telephone number, preferably a mobile, of the Community Liaison Representative should be communicated locally using for example, letter drops or posters so that a direct contact for neighbours is available.

Noise:

The Code of Practice for addressing construction noise is BS 5228 Part 1 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1: Noise. This identifies the requirements for managing noise on site.

Vibration:

BS 5228 Part 2 Code of practice for noise and vibration on construction and open sites – Part 2: Vibration specifically addresses vibration issues.

Dust:

As a minimum, the site will need to control dust from its site activities. The method of control will depend on the nature of the works. Environmental Guidance Note EGN 032 provides more detail on control measures that can be employed. Examples could include but are not limited to:

- o Extraction for cutting activities;
- o Damping down on particularly dry days;
- o Covering skips and piles of aggregate

Mud on the road:

It is not acceptable for mud or debris from site to soil the public highway and Local Authorities can stop works if this is persistent. EGN 032 addresses various measures that could be employed to prevent mud on the road. Methods include but are not limited to:

- o Washing plant before it leaves site
- o Using ‘rumble strips’ or like remove debris

Lighting:

Ensure all site lighting e.g. task lights and security lights is angled facing towards the site. This is to ensure the light does not spill outside the site boundaries and result in a nuisance to residents.

Site behaviour:

Correct conduct should always be maintained on site e.g. considerate parking, no shouting or offensive language and no loud music.

Investigate if Section 61 Prior Consent is required for the works planned It may be appropriate, or a requirement (e.g. by contract or planning conditions) to obtain Section 61 Prior Consent for works that are likely to cause a nuisance (e.g. noisy works such as piling). Contact the Local Authority well before construction works begin to see if consent is required and if Prior Consent is necessary refer to EGN-032

Environmental Nuisance.

It is important to engage with the Local Authority as early as possible in case a Prior Consent is required and to build a positive relationship with them.

If Prior Consent is not necessary Often Section 61 Prior Consent is not deemed necessary by the Environmental Health Officer (EHO) at the Local Authority. In these circumstances, instead of obtaining a formal consent, you will ask the local council what they would consider to be reasonable. Plan these requirements into your works to reduce the likelihood of being issued with a Section 60 Notice

Agreed working hours will be identified by the Local Authority through planning conditions. Projects will ensure that everyone on site is aware of the agreed working hours. If there is need to undertake activities outside these working hours (e.g. power floating) then the Local Authority will be contacted in writing to request an extension of working hours.

If a section 60 Notice has been served If there has been a breach of agreed conditions or the Local Authority receives repeated justifiable complaints, then a Section 60 Notice could be issued. This notice will usually stipulate specific conditions and sometimes set noise limits. The Section 60 Notice could also lead to the works being stopped until suitable mitigation measures have been implemented.