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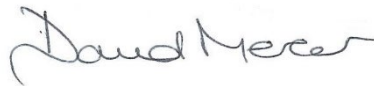
CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN – For the redevelopment of South Shore Holiday Park

For

Tingdene

Project Reference: TDSSHP

Prepared by: David Mercer



Signed:

Date: 17/06/2021

Approved by: David Rollins



Signed:

Date: 17/06/2021

Issue	Revision	Revised by	Approved by	Revised Date
1		DM	DR	27/05/2021
R1	Spelling & Layouts	DM	DR	07/06/2021
R2	Appendix's	DM	DR	17/06/2021

For the avoidance of doubt, the parties confirm that these conditions of engagement shall not and the parties do not intend that these conditions of engagement shall confer on any party any rights to enforce any term of this Agreement pursuant of the Contracts (Rights of third Parties) Act 1999.

The Appointment of Rollins Electrical shall be governed by and construed in all respects in accordance with the laws of England & Wales and each party submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of England & Wales

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Rollins Electrical have been commissioned by Tingdene (the 'Client') to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). The CEMP has been developed to provide the management framework needed for planning and implementing construction activities in accordance with environmental commitments detailed in the Environmental Statements for the development and legislator requirements in order to manage environmental, social and economic goals for this development. The principle aim of the CEMP is to provide a plan which is intended to reduce any adverse impacts from construction on local sensitive receptors.

This document is a live document and should be reviewed regularly at predetermined intervals by the Principal Contractor and data added as appropriate. The measures identified in this CEMP should be considered mandatory and common practice on site. In preparation of this CEMP reference has been made to Rollins Electrical existing Environmental Policies and site procedures.

The Client has provided their Environmental Procedures and proposed CEMP site layout drawing (PDF: 0173/CL-01 "CEMP Plan As Proposed") for the land off: South Shore Park, Kingsgate, Wilsthorpe, Bridlington, YO15 3QN

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 The purpose of this CEMP is to:

- Ensure compliance with current legislation.
- Effectively minimize any potential adverse environmental effects during construction including how site-specific method statements will be developed to avoid, minimize and mitigate construction effects on the environment.
- Translate committed mitigation, set out in planning documents, into site procedure.

1.3 Structure

1.3.1 This CEMP has been prepared after the planning and design phase has been largely completed. This CEMP addresses measures required to mitigate any residual effects following completion of the design phase as far as reasonably practicable. The following chapters outline the following:

- Section 2 provides a summary of the works and principal components.
- Section 3 sets out the Environmental Management Framework.
- Section 4 sets out the legal and other requirements.
- Section 5 sets operational control requirements.
- Section 6 provides an outline pollution control and contingency plan.
- Section 7 details close out and handover requirements.

2 SCOPE OF WORKS

2.1 Location

The site is located next to Wilsthorpe Cliff and is centered at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) 54.0648N, 0.207202W, & 7m TA1743064693 The site has an overall area of approximately 1.31 hectares, with the site location shown on Broom Lynne Planning design landscape document Page 2.

The site is roughly rectangular in shape and comprises of a number of differing uses, Carpark, Clubhouse, Boat storage & Outbuildings. The site is level from the south to the north, at a similar level to the surrounding land. Access to the site is currently from Pioneer Rd , then on to First Ave, which is a Private Rd within the Tingdene site

2.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises of a Number 28 holiday chalets with 14 no x (twin units) replacing the existing commercial leisure buildings, on the eastern part of the South shore Chalet Park site.

Minor demolition is required and there are no protected ecological or heritage sites on or within close proximity to the site. However, the site is located within close proximity to sensitive environmental receptors:

- Local housing, within 50m of the northern and western boundaries
- The Beach Area to the East
- Boat Storage to the Southern boundaries

2.2.4 The main construction activities are:

- Clearance of the existing ground(Tarmac/Grass Areas
- Site establishment including temporary access off Pioneer Rd , then on to First Ave, which is a Private Rd within the Tingdene site;
- Demolition of the existing buildings in sequenced removal linked to the Bat Report
- Infrastructure construction including site drainage and highway construction;
- Excavation for Chalet Pads;
- Installation of Mains Water & Electrical Services & Sewerage;
- Landscaping and planting

2.3 Construction Programme

2.3.1 The Construction Programme is yet to be determined.

2.4 Equipment and Plant

The Contractor will identify, including type, size and expected number plant used for the scheme. It is likely to comprise conventional earthworks and construction plant including wheeled and tracked excavators, dumpers, telehandlers and rollers.

2.5 Planning Consent

The project is to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the consent for development granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 against application No: **20/03551/PLF** with due consideration for the associated conditions set out in the Notice of Decision.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Environmental Policy

The Project will be carried out in accordance with the following:

- Rollins Group Environmental Procedures

3.2 Objectives and Targets

Environmental objectives for the construction phase have been developed with reference to legal compliance and with due consideration for environmental good practice and include;

- Zero pollution incidents
- Minimize waste to landfill.
- Minimize disruption to residents.
- Protect and enhance biodiversity.

Procedures for monitoring construction processes against the project environmental objectives will be proposed by the Contractor and agreed with the Client.

3.3 Structure and Responsibilities

The client will nominate a member of the project team who will act as Construction Environmental Manager for the project. This is usually fulfilled by the site manager. The following table highlights the key roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the Construction Phase of the project.

Table 4-1: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Construction Manager	Responsible for the management of the construction phase of the project. Has overall responsibility for the environmental performance of the project.
The Site Manager	Responsible for implementing the Site Waste Management Plan during the construction phase to ensure that waste is disposed of legally, economically, and safely.

Role	Responsibilities
The Site Manager	Compliance with environmental legislation, consents, objectives, targets and other environmental commitments, including those arising from the Environmental Statements for the site.
The Site Manager	Carry out regular inspections and audits of sensitive operations on site to ensure compliance with CEMP.
Site Staff	To receive general environmental awareness training, and undertake work in accordance with Site Briefings and toolbox talks. Trained personnel to manage particular tasks such as refuelling plant and equipment, managing the stores, water quality monitoring and supervising the segregation and collection of the waste.
The Site Manager	To ensure the Sub-Contractors comply with the relevant legal requirements, commitments and targets agreed for the scheme.
Designer	To provide information relevant to construction that may assist the Site Manager to manage environmental aspects of the scheme.
Community Liaison Officer	Communications with the public and interested parties, outreach and education where appropriate.

3.4 Training Awareness and Competence

Site staff shall be competent to perform tasks that have the potential to cause a significant environmental impact. Competence is defined in terms of appropriate education, training and experience.

4.4.2 Environmental awareness and training shall be achieved by:

- Site induction, including relevant environmental issues;
- Environmental posters and site notices;
- Environmental news flashes;
- Method statement and risk assessment briefings;
- Toolbox talks, including instruction on incident response procedures; and
- Key project specific environmental issues briefings.

All managers and supervisors will be briefed on the CEMP.

Method Statements will be prepared for specific activities prior to the works commencing and will include environmental protection and mitigation measures and emergency preparedness appropriate to the activity covered. The Construction Environment Manager will review key Method Statements prior to their issue.

Method Statement briefings will be given before personnel carry out key activities for the first time.

3.5 Communication

The CEMP will be issued to all members of the project team, including subcontractors, to ensure environmental objectives are effectively communicated. Key activities and environmentally sensitive operations will also be briefed to staff and contractors. Project, Client and company environmental policies, where available should be displayed on site.

The Contractor will define procedures for internal and external communication. The Client may require that any communication with external parties such as environmental regulators or the public is undertaken through a nominated Client representative.

A copy of the current CEMP shall be retained in the Site Managers office at all times.

During construction regular progress meetings will include agenda items pertinent to the monitoring and maintenance of the CEMP, which should include:

- Training undertaken
- Progress reports
- Inspections, audits and non-conformance
- Complaints received
- Visits by external bodies and the outcome or feedback received
- Objective/target achievement, including reporting on environmental performance.

External communication with the community or statutory authorities will be overseen by the Client Project Manager.

3.6 Complaints, Compliments and Enquires

A community liaison officer will be available on site, possibly a role assigned to the sitemanager, and/or a telephone number will be published for use by members of the public wishing to complain, provide other feedback or make enquiries.

All complaints or information requests will be reported to the Construction Manager and will be logged promptly.

Careful monitoring of complaints received, including recording details of the location of the affected party, time of disturbance or incident and nature of incident can assist with managing the works to reduce the likelihood of further incidents and/or complaints.

3.7 Compliance Monitoring and Records

Environmental monitoring will be undertaken in order to provide information to be taken into account during construction and to feedback into the CEMP and method statements and to evaluate the environmental effects of the construction process.

All documentation relating to the Environmental Management Plan and associated procedures including records retained there will be available on site.

Records relating to the environmental monitoring, waste management etc, shall be stored in accordance with the Health Safety and Environmental Management System and relevant legal requirements. All records must be readily identifiable, retrievable and protected against damage, deterioration or loss. Records shall be retained for the period specified by and destroyed in accordance with the requirements of the Rollins Electrical Health Safety and Environmental Management System.

All registers, records and documentation will be accurate, legible, comprehensive and up to date.

Monitoring results will be compared with the objectives, consents and other commitments to monitor compliance with the CEMP.

3.8 Environmental Inspections, Audits and Registers

In addition to routine monitoring, a schedule of regular inspections, audits and reporting will be produced. These inspections will provide a record of site conditions and activities and provide a mechanism for monitoring the effectiveness of the CEMP.

Copies of the inspections and audits shall be retained in the site office and should be updated regularly and used in day to day operations at the site.

Results of the inspections and audits shall be included in progress meetings.

3.9 Non-conformance and Corrective/Preventative Action

A non-conformance report will be raised to record any environmental incident and work that has not been carried out in accordance with the CEMP or Method Statement.

A corrective action report will be raised where deficiency is identified as a result of monitoring, inspection, surveillance and valid complaints.

The Site Manager shall be responsible for ensuring corrective action is carried out in a timely and appropriate manner and reporting the completion of such action to the Construction Manager through a Corrective Action Close Out report, including updating site records accordingly.

3.10 Management Review

Results of monitoring will be reviewed on an ongoing basis at progress meetings to ensure continual improvement in accordance with the BS EN ISO 14001 model.

A review of the CEMP will be carried out at each project phase and where changes occur that affect the scope of the works to ensure its continuing relevance and accuracy.

4 OPERATIONAL CONTROL PROCEDURES

4.1 Site Establishment

Facilities will be established to minimize the risk to the environment. These will include;

- Temporary protective fencing will be erected to delineate the site boundary and deter intruders.
- Temporary offices, welfare facilities, car parking and secure storage for plant and materials will be established as shown on Rollins Electrical Drawing PDF: 0173/CI-01 Site Layout as proposed”.
- Fuel and oil will be stored in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Refueling will only be undertaken in a designated area, designed to contain run-off and by trained personnel. Emergency spill kits are to be readily available. Additional spare kits must be kept on site at all times.
- Materials storage areas will be set up and managed.
- Waste segregation areas will be established utilizing containers of appropriate design to ensure that no waste or leachate can escape.
- If no sewer connection is available sewerage effluent from the site offices and welfare facilities will be removed from site by vacuum tanker.

4.2 Security

The site boundary will be fenced as necessary for security.

The site compound will be established by security fencing to prevent intruders and secure plant and materials.

All plant and storage containers will be secured as soon as practicable after use has ended. Fuel storage tanks will not be left unsecured at any time when not in use.

All fencing will be established prior to delivery of any plant and materials which are to be stored on site and will be sufficiently durable to be in place and intact for the duration of the project. The site manager shall make regular inspections of the fencing and security measures to ensure they are not compromised by vandalism or inclement weather conditions.

The method for delivery / removal of plant and materials shall be clearly defined, including identification of access routes for delivery and personnel.

4.3 Fuel Storage

Fuel will be stored in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 and they will be handled in such a way that the risk of pollution is minimized.

Fuel will be stored in appropriate vessels, with portable vessels not exceeding 10 litres being permitted on site. Portable vessels will be stored on drip trays. All drums will be maintained in good condition and labelled with their contents.

Fuel will be stored in proprietary tanks with integral bunding with a capacity of no less than 110% of the capacity of the tank and will comply with Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001.

Fuel storage tanks will not be located within 10m of a watercourse, highway gully or open excavation.

Fuel storage is remote from the main development area and therefore from any proposed foundation or other proposed excavations.

Fuel storage vessels can be vulnerable to vandalism which can result in significant potential risk of pollution to ground and groundwater. Fuel storage at the site will therefore be provided with security measures as follows:

- fitting lockable valves and trigger guns on pipework from storage containers;
- all fuel storage will be locked when not in use;
- installing anti-siphon valves in pipework between containers and pumps;
- installing armoured hoses;
- storing tanks drums and mobile bowsers in a locked container or compound when not in use;
- considering lighting, alarm or CCTV systems for the site or compound;
- lockable fencing around the site.

4.4 Refueling

The risk of spilling fuel is at its greatest during refueling of plant. To minimise this risk:-

- refuel mobile plant in a designated area, on an impermeable base away from drains or watercourses
- supervise all refueling and bulk deliveries
- check the available capacity in the tank before refueling
- don't jam open a delivery valve

- check hoses and valves regularly for signs of wear
- turn off valves after refuelling and lock them when not in use
- position drip trays under pumps to catch minor spills
- keep a spill kit with sand, earth or commercial products for containment of spillages
- provide incident response training to your staff and contractors

Refueling will be undertaken over drip trays using plant nappies beneath filling points.

Spill kits will be provided close to fuel and oil storage areas and operatives will be trained in their use, including responsible disposal.

4.5 Plant Repair and Maintenance

Where possible all maintenance and repairs will be carried out within the designated compounds area, and not within 10m of a watercourse, open excavation or highway gully.

Plant nappies or drip trays are to be used beneath plant being repaired without exception, whether works are being carried out within the compound or on the main site (if unavoidable) to contain and oil leaks.

Plant repairs and maintenance are only to be undertaken by trained competent personnel who have received site induction including briefings regarding environmental issues.

Spill kits will be available during all plant repairs or maintenance and operatives will be trained in their use, including responsible disposal.

Any plant considered to be a pollution risk shall either be repaired immediately or removed from site.

4.6 Oily Waste Disposal

Used plant nappies, empty containers (oil, hydraulic fluid etc.) are to be placed in the designated receptacle for appropriate off-site disposal in line with the site waste management plan and in compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and duty of care regulations.

4.7 Housekeeping

A good housekeeping policy will be adopted across the site, including;

- No fires on site
- Considerate behavior of all site staff, including on the highways
- Maintenance of staff welfare facilities
- Removal of food waste and other rubbish at frequent intervals
- Maintenance of road cleanliness on and around site.

4.8 Water Quality and Drainage

Good construction management practices will be adopted at all times to reduce the risks of accidental discharge of pollutants to streams, rivers, ponds and groundwater.

The site is underlain by chalk deposits which are designated as a Principal Aquifer by the Environment Agency. The site is located within Zone 1 of a Source Protection Zone. The chalk is overlain by thicknesses of cohesive superficial deposits ranging from 0.90m in the east of the site to 3.70m in the north which may offer some protection from pollutants. The site is considered to be in a low to moderately sensitive area with respect to groundwater protection.

The proposed foundation solution for the development is for pad foundations

A pollution control and contingency plan has been developed for the site by the Client and is included within the Environmental Procedures (Section 3 and 4) for the site presented in Appendix A.

Poor Management of silt and silty water is a major cause of serious pollution incidents from construction sites. To prevent water becoming contaminated with silt, Rollins Group wherever possible will use methods of work that reduce or eliminate producing silty water by following the following procedures:

- Identify where activities are likely to produce silt, e.g. earthworks, excavations etc.
- Identify how silty water may migrate across the site via drainage, watercourses, ground surface topography etc.

Where water is generated by site construction activities, this will be treated prior

to discharge by the following means;

- Settlement lagoons;
- Settlement tanks;
- Silt traps;
- Silt fences.

Drainage during construction will use the permanent drainage system where possible. Water usage shall be minimised where possible during construction.

The works shall comply with the Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater.Environment Agency, 1998.

4.9 Nature Conservation

Ecological surveys have been undertaken to establish whether protected species use the habitats found at the site; The surveys concluded that the proposed development was not likely to adversely impact any protected species. Specific measures are required, however, to minimise adverse impacts on wildlife. (See report for Bats survey and Biodiversity from Wold Ecological Ltd)

Site clearance will be carried out, outside of the bird nesting season (i.e. clearance should be carried out between September and February inclusive) or be carefully checked by an ecologist to confirm no active nests are present prior to any removal during summer months. Active nests found during the watching brief will not be disturbed until the young have fledged.

Rollins Group will be fully compliant with the findings of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Oct 2020) & the Wold Ecological Ltd report (Bat Survey)

Section 7.2 of Wold Ecology Bat Report sets out the Method Statement for the undertaking of demolition works. (Appendix D). The Method Statement will be the subject of a pre-commencement Tool Box talk for those involved in the demolition of the buildings and the Buildings will be the subject of an Ecological Check for bats by Wold Ecology prior to the commencement of any demolition works.

4.10 Contaminated Land

Rollins Electrical are not aware of any contaminated land within the proposed development area, but should contaminated land be found during the construction Phase of the project, this will be notified to the Local planning Authority and works stopped with immediate effect. The appropriate investigation and risk assessment will be undertaken where remediation is required, a remediation scheme will be prepared by competent persons and submitted to the local planning authority for approval.

The works shall be undertaken in accordance with The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015, as amended and all other relevant legislation to prevent pollution and protect the environment.

5 POLLUTION CONTROL AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

5.1 General

Rollins Electrical has prepared a Pollution Prevention and Control Plan, which is included in the Environmental Procedures for South Shore Holiday Park (Appendix A) which details measures to be taken to prevent pollution to the ground and aquifer and the actions to be taken in the event of an environmental incident or emergency.

An environmental incident is defined as any event, activity or condition that causes, or has the potential to cause harm to people, or damage property, or the environment. Pollution is defined as any harmful impact on the atmospheric, aquatic or land environment caused by release of hazardous or nuisance-causing substances or excessive noise and vibration.

All environmental incidents will be assessed in relation to the potential to cause Environmental Damage in accordance with the Environmental Damage Regulations 2015.

5.2 Pollution Prevention

The site is underlain by a Principal Aquifer and the area in which the site is located is designated as Zone 1 of a source protection zone. Potential pollutants from the work include:

- Oils and fuel
- Waste materials
- Effluent/ waste water from site accommodation
- Suspended solids in water

Oils and fuel will be stored and used on site in accordance with Section 3 of the CEMP. Environmentally considerate products will be selected in preference to traditional products where available.

Measures identified by the Environment Agency Pollution Prevention guidelines will be followed to control site run off and prevent contamination.

Measures to identify and manage suspended solids within water generated by site activities as described in Rollins Electrical Environmental Procedures, see Appendix A.

Mud on vehicles will be controlled at entry and exits to the site where necessary. Wheel washing facilities will be provided.

Tools and plant to be washed out and cleaned in designated areas within the site compound where runoff can be isolated for treatment before discharge under appropriate consent.

Debris and other material will be prevented from entering surface water receptors, with all open grille drains being covered and monitored for build up of silts/debris.

Concrete wash out shall be carried out in a designated area, consisting of a small skip lined with impermeable membrane or similar arrangement.

Earth stockpiles will be seeded as soon as possible, covered with geotextile mats or surrounded by a bund.

The fuel storage bund shall be placed on a designated area of the compound. In addition, the compound construction beneath the bund shall be constructed to capture any potential leaks or spills. As a minimum the area beneath the fuel storage shall comprise compacted clean aggregate placed on impermeable membrane lapped up to ground level on all sides to prevent

migration of contaminated water should a leak occur. The area beneath the fuel storage shall be provided with means to remove any water which becomes trapped following rainfall or contaminated water if required.

5.3 Notification Procedure

The procedure for reporting spillages or pollution incidents is presented below.

All incidents will be reported to the Site Manager immediately upon discovery and emergency procedures be implemented to prevent the incident escalating.

The Site Manager will determine whether the incident has the potential to become or there is an imminent threat of “Environmental Damage” under the Environmental Damage Regulations 2015. In this case, the most sensitive receptor is considered to be the chalk Aquifer. As such Environmental Damage is defined as “*any damage to a body of groundwater such that its conductivity, level or concentration of pollutants changes sufficiently to lower its status...., whether or not the body of groundwater is in fact reclassified as being of lower status*”. Environmental Damage also applies to protected species or natural habitat, or a site of special scientific interest, surface water, marine waters and land. All incidents will be assessed in relation to these receptors in addition to Groundwater.

If the Site Manager considers that the incident may fall within the definition under the Environmental Damage Regulations 2015, the advice of and Environmental Consultant shall be sought as soon as practicable after discovery of the incident. The Environmental Consultant shall then assess the severity of the incident and advise on notification procedures as necessary.

The Site Manager shall record the following details regarding incidents as a minimum, along with any other pertinent information which may be required by the relevant authority:

- The date and time the threat of damage or damage was discovered or suspected;
- A grid reference or description for the location of the activity responsible for the imminent threat or damage and, if a different location, where the imminent threat or damage is or is likely to arise;
- A description of the activity giving rise to the imminent threat or

damage (e.g. petrol station); The type of damage there may be, or may be an imminent threat of;

- Description of the circumstances giving rise to the imminent threat or damage further details of the potential impact or damage, e.g. substances potentially released, habitats and species affected;
- An indication of the scale of the potential impact or damage; • Any useful supporting information (e.g. sketch maps, photographs);
- Health and safety considerations.

If the incident is considered to represent an imminent threat of or suspect an imminent threat of environmental damage, the incident shall be reported to the relevant authority as detailed in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Table Summarising the Correct Notification Procedure

Type of Damage	Area of Damage	Authority for Notification
Damage to surface water or groundwater	All surface water groundwater	Environment Agency 0800 807060 Yorkshire Water 0345 1 24 24 24
Damage to protected species or natural habitat	On Land In water	Natural England 03000 603900 Environment Agency 0800807060
Damage to Land	All land	Local Authority 01482 396301 01482 393939 (Out of hours)

6.3.7 All incidents will be recorded in project progress reports.

5.4 Remedial Measures

All environmental incidents shall be remedied in accordance with the requirements of the relevant environmental legislation and under the supervision of a suitably qualified competent Environmental Consultant. Any such works will be validated, recorded and reported to the relevant authority as required by environmental legislation and with due regard for the specific incident.

Any remedial works will be undertaken following consultation and agreement with the relevant authority.

If any incidents occur, the Pollution Prevention and Control Plan and the CEMP shall be reviewed and amended as necessary in light of the findings of a review of the causes of the incident.

6 LIMITATIONS OF USE

Interpretation and recommendations should not be assumed valid for adjacent areas of land, or for alternate land uses. Where the proposed site usage changes, the findings of this report should be re-assessed to accommodate the change in proposed end-use.

The limitations of liability of Rollins Electrical for the contents of this document have been agreed with the Client, as set out in the terms and conditions of offer and related contract documentation.

APPENDIX A:

Rollins Electrical Environmental Procedures South Shore Holiday Park

Scope

This Environmental Management Plan has been adopted to continue Rollins Electrical director commitment to the environment and at the same time provide the necessary controls to ensure compliance with environmental legislation.

The Environmental Procedures encompassed by this Management Plan will pro-actively cover all aspects and environmental impact of the company's activities, and will deliver a comprehensive, workable and auditable Management System for environmental protection throughout.

Responsibilities

David Rollins Trading as Rollins Electrical (Proprietor) is the person having particular accountability for this policy, and, through his line management, is responsible for its implementation.

The company Construction Director & Safety Managers, in conjunction with Site Management and Supervision, will monitor and audit compliance with the Environmental Procedures set out within this plan.

Procedures

1. Environmental Assessment

An assessment of our environmental impact must be carried out.

2. Environmental Communication and Training.

Ensuring requirements are communicated to all and active support is encouraged.

3. Emergency Planning

Ensuring a comprehensive, workable and up to date emergency action plan is in place.

4. Pollution Prevention and control

Ensuring the active and effective control of all sources of pollution.

5. Waste Management

Ensuring the segregation of waste materials and duty of care compliance and recycling.

6. Site Impact

Ensuring a general state of cleanliness, orderliness and tidiness of work environment.

7. Compliance Monitoring and Records.

Ensures records are kept in compliance with this system and statutory requirements.

Review

To maintain a progressive Environmental Management System, the results of audits and changes in legislation will be used to aid reviews and trigger modifications to the system.

1. Environmental Assessment

Objective

To ensure Company operations and associated activities comply with current legislation and that the environmental impact of our operations will be minimised by preserving, protecting and improving the environment, and by the prevention of pollution.

Scope

All company operations and activities including associated documentation.

Method

Initial assessment of company operating parameters is carried out by the Construction Director to establish the aspects and associated impacts that are foreseen to require addressing taking into account current legislation as detailed in the company legal register.

Procedures to control potential impact are then implemented to be adopted when carrying out any operations where significant risk identified.

Prior to works commencing on site an Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out by the project team in conjunction with the Safety Managers to identify possible aspects that operations could impact upon with control measures required to remove the impact documented.

Each aspect and impact is then evaluated against severity & likelihood of impact using Environmental Impact Assessment. The scoring mechanism to be used is as follows:

Environmental Risk matrix

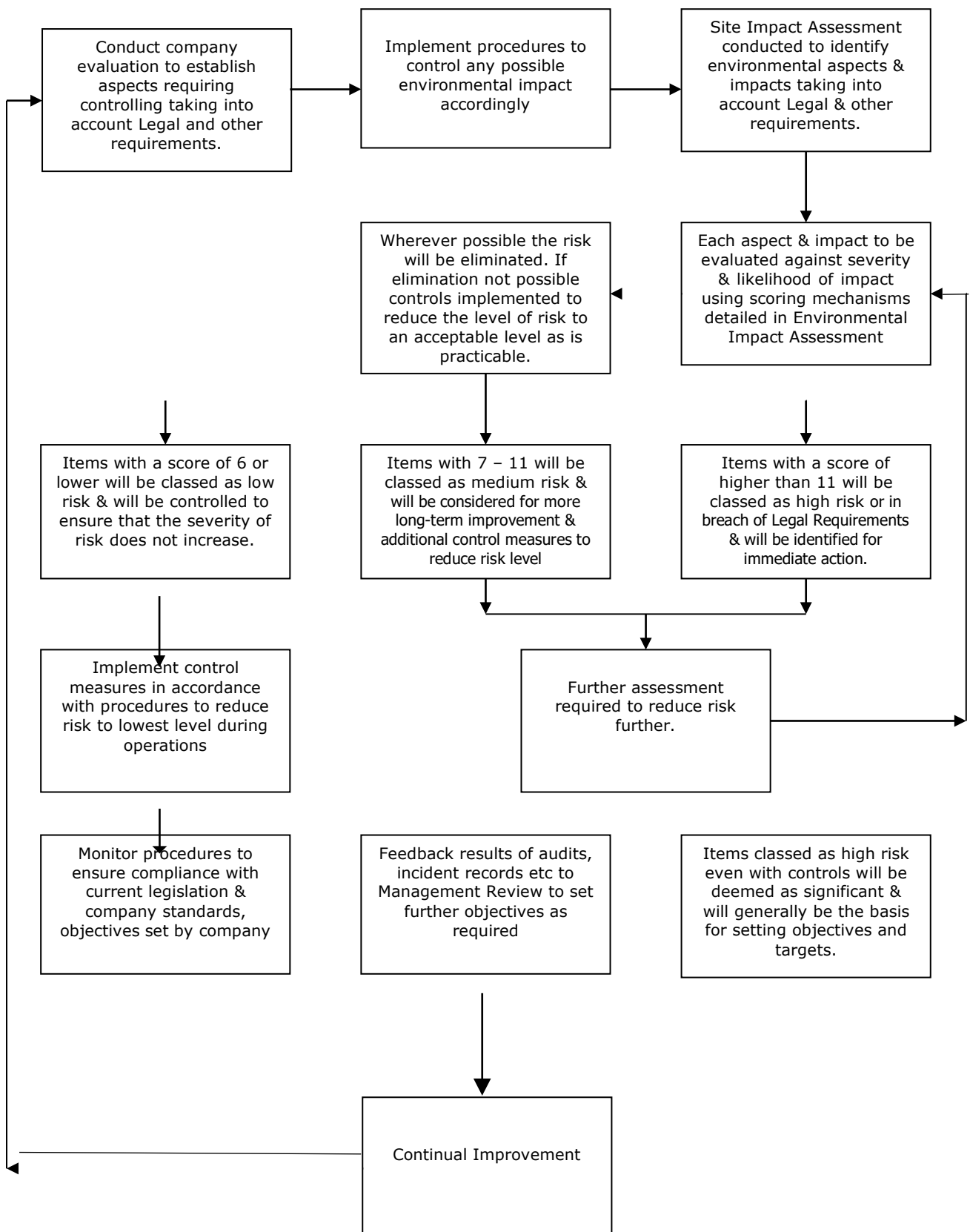
Likelihood	Likely (5)	Probable (4)	Possible (3)	Unlikely (2)	Very Unlikely (1)	Key:	Severity x Likelihood = Risk Rating
Catastrophic Impact (4)	20	16	12	8	4	Colour coding:	
Major but not lasting (3)	15	12	9	6	3		High Risk
Minor impact (2)	10	8	6	4	2		Medium Risk
No impact (1)	5	4	3	2	1		Low Risk

Wherever possible the risk will be eliminated, however if elimination is not possible controls will be implemented to reduce the level of risk to an acceptable level as is practicable.

The procedures implemented will then be monitored to ensure compliance with current legislation & company standards with any issues raised documented on non-conformance reports.

Feedback of the results of monitoring (audits, environmental incident records etc) will then be brought to the Management Review for assessment and to set further objectives and review procedures as required.

Process



2. Communication and training

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure active support for the Environmental Management System throughout the workforce, to be administered by effective communication and training.

Scope

Communication and training will be delivered through:

- Induction training.
- Toolbox talks.
- Site notice boards.
- Environmental news flashes.

Induction training

General and site specific environmental training will be given to all employees and subcontractors, on attending site. This information is contained within induction, which is tailored to meet the requirements of each individual site.

Toolbox talks

Our continuous programme of toolbox talks will address, and provide information and training on current site environmental issues.

Site notice boards

Environmental policy, procedures and information will be prominently displayed to ensure that all employees are up to date with site rules and instructions.

Environmental news flashes

Environmental news flashes are circulated to all sites, in order to highlight a particular aspect of environmental concern, which may stem from lessons learnt on other sites. This then allows for contingency plans to be drawn up pro-actively, and implemented throughout the company.

3. Emergency planning

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to detail the actions to be taken in emergency situations. This procedure also details the responsibilities and actions to be taken in controlling spillage.

Scope

The scope of this procedure includes:

- Actions to be taken in the event of fire.
- Actions to be taken in the event of spillage or leakage of materials.
- Actions to be taken in emergency situations.
- Emergency drill practices.
- Emergency equipment and data required in the event of emergency.

Responsibility

The person in control of the site has the overall responsibility for ensuring emergency procedures are practiced and adhered to and that adequate information is available.

Fire procedure

On discovering a fire:

- a) Ensure all personnel in the local vicinity are aware of the situation.
- b) Raise the alarm in accordance with local site procedure, provide as much information as possible with regard to substances, which are or could become involved.
- c) Only attempt to fight the fire if you are trained, competent and it is safe to do so.
- d) DO NOT TAKE PERSONAL RISKS.
- e) Should the evacuation alarm be sounded report to the designated muster point for a roll call.

Spillage control

On discovering a spillage or leakage:

- a) Identify if possible the nature of the substance.
- b) If spillage material is hazardous ensure other parties are aware and removed to a safe distance. If in doubt treat the substance as hazardous.
- c) If necessary raise the alarm in accordance with local site procedure.
- d) Attempt to contain the spillage/ leakage if safe to do so.
- e) Make every attempt to prevent the spillage/ leakage entering watercourses.
- f) Clear up spillage/ leakage with suitable materials and dispose of in accordance with COSHH data / local site procedures in order to prevent environmental contamination.
- g) Should the evacuation alarm be sounded report to the designated point for roll call.

Action to be taken in emergency situations

- a) In the event of an emergency situation a designated person must take control to ensure the safety of all personnel, and the following actions take place.
- b) If safe to do so attempt to minimise the hazard and control the situation.
- c) Ensure site emergency alarms are activated and relevant authorities have been informed (if required).
- d) If local or site evacuation is required all personnel to attend pre-arranged muster points for a roll call to take place.

Emergency drill practices

In order that any major practice drill can be carried out:

- a) Attendance records of all personnel on site must be available.
- b) All personnel on site must be made aware of emergency procedures, the location of muster points, the alarm system and actions to be taken in the event of an emergency.
- c) A suitable means of raising the alarm must be in place.
- d) A competent person appointed to take control in the event of an emergency situation.

Emergency drill practices should take place periodically and be assessed by competent observers who will record the outcomes of such drills and implement any necessary improvements required to ensure that an emergency procedures can be safely and effectively carried out.

Emergency equipment and data

- a) The data which could be required in an emergency situation would include:-
 - A comprehensive, up to date attendance record.
 - COSHH records for substances that have, or may become involved in the incident.
 - Detailed site plans of how and where, and in what quantity substances are stored.
 - Emergency telephone contact numbers.
 - Drainage plans.
- b) Equipment could include:-
 - Fire fighting equipment, spillage control media, emergency bunding material, specialised PPE, emergency deluge showers, breathing apparatus.
 - This will be site or area specific and be appropriate to the hazard.

4. Pollution prevention and control

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to pro-actively and effectively prevent and control all potential sources of pollution or nuisance created by work activities in accordance with our Legal and Duty of Care responsibilities.

Scope

The scope of this procedure covers the prevention and control of:

- Discharges to water.
- Ground contamination.
- Releases to atmosphere.
- Noise.

In order to minimise environmental impact, from work activities, pro-active, detailed planning of scope of work, substances and procedures will be carried out, and effective controls implemented.

Discharges to water

- a) Identify substances and possible environmental impact that may ensue any unplanned release. Where possible substitute substance and ensure correct handling, storage, use and disposal, in accordance with Manufacturers Safety Data Sheet. (MSDS).
- b) No substances shall be directly discharged into watercourses, including drains.
- c) Poor Management of silt and silty water is a major cause of serious pollution incidents from construction sites. To prevent water becoming contaminated with silt, Beal Developments, wherever possible will use methods of work that reduce or eliminate producing silty water by following the following procedures:
 - Identify where our activities are likely to produce silt, eg earthworks, excavations etc.
 - Identify how silty water could travel on our sites, (pollution pathways) consider: Drains , watercourses, lie of the land, how water will flow off the site.
- d) Where we have identified that silty water will be generated by our construction activities, we will implement a suitable means dependent upon the impact assessment and size of the site to treat the water before discharge; examples include:
 - Lagoons
 - Settlement Tanks
 - Silt Traps
 - Grassy areas that slow water and allow solids to settle.
 - Sustainable Drainage Systems.

Ground contamination.

- a) Ground contamination by substances must be prevented by using bunded storage, drip trays under static plant and ensuring all mobile plant is regularly inspected for leaks. Contaminated land may need to be excavated in order to prevent washing of substances into ground water system. Contaminated spoil must be disposed of in accordance with local waste regulations.
- b) Drip trays need to be emptied regularly into a suitable receptacle so that correct disposal of contents can be controlled.
- c) Suitable materials for spillage control must be utilised. Such materials must then be disposed of in accordance with local waste regulations.

Releases to atmosphere.

- a) There will be no incineration of any waste material on any site.
- b) Minimising the frequency and duration of vehicle movements will reduce vehicle emissions. All vehicles and plant, will be well maintained and turned off when not in use.
- c) Work activities where dust could be produced need to be eliminated or controlled. Methods include vacuuming instead of sweeping, placing waste dust in sealed containers, dust suppression ie. damping down.

Noise.

Noise is created in most processes and therefore must be controlled and reduced to the lowest practicable level in order to comply with British Standard regulations. To ascertain this, causes, and levels of the noise have to be identified, usually by noise and risk assessment. Once determined alternative processes and/or control measures need to be implemented. If substitution of a process not possible, use:

- a) Plant fitted with silencers and vibration dampers.
- b) Sound proof screens/ barriers around noisy work.
- c) Control working hours.
- d) Monitor, re-assess and improve where possible.
- e) Site Operational Working hours to be 7am to 5:30pm, with all planned deliveries/collections would be from 9am – 4pm. Tasks that create excess noise above 85dB will be carried out between 9am-4pm.
- f) All works assessed as excessive Noise tasks will have regular dB checks undertaken to monitor noise levels.

5. Waste management

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to detail the responsibilities for, and methods by which the disposal of waste produced is accomplished.

Scope

The scope of this procedure extends to all known and identified waste products produced and covers:

- Reduction of waste.
- Energy conservation.
- The segregation of re-usable and recyclable materials.
- Compliance with duty of care, including the maintenance of the necessary records.

Responsibility

It will be the Site Managers responsibility to ensure that the following controls are implemented.

Reduction of waste

All waste will be kept to a minimum by pre-planning and recycling.

Energy conservation

All electrical equipment will be switched off when not in use. All plant and equipment will be turned off when not in use. Heat conservation within buildings will be monitored and optimum savings achieved.

Segregation of waste

An assessment of waste materials will be carried out in order to identify all re-usable or recyclable waste. This will then be segregated accordingly. Separate storage for paper, cardboard, wood, metal and waste oils for recycling should be utilised. All such waste will be re-used on site where possible, or sent for recycling via a licensed waste contractor.

Licensed waste contractor will transfer only materials that are suitable for landfill to a licensed landfill site.

All contaminated waste, chemical waste and sewage will be disposed of as special waste via a licensed waste contractor.

Duty of care & records

The Site Waste Management Plan Regulations require that waste is considered prior to construction commencing this will then include planning measures to reduce, re-cycle and record waste. Only selected licensed waste contractors will be appointed to remove any waste products from site to licensed tips. All such contractors will be audited to ensure compliance with duty of care requirements. All such transfers shall be fully documented with waste transfer slips. These slips shall be kept on file for inspection, and record of transfer of duty of care to the license holder.

6. Site Impact

Purpose

To ensure a general state of cleanliness, orderliness and tidiness of the work place, and to prevent any adverse effects or conflicts with the existing environment.

Scope

- Site access and traffic routes.
- Maintenance of facilities.
- Removal of rubbish from work areas and storage of waste materials.

Responsibilities

The Site Manager, through his line management will be responsible for ensuring the above are adequately controlled.

Site access and traffic routes

All access ways and traffic routes shall be directed such that impact on the existing environment is minimised. This can be achieved by ensuring suitable routes and times for site deliveries are planned in advance. By staggering shift schedules to ensure that a sudden influx of traffic does not cause unnecessary adverse impact, making sure that nuisance to local communities is reduced to a minimum.

No access way or traffic route shall conflict with any area of Nature Conservation or Site of Special Scientific Interest. Such sites shall remain undisturbed.

Maintenance of facilities

All site facilities as far as possible shall be situated and maintained so as not to clash with the existing environment and planning consent.

Any temporary buildings or cabins shall be configured in such a manner so as to have minimum impact within their surroundings. All site facilities shall be kept in a manner that does not give rise to vermin infestation. Security measures will be taken in order to maintain the integrity of stored substances and waste from vandalism.

Removal of rubbish from work areas and storage of waste materials

All waste will be removed from work areas daily and placed into segregated waste storage pending removal by licensed waste contractor.

All waste storage will be suitable for task and will prevent any contamination leaching into water courses, drains or land.

Storage areas will be maintained in a tidy condition and wastes removed at regular intervals so as to prevent a build up.

7. Compliance monitoring and records

Purpose

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure comprehensive, up to date and readily retrievable records are available. This will give auditable proof of monitoring activities and compliance with statutory requirements and with the Environmental Management Plan.

Scope

The scope of this procedure is to ensure adequate site documentation is:

- Available on site.
- Retrievable
- Credible.

Availability on site

Access to all documentation relating to the Environmental Management Plan and associated procedures including records contained therein, must be available on site.

Retrievability

The storage of all environmental documentation must be Systematic, and be within the scope of the Health Safety & Environmental Management System.

Credibility

All registers, records and documentation must be accurate, legible, comprehensive and up to date.



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Notes:

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Legend:

Area of Works

Total Area 1.31 Hectares

Rev.	Description.	Date.
1	Original	27/05/2021

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Client: Tingdene

Project: South Shore Chalet Park

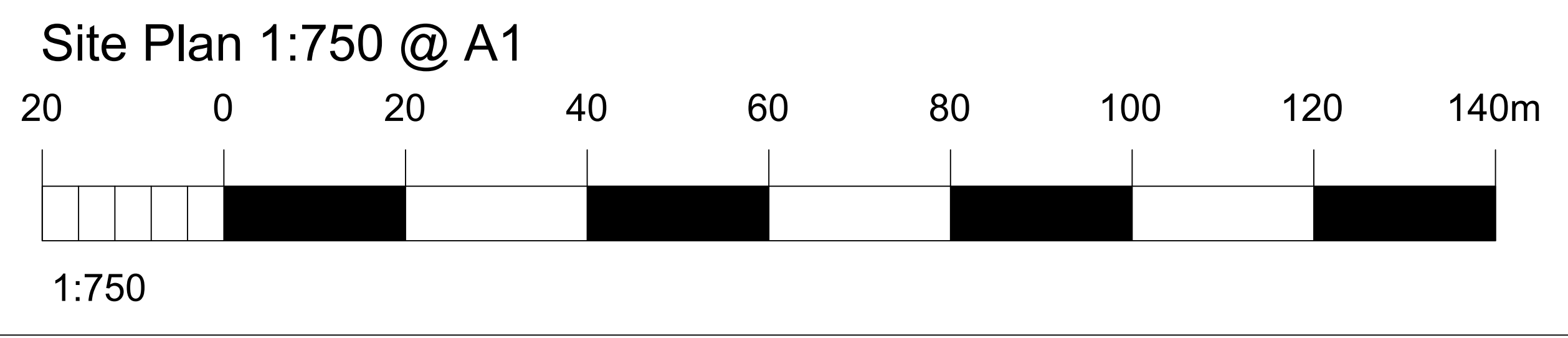
Title: Site Location Plan

Edition: A	P - Preliminary	T - Tender
	A - Approval	C - Construction
	I - Information	B - As Built

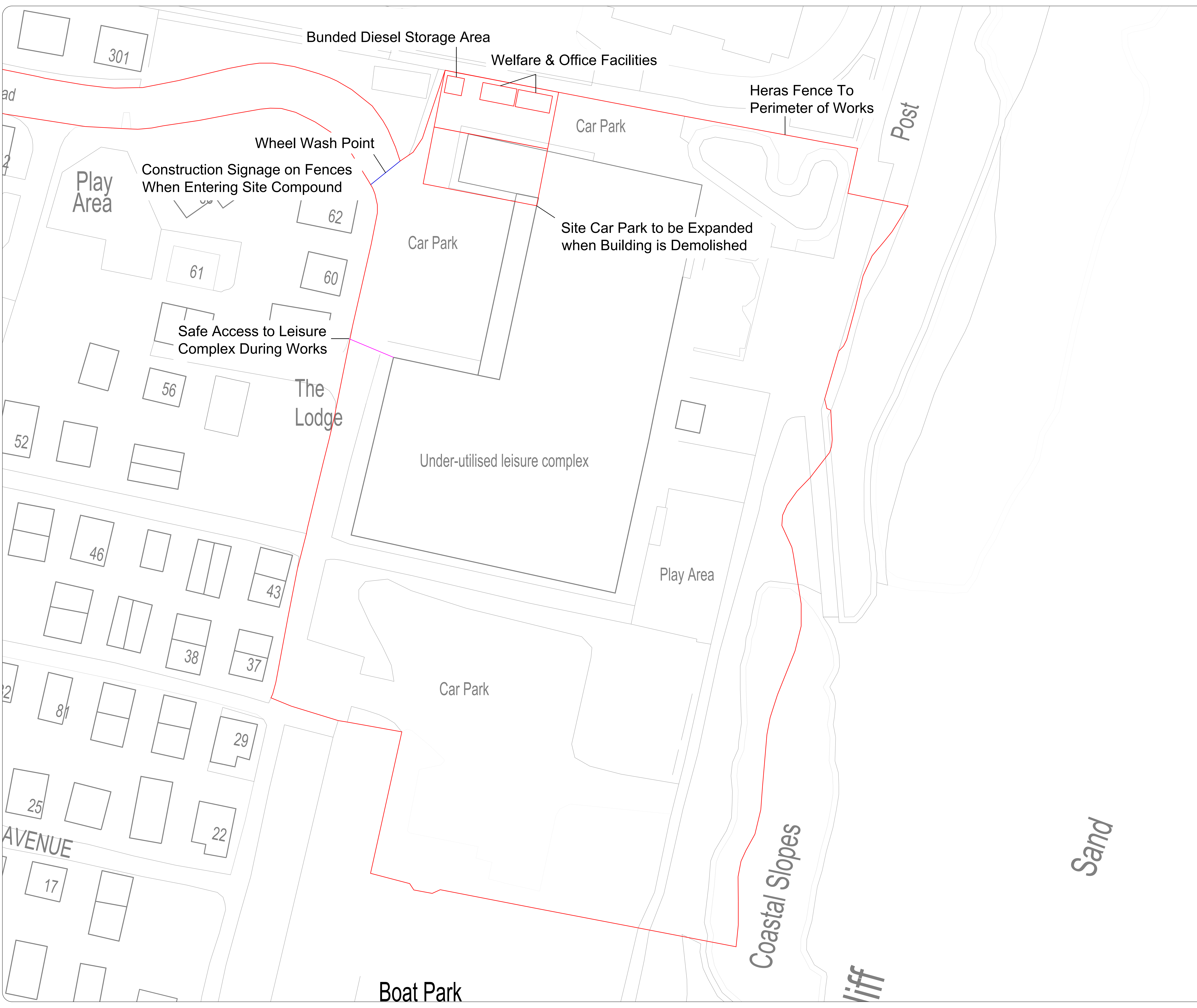
27/05/2021	Scale: 1/750	A1 Paper
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Drawn By: **KS** Drawing No. 0173/SL-01

Checked By: **DR** Revision No. 1



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Legend:

Total Area 1.31 Hectares

Rev.	Description.	Date.
1	Original	27/05/2021

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Client: Tingdene

Project: South Shore Chalet Park

Title: Site CEMP Location Plan

Edition: **A** P - Preliminary T - Tender
 A - Approval C - Construction
 I - Information B - As Built

27/05/2021 Scale: 1/300 **A1**
 Paper

Drawn By: **KS** Drawing No. 0173/CL-01

Checked By: **DR** Revision No. 1

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APPENDIX D:

7.2 Method Statement

7.2.1 This statement should be copied to contractors and all those involved with demolition works, whose work may affect bats and their roosts on site. Even though bats have not been found, demolition works should occur as though bats could be present.

7.2.2 Timing

7.2.2.1 There are no mandatory timing constraints when roosting bats have not been found.

7.2.3 Locating Bats

7.2.3.1 Bats are by nature highly secretive, mobile mammals, therefore bats and their roosts can be very difficult to detect. A pipistrelle bat is capable of roosting in a crack measuring 20mm. In order to reduce any unnecessary disturbance, injury or death of any late discoveries of individual bats roosting in the buildings the following procedures should be implemented. Common roosts locations must be checked. These include:

- Crevices in brick work and gaps in mortar
- Above the wall plates
- Behind signage

7.2.4 Working Approach

7.2.4.1 Careful removal by hand of all fittings and fixtures as describe in 7.2.3. Wall cavities should be checked prior to demolition.

7.2.4.2 Remove roof coverings by hand. Only half of the roof should be removed on the first day and the second half 24 hours later. This will create unfavourable conditions for any bats still roosting within the roof structure and encourage the bats to leave on their own accord.

7.2.4.3 In the unlikely event that bats are discovered:

- Immediately stop the work that you are undertaking.
- Do not expose the bat or cause it to fly out of the roost on its own accord.
- Contact Wold Ecology on 01377 200242 or 07795 071504 for advice.
- Advise colleagues in the vicinity of your work why you have stopped and advise them to be aware of the potential for bats being disturbed, injured or killed.
- Immediately report the matter to your site manager/line manager who will inform relevant personnel.
- Grounded bats must be carefully placed in a lidded, ventilated box with a piece of clean cloth and a small shallow container with some water. The box must be kept in a safe and quiet location.
- Any underweight or injured bats must be taken into temporary care by an experienced bat carer and looked after until such time that the bat can be transferred to a suitable replacement roost at the same site, or weather conditions are suitable for release at the same site.

- 7.2.4.4 Bats will only be handled by a licensed bat ecologist, wearing gloves, who has received a rabies vaccination. The bat will be placed either into a holding box, with water provided, and re-released close to the farm at dusk, or placed into a bat box located on site.
- 7.2.4.5 Injured bats will be taken into care (as directed by the Bat Workers Manual, section 7.3, pages 64 – 66: 3rd edition 2004) and fed and cared for until such time when conditions are suitable (night time temperature are $>6^{\circ}\text{C}$) for them to be released at dusk in the mitigation area.
- 7.2.5 Bat boxes
- 7.2.5.1 Specially designed bat boxes can be located on site. Schwegler Bat Boxes are recommended and well tested boxes. The following bat boxes provide additional roost habitats and are available from Wold Ecology:
- The 2FN bat box has two entrances - one at the front and one at the rear against the tree. Bats often creep into the rear entrance but leave by the front. It has a domed roof to allow the bats to form roosting clusters for warmth and this bat box is also designed to be effective against small predators and excludes draughts and light. Due to the opening on the bottom, this bat box does not require cleaning.
- 7.2.5.2 The majority of these boxes are self-cleaning as they are designed so that the droppings fall out of the entrance. This reduces the possibility of smell during the summer months. For more information on designs and installation of bat boxes see: www.schwegler-natur.de and www.bct.org.uk.
- 7.2.5.3 Wold Ecology recommends that at least 1 bat box is sited on trees at South Shore Holiday Park. Bat boxes should be erected on south, east or west elevations/aspects; 3-5 metres above ground level or close to roof lines.
- 7.2.6 Timber treatment
- 7.2.6.1 It is good practice, where bats may come into contact with roof timbers, to carry out timber treatment using Permethryn type chemicals on the Natural England list of approved safe chemicals. New pre-treated timbers i.e. tanalised timber will be allowed to dry thoroughly before use, if applicable. A list of Natural England approved paints and timber treatments is available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bat-roosts-use-of-chemical-pest-control-products-and-timber-treatments-in-or-near-them>

APPENDIX E:

South Shore Chalet Park, Bridlington

**Construction Environmental
Management Plan**

to address the requirements of Condition 8 of
planning application ref: 20/03551/PLF

June 2021

Quality Management	
Client:	Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd
Project:	South Shore Chalet Park, Bridlington
Report Title:	Construction Environmental Management Plan
Project Number:	1006011
File Reference:	1006011 CEMP vf1 /LK/PM
Date:	14/06/2021

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Legal Guidance

The information set out within this report in no way constitutes a legal opinion on the relevant legislation (refer to the relevant Appendix for the main provisions of the legislation). The opinion of a legal professional should be sought if further advice is required.

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Appendix:

Appendix 6011/1	Legislation Summary
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1 Introduction

1.1 Background & Proposals

1.1.1 Aspect Ecology has been commissioned by Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd to produce a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in respect of the site known as South Shore Chalet Park, Bridlington (centred at grid reference TA 1716 6454).

1.1.2 The proposals are for the siting of 28 chalets (14 twin units), creation of a new footpath and associated parking and landscaping following the demolition of existing commercial and leisure buildings, car park and children's play area (ref: 20/03551/PLF).

1.1.3 Full planning permission was granted in April 2021, subject to a number of conditions of which this report is intended to address Condition 8 relating to provision of a Construction Environmental Management Plan:

'Prior to the commencement of development a construction environmental management plan (CEMP: Biodiversity) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The CEMP shall be based on, but not restricted to, the recommendations to avoid or minimise impacts on biodiversity detailed in section 6 of the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Aspect Ecology Ltd, October 2020) and section 7 of the Bat Survey (Wold Ecology Ltd, September 2020). The CEMP shall be compiled by a suitably qualified ecologist, include a timetable for implementation and a detailed plan. The scheme shall provide full details of all ecological mitigation measures and a programme for the implementation and monitoring for each element of the development. The approved CEMP shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and timetable.'

Reason: *Imposed in accordance with policy ENV4 of the East Riding Local Plan and to ensure that protected species would not be harmed by the development of this site having regard to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).'*

1.1.4 Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd intend to commence development and as such, Aspect Ecology has been commissioned to prepare a Construction Environmental Management Plan to address this condition.

1.2 Site Overview

1.2.1 The site is located to the south of Bridlington, along Bridlington South Beach. The site is bound by the wider South Shore Chalet Park to the west, by hardstanding parking areas to the north and south, and by the beach itself to the east.

1.2.2 The site itself comprises an access road and a number of adjoining leisure buildings, several of which were disused at the time of survey. The buildings are surrounded by areas of hardstanding and amenity grassland, a children's play area and areas of landscape planting with an area of tall ruderal vegetation also present at the eastern site boundary.

1.2.3 Wilsthorpe Dunes Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site, with a small portion overlapping with the eastern site boundary.

1.3 Ecological Survey Work

- 1.3.1 This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been informed by an extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey undertaken by Aspect Ecology in September 2020¹ and a third-party dusk emergence survey with regard to bats in September 2020² which were submitted with the planning application.

1.4 Purpose of the Report

- 1.4.1 This report aims to address the requirements of the Condition 8 of planning permission (ref: 20/03551/PLF), by detailing proportionate safeguarding and mitigation measures to be implemented prior to and during construction, in order to safeguard the ecological features identified within the 2020 Ecological Appraisal¹ and Bat Survey report², submitted as part of the planning application.

- 1.4.2 The ecological features identified as requiring safeguarding measures include:

- Bats;
- Badger and Other Mammals;
- Nesting Birds; and
- Local Wildlife Site and Reptiles.

1.5 Tenure and Responsibility

- 1.5.1 Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd will be ultimately responsible for the implementation of the ecological safeguarding measures set out within this strategy.

1.6 Relevant Legislation Summary

- 1.6.1 Below is a summary of the relevant legislation that applies to this Construction Environmental Management Plan (see Appendix 6011/1 for further details).

Bats

- 1.6.2 All British bats are classed as European Protected Species and therefore receive protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), making it an offence *inter alia* to:

- Deliberately kill, injure or capture a bat;
- Deliberately disturb bats, including in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to reproduce or to rear or nurture their young, or their ability to hibernate or migrate, or which is likely to affect significantly their local distribution or abundance;
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat.

- 1.6.3 In addition, all British bats are also listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which contains further provisions making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly:

¹ Aspect Ecology Ltd (2020) South Shore Chalet Park, Bridlington – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (October 2020).

² Wold Ecology Ltd (2020) South Shore Chalet Park, Wilsthorpe – Bat Survey (September 2020).

- Obstruct access to any structure or place which any bat uses for shelter or protection; or
- Disturb bats while occupying a structure or place that it uses for that purpose.

Badger *Meles meles*

1.6.4 Badger receive legislative protection under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, and as such should be assessed as an important ecological feature. The legislation aims to protect the species from persecution, rather than being a response to an unfavourable conservation status, as the species is in fact common over most of Britain. It is the duty of planning authorities to consider the conservation and welfare impacts of development upon Badger and issue permissions accordingly.

1.6.5 Licences can be obtained from Natural England for development activities that would otherwise be unlawful under the legislation. Guidance on the types of activity that should be licensed is laid out in the relevant best practice guidance.^{3, 4}

Nesting Birds

1.6.6 Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is concerned with the protection of wild birds. With certain exceptions, all wild birds are protected such that it is an offence to intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst in use* or being built;
- Take or destroy an egg of any wild bird;

* The nests of birds that re-use their nests as listed under Schedule ZA1, e.g. Golden Eagle are protected against taking, damage or destruction irrespective of whether they are in use or not.

1.6.7 Species listed under Schedule 1 of the Act receive greater protection such that they are also protected against intentional or reckless disturbance whilst building a nest or whilst they are in, on, or near a nest containing eggs or young. The dependent young of Schedule 1 birds are also protected against intentional or reckless disturbance. Offences in respect of Schedule 1 species are subject to special, i.e. greater, penalties.

Reptiles

1.6.8 All six species of British reptile are listed under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). For all British reptile species, Section 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) contains provisions making it an offence to intentionally:

- Kill or injure; or to
- Sell, offer for sale or trade any British reptile.

1.6.9 Because Slow Worm *Anguis fragilis*, Common Lizard *Lacerta vivipara*, Grass Snake *Natrix natrix* and Adder *Vipera berus* are relatively widespread British species, their

³ English Nature (2002) '*Badgers and Development*'

⁴ Natural England (2011) '*Badgers and Development: A Guide to Best Practice and Licensing*', Interim Guidance Document

habitat is not directly protected. Nevertheless, because of their partial protection, disturbing or destroying their habitat whilst they are present may lead to an offence.

2 Protection of Ecological Features

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The consented development works are potentially subject to a number of ecological constraints in respect of the adjacent Local Wildlife Site, bats, Badger, reptiles, and nesting birds. As such, protection measures are to be implemented to fully safeguard these habitats and species / groups. Provided below are details of the species-specific ecological safeguards, which will be implemented during the site preparation and construction.
- 2.1.2 Prior to works commencing and throughout the duration of works, existing ecological features will be appropriately safeguarded, as set out below. The approach for the implementation of these measures will be flexible and responsive to progress and conditions on site during the works. The protection measures will be incorporated into construction risk registers and as such will be implemented as appropriate when particular activities are carried out. An appointed ecological consultant will be retained as the Ecological Clerk of Works, and kept informed of progress during construction, and provide advice or make recommendations for additional protection measures, if required.
- 2.1.3 With the measures contained within this document in place, it is anticipated that all ecological features will be fully safeguarded prior to and during construction.
- 2.1.4 Any pre-construction checks that are required are detailed in full, in the relevant sections below. As such, no further Phase 2 faunal survey work is considered necessary prior to construction commencing.

3 Species Safeguards - Bats

3.1 Baseline

3.1.1 During the 2020 Phase 1 Habitat survey, the on-site buildings were subject to an internal and external visual inspection, and subsequently classified as offering low potential to support roosting bats. As such, in line with best practice guidance⁵, a specific dusk emergence survey was undertaken of the buildings by a third-party consultancy in September 2020. No evidence of roosting bats was recorded during any of the survey work undertaken at the site.

3.1.2 The survey work undertaken did not identify any trees with bat roosting potential within the site.

3.1.3 A bat box has been installed on a tree within the wider South Shore Chalet Park site, as per the recommendations within the third-party Bat Survey report and Aspect Ecology's Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report.

3.2 Safeguarding Strategy

Building Safeguards

3.2.1 Given that bats are highly mobile species and can colonise suitable features at any time, a 'soft demolition' approach will be adopted as a precautionary measure to safeguard bats, which would involve:

3.2.2 Safeguards to be employed before and during construction works:

- Before commencing any works affecting features with bat roosting potential site staff and contractors will be given a 'tool box talk' by a suitably qualified ecologist to make them aware of the possible presence of bats, their legal protection and of working practices to avoid harming bats. A written record will be kept. A copy of the Method Statement and any associated documents will remain available on site at all times and a summary sheet of guidance will be given to the site staff and contractors working on the building;
- External visual inspections (utilising ladders, mirrors, torches and an endoscope where necessary) will be undertaken of building B1 by a suitably qualified ecologist. An internal visual inspection will also be undertaken subject to health and safety considerations;
- Following the above visual inspection surveys, removal of potential bat roosting features will be carried out, with the use of scaffolding or Mobile Elevated Work Platforms to facilitate safe access;
- Any such features (i.e. fascia boards, security boarding, weatherboarding etc.) will be removed using hand tools. Any other features identified as having bat roosting potential internally or externally will be similarly taken down;
- Undertaking demolition works, where practicable, during favourable weather conditions (e.g. not during heavy rain, high winds or unseasonable low

⁵ Bat Conservation Trust (2016) 'Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines', 3rd Edition.

temperatures). If this is not possible, further night time bat surveys would be carried out in advance of the demolition works, and additional safeguarding measures may be recommended; and

- Should any bats be encountered during works, all works will stop and an ecologist contacted for advice on how to proceed. If bat roosts are present, a Natural England licence may be required to continue works.

Sensitive Lighting

3.2.3 Light-spill during construction, and for any permanent operation lighting, will be minimised in accordance with good practice guidance⁶ to reduce potential impacts on light-sensitive bats (and other nocturnal fauna). This may be achieved through the implementation of a sensitively designed lighting strategy, with consideration given to the following key factors:

- **Light exclusion zones** – ideally no lighting should be used in areas likely to be used by bats. Light exclusion zones or ‘dark buffers’ may be used to provide interconnected areas free of artificial illumination to allow bats to move around the site;
- **Appropriate luminaire specifications** – consideration should be given to the type of luminaires used, in particular luminaries should lack UV elements and metal halide and fluorescent sources should be avoided in preference for LED luminaries. A warm white spectrum (ideally <2,700K) should be adopted to reduce the blue light component;
- **Light barriers / screening** – new planting (e.g. hedgerows and trees) or fences, walls and buildings can be strategically positioned to reduce light spill;
- **Spacing and height of lighting units** – increasing spacing between lighting units will minimise the area illuminated and allow bats to fly in the dark refuges between lights. Reducing the height of lighting will also help decrease the volume of illuminated space and give bats a chance to fly over lighting units (providing the light does not spill above the vertical plane). Low level lighting options should be considered for any parking areas and pedestrian / cycle routes, e.g. bollard lighting, handrail lighting or LED footpath lighting;
- **Light intensity** – light intensity (i.e. lux levels) should be kept as low as possible to reduce the overall amount and spread of illumination;
- **Directionality** – to avoid light spill lighting should be directed only to where it is needed. Particular attention should be paid to avoid the upward spread of light so as to minimise trespass and sky glow;
- **Dimming and part-night lighting** – lighting control management systems can be used, which involves switching off/dimming lights for periods during the night, for example when human activity is generally low (e.g. 12.30 – 5.30am). The use of such control systems may be particularly beneficial during the active bat season (April to October). Motion sensors can also be used to limit the time lighting is operational.

⁶ Bat Conservation Trust and Institute of Lighting Professionals (2018) ‘Guidance Note 08/18: Bats and artificial lighting in the UK’; Stone, E.L. (2013) ‘Bats and lighting: Overview of current evidence and mitigation guidance.’; ILP (2011) ‘Guidance notes for the reduction of obtrusive light’ Institution of Lighting Professionals, GN01:2011.

3.3 Unexpected Discovery of Bats

- 3.3.1 In the event that bats are discovered during construction works, works should cease immediately and a suitably qualified ecologist be contacted for further advice. This is likely to involve the ecologist visiting the site and assessing the requirement for a Natural England mitigation licence.
- 3.3.2 Should an active bat roost be identified within any on-site buildings and / or trees during the pre-commencement update survey work, a Natural England mitigation licence will likely be required to enable works to continue lawfully. In this instance, the precise mitigation and safeguarding strategy will be subject to agreement with Natural England and implemented in accordance with the licence conditions.

4 Species Safeguards - Badger and Other Mammals

4.1 Baseline

4.1.1 No evidence of any protected, rare or notable mammals was recorded within the site.

4.1.2 The desktop study returned a single record of Badger from within the 1km grid square containing the site, with a single record of Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus* returned from 1.7km south of the site. Other mammal species likely to utilise the site, such as Fox *Vulpes Vulpes* or Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus* (a Priority Species), remain common in both a local and national context.

4.1.3 Nonetheless, in order to safeguard Badger and any other small mammals which may be present within the surrounding area, the following precautionary approach will be implemented to safeguard mammals should they enter the site during construction.

4.2 Safeguarding Strategy

Mammal Construction Safeguards

4.2.1 In order to safeguard any mammals, should they enter the site during construction works, the following measures will be implemented:

- Any trenches or deep pits within the site that are to be left open overnight will be provided with a means of escape should a mammal enter. This could simply be in the form of a roughened plank of wood placed in the trench as a ramp to the surface. This is particularly important if the trench fills with water;
- Any temporarily exposed pipes (>150mm outside diameter) should be blanked off at the end of each working day so as to prevent mammals gaining access as may happen when contractors are off-site;
- Any trenches / pits will be inspected each morning to ensure no mammals have become trapped overnight. Should a Badger become trapped in a trench it will likely attempt to dig itself into the side of the trench, forming a temporary sett. Should a trapped Badger be encountered, a suitably qualified ecologist will be contacted immediately for further advice;
- The storage of topsoil or other 'soft' building material in the site will be given careful consideration. Badgers will readily adopt such mounds as setts. So as to avoid the adoption of any mounds, these will be kept to a minimum and any essential mounds subject to daily inspections with consideration given to temporarily fencing any such mounds to exclude Badgers;
- The storage of any chemicals at the site will be contained in such a way that they cannot be accessed or knocked over by any roaming mammals;
- Fires will only be lit in secure compounds away from areas of mammal activity and not allowed to remain lit during the night; and
- Unsecured food and litter will not be left within the working area overnight.

5 Species Safeguards - Nesting Birds

5.1 Baseline

5.1.1 Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* was recorded within the site during the survey work undertaken, which despite being a Priority Species and included on the BTO Red List, remain common and widespread and there is no evidence to suggest that the site is of elevated value for this species. Habitats within the site that offer the greatest foraging and nesting opportunities for birds are identified as the buildings, trees, tree lines, scrub and hedgerows. The proposals will result in the loss of a number of buildings and vegetated habitats, which could potentially affect any nesting birds that may be present at the time of works and so will require the following safeguarding measures to be implemented.

5.2 Safeguarding Strategy

5.2.1 To avoid a potential offence under the relevant legislation, no clearance of suitable bird nesting habitat should be undertaken during the bird-nesting season (1st March to 31st August inclusive). If this is not practicable, any potential nesting habitat to be removed should first be checked by a competent ecologist in order to determine the location of any active nests. Any active nests identified would then need to be cordoned off (minimum 5m buffer) and protected until the end of the nesting season or until the birds have fledged. These checking surveys would need to be carried out no more than three days in advance of vegetation clearance.

5.3 Unexpected Discovery of Nesting Birds

5.3.1 In the unlikely event that nesting birds are discovered during works on site, works should cease immediately and a suitably qualified ecologist be contacted for further advice. This is likely to involve the ecologist visiting the site and assessing the nest site before advising further.

6 Habitat Safeguards – Local Wildlife Site

6.1 Baseline

- 6.1.1 A small portion of Wilsthorpe Dunes LWS falls within the eastern boundary of the site, to the east of an existing cliffside walkway which is open to the public as a permissive path and comprises an area of tall ruderal vegetation.
- 6.1.2 No records of reptiles were returned from within 2km of the site, though the LWS offers limited potential for reptiles in the form of tall ruderal vegetation and sand dunes. However, the LWS is to be retained and protected throughout construction and buffered from the development by landscape planting.
- 6.1.3 To avoid accidental damage or pollution to the LWS, the following safeguards will be implemented throughout construction.

6.2 Safeguarding Strategy

Protection of Local Wildlife Site

- 6.2.1 In order to safeguard the LWS from accidental damage during construction, Heras fencing (or similar) will be installed along the western boundary of the permissive path so as to prevent encroachment into the LWS and protect any potential reptile habitat.

Pollution Prevention Measures

- 6.2.2 In order to safeguard against any potential run-off or pollution events during construction, best management practice will be followed in accordance with the advice issued by the Environment Agency in its Pollution Prevention Guidelines⁷ or relevant updated documents. This will essentially reduce potential pollution effects to nil, minimising any harm to wildlife associated with the LWS. This will include:
- Storage areas for chemicals, fuels, etc. will be sited well away from the LWS (minimum 10m), and stored on an impervious base within an oil-tight bund with no drainage outlet. Spill kits with sand, earth or commercial products approved for the stored materials shall be kept close to storage areas for use in case of spillages;
 - Where possible, and with prior agreement of the sewage undertaker, silty water should be disposed of to the foul sewer or via another suitable form of disposal, e.g. tanker off-site;
 - Water washing of vehicles, particularly those carrying fresh concrete and cement, mixing plant, etc. will be carried out in a contained area as far from the LWS as practicable (minimum 10m), to avoid contamination; and
 - Refuelling of plant will take place in a designated area, on an impermeable surface, away from the LWS (minimum 10m).

⁷ Primarily: Environment Agency (2012) 'Working at construction and demolition sites: PPG6 Pollution Prevention Guidelines', 2nd Edition

- 6.2.3 Post-development, the drainage system for the development will ensure that the LWS is not subject to adverse changes in surface water run-off or quality.

7 Invasive Species Mitigation Strategy

7.1 Baseline

- 7.1.1 During the Phase 1 Habitat Surveys, small amounts of Montbretia *Crocoshmia aurea* were recorded within the landscape planting adjacent to the access road. Occasional *Cotoneaster* sp. were also recorded in these areas, with Goldenrod *Solidago* sp. noted to be present within the tall ruderal vegetation associated with the retained LWS.
- 7.1.2 Montbretia is listed under Schedule 9 Part II of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) which makes it an offence to cause to grow in the wild any plant listed on the schedule. Some *Cotoneaster* and Goldenrod species are also included within the Schedule 9 list, albeit it was not possible to distinguish whether the species present include any of those listed.
- 7.1.3 It is understood that all areas of invasive species are to remain unaffected by the proposals, with no works proposed along the existing access road and the tall ruderal vegetation within the LWS to be wholly retained. However, should any actions be required in these areas that could potentially spread these plants, all relevant precautions should be taken so as to prevent this.

7.2 Control Strategy

- 7.2.1 The government has set out guidance on what can be considered 'causing to grow in the wild' within an response to the Schedule 9 review which states:

"We would expect that where plants listed in Schedule 9 are grown in private gardens, amenity areas etc., reasonable measures will be taken to confine them to the cultivated area so as to prevent their spreading to the wider environment and beyond the landowner's control. It is our view that any failure to do so, which in turn results in the plant spreading to the wild, could be considered as 'causing to grow in the wild' and as such would constitute an offence... Additionally, negligent or reckless behaviour such as inappropriate disposal of garden waste, where this results in Schedule 9 species becoming established in the wild would also constitute an offence."

- 7.2.2 In advance of works commencing, a 5m buffer will be implemented around all areas of invasive species present, to prevent accidental disturbance or distribution of invasive species during the proposed development works. Removal of invasive species will likely comprise herbicide application and / or excavation using a mechanical excavator to trace back root systems so all parts of the plant are removed. These will then be removed off site and disposed of appropriately to prevent colonisation elsewhere within the site or of off-site areas). Sensitive cleaning of machinery, equipment, vehicle wheels and boots utilised for these works will be undertaken to prevent the accidental spread of invasive species to other locations. These works will be undertaken by a suitably qualified invasive species specialist contractor.

7.3 Unexpected Discovery of Invasive Species

- 7.3.1 In the event that further areas of invasive species are discovered during works on site, works should cease immediately and a suitably qualified ecologist be contacted for further advice. This is likely to involve the ecologist and/or invasive species specialist contractor visiting the site before advising further.

8 Schedule of Works

8.1.1 It is anticipated that works will start and adhere to the timings set out in Table 8.1 below. A schedule of works and identified responsibilities for the above measures are detailed below.

Table 8.1 Timetable for Implementation

Activity	Frequency / Timing	Responsibility	Notes
<i>During Construction</i>			
Soft demolition of buildings	Ongoing throughout construction	Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd / Appointed Groundworks Contractor will inform the appointed Ecological Consultant when the work is required, who will give a toolbox talk.	Works to proceed under a watching brief. Works to stop immediately in the unlikely event that a bat is found during demolition and the appointing Ecological Consultant contacted for further advice.
Mammal construction safeguards	Ongoing throughout construction	Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd / Site Manager	-
Nesting Bird checks to be carried out prior to any clearance works of suitable nesting bird habitat (i.e. buildings, amenity planting, etc.)	The nesting bird season extends between March – August inclusive Only required if vegetation or building clearance is carried out during the breeding season	Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd / Appointed Groundworks Contractor will inform suitably qualified ecologist when checks are required. The ecologist will then carry out the check(s), as required.	Ecologist to carry out checking survey no more than three days before any ground clearance works commence
Protective fencing and pollution prevention of Wilsthorpe Dunes LWS	Ongoing throughout construction	Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd / Site Manager	-
Removal of invasive species	Removal of invasive species present onsite, if required	Tingdene Holiday Parks Ltd / Appointed Invasive Species Contractor to undertake works.	-

9 Summary and Conclusions

- 9.1 This report sets out detail of a Construction Environmental Management Plan to satisfy the requirements of Condition 8 of planning permission (ref: 20/03551/PLF).
- 9.2 This Construction Environmental Management Plan provides an overview of proposed measures to ensure habitats of value and protected fauna are fully safeguarded throughout the construction phase.
- 9.3 It is considered that, subject to the implementation of the Construction Environmental Management Plan, this report satisfies the stated requirements of Condition 8 for this site.

Appendix 6011/1:

Legislation Summary

LEGISLATION SUMMARY

1. In England and Wales primary legislation is made by the UK Parliament, and in Scotland by the Scottish Parliament, in the form of Acts. The main piece of legislation relating to nature conservation in the UK is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
2. Acts of Parliament confer powers on Ministers to make more detailed orders, rules or regulations by means of secondary legislation in the form of statutory instruments. Statutory instruments are used to provide the necessary detail that would be too complex to include in an Act itself¹. The provisions of an Act of Parliament can also be enforced, amended or updated by secondary legislation.
3. In summary, the key pieces of legislation relating to nature conservation in the UK are:
 - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
 - Protection of Badgers Act 1992
 - Hedgerows Regulations 1997
 - Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act for England and Wales 2000
 - Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
 - Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
4. A brief summary of the relevant legislation is provided below. The original Acts and instruments should be referred to for the full and most up to date text of the legislation.
5. **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)**. The WCA Act provides for the notification and confirmation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) identified for their flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. The Act contains strict measures for the protection and management of SSSIs.
6. The Act also refers to the treatment of UK wildlife including protected species listed under Schedules 1 (birds), 5 (mammals, herpetofauna, fish, invertebrates) and 8 (plants).
7. Under Section 1(1) of the Act, all wild birds are protected such that it is an offence to intentionally:
 - Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst in use* or being built;
 - Take or destroy an egg of any wild bird.

* The nests of birds that re-use their nests as listed under Schedule ZA1, e.g. Golden Eagle, are protected against taking, damage or destruction irrespective of whether they are in use or not.
8. Offences in respect of Schedule 1 birds are subject to special, i.e. higher, penalties. Schedule 1 birds also receive greater protection such that it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:
 - Disturb any wild bird included in Schedule 1 while it is building a nest or while it is in, on or near a nest containing eggs or young;
 - Disturb dependent young of such a bird.

¹ <http://www.parliament.uk/business/bills-and-legislation/secondary-legislation/statutory-instruments/>

9. Under Section 9(1) of the Act, it is an offence to:
 - Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal included in Schedule 5.
10. In addition, under Section 9(4) it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly:
 - Obstruct access to, any structure or place which any wild animal included in Schedule 5 uses for shelter or protection; or
 - Disturb any wild animal included in Schedule 5 while occupying a structure or place which it uses for that purpose.
11. Under Section 13(1) it is an offence:
 - To intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any wild plant listed in Schedule 8; or
 - Unless the authorised person, to intentionally uproot any wild plant not included in Schedule 8.
12. The Act also contains measures (S.14) for preventing the establishment of non-native species that may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the introduction into the wild of animals (releases or allows to escape) and plants (plants or causes to grow) listed under Schedule 9.
13. **Protection of Badgers Act 1992.** The Act aims to protect the species from persecution, rather than being a response to an unfavourable conservation status, as the species is in fact common over most of Britain. It should be noted that the legislation is not intended to prevent properly authorised development. Under the Act it is an offence to:
 - Wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat* a Badger, or attempt to do so;
 - To intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett# (this includes disturbing Badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it).

* the intentional elimination of sufficient foraging area to support a known social group of Badgers may, in certain circumstances, be construed as an offence

A sett is defined as “any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a Badger”. Natural England advice (June 2009) is that a sett is protected so long as such signs remain present, which in practice could potentially be for some time after the last actual occupation by Badger. Interference with a sett includes blocking tunnels or damaging the sett in any way
14. Licences can be obtained from the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO) for development activities that would otherwise be unlawful under the legislation, provided there is suitable justification. The SNCO for England is Natural England.
15. **Hedgerows Regulations 1997.** ‘Important’ hedgerows (as defined by the Regulations) are protected from removal (up-rooting or otherwise destroying). Various criteria specified in the Regulations are employed to identify ‘important’ hedgerows for wildlife, landscape or historical reasons.
16. **Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act for England and Wales 2000.** The CRoW Act provides increased measures for the management and protection of SSSIs and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation. Schedule 12 of the Act amends the species provisions of the WCA 1981, strengthening the legal protection for threatened species. The Act also introduced a duty on Government to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

17. **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.** Section 41 of the NERC Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species that are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The S41 list is used to guide decision-makers such as local planning authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act, to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when exercising their normal functions. 56 habitats and 943 species of principal importance are included on the S41 list. These are all the habitats and species in England that were identified as requiring action in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).
18. **Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).** The Regulations enact the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) in the UK. The Habitats Directive was designed to contribute to the maintenance of biodiversity within member states through the conservation of sites, known in the UK as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), containing habitats and species selected as being of EC importance (as listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively). Member states are required to take measures to maintain or restore these natural and semi-natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status.
19. The Regulations also require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites, to include SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)² classified under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). These sites constitute the Natura 2000 network. The Regulations impose restrictions on planning decisions likely to significantly affect SPAs or SACs.
20. The Regulations also provide protection to European Protected Species of animals that largely overlaps with the WCA 1981, albeit the provisions are generally stricter. Under Regulation 43 it is an offence, *inter alia*, to:
 - Deliberately capture, injure or kill any wild animal of a European Protected Species;
 - Deliberately disturb any wild animals of any such species, including in particular any disturbance likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to rear or nurture their young, to hibernate or migrate, or which is likely to affect significantly their local distribution or abundance;
 - Deliberately take or destroy the eggs of such an animal;
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.
21. Similar protection is afforded to European Protected Species of plants, as detailed under Regulation 47.
22. The Regulations do provide a licensing system that permits otherwise illegal activities in relation to European Protected Species, subject to certain tests being fulfilled.

² Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) (aka the Birds Directive), which came into force in April 1979. SPAs are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species.

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