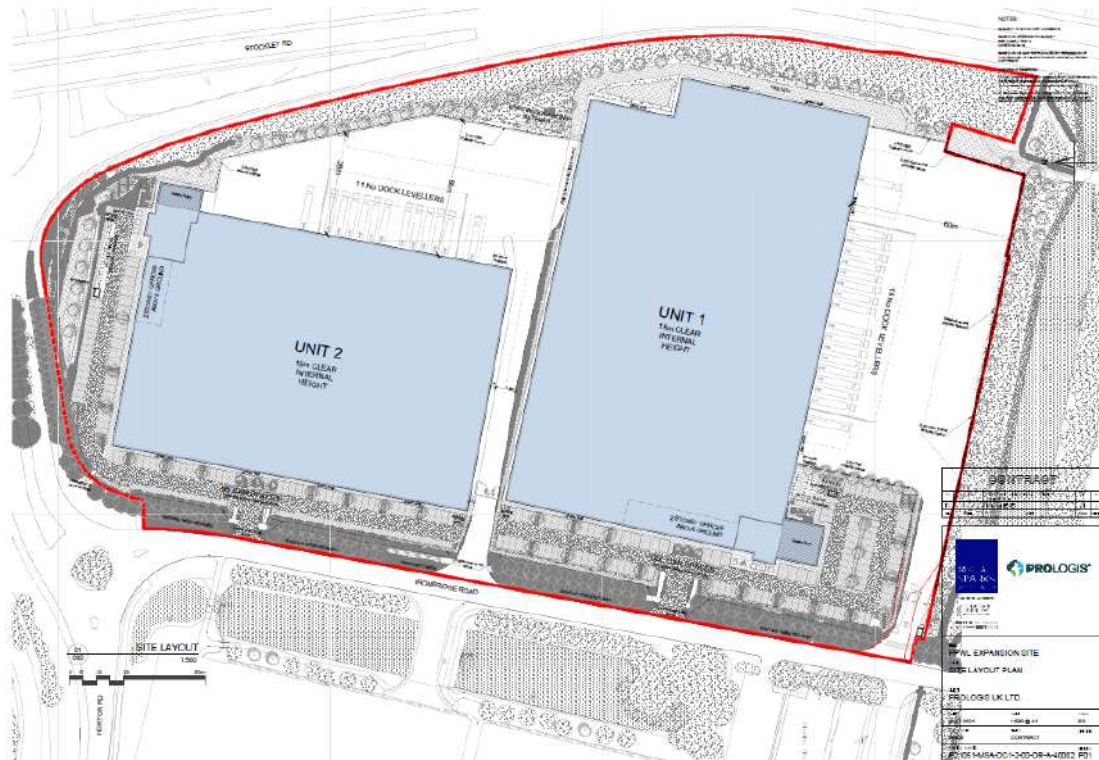




CONSTRUCTION PHASE PLAN



Phase II Prologis Park West London, 1-3 Iron Bridge Road Uxbridge, UB11 1BT

Accepted by HSEQ Representative:

Name: TREVOR SWALES

Date: 25/03/2022



Revision No.	Details of Revision	Date
0	Original submission to Client	25/03/2022

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1. PROJECT PARTICULARS

THE NATURE OF THE WORKS:

The project comprises the design and construction of a two single -storey warehouse/production units of:

A.

- DC1 – 190,235ft² having a clear height to the underside of a haunch of 15m. Ground, first and second-floor office accommodation, external site works including hardstanding, car parking, landscaping and drainage. The works also includes all associated on-site infrastructure and landscaping.

- Gross internal areas:

Warehouse:	170,535 ft ²	15,843 m ²
Ground floor offices:	4,340 ft ²	403 m ²
First floor offices:	7,285 ft ²	677 m ²
Second floor offices:	8,075 ft ²	750 m ²
Total:	190,235 ft ²	17,673 m ²

B.

- DC2 – 139,435ft² having a clear height to the underside of a haunch of 15m. Ground, first and second-floor office accommodation, external site works including hardstanding, car parking, landscaping and drainage. The work also includes all associated on-site infrastructure and landscaping.

- Gross internal areas:

Warehouse:	170,535 ft ²	15,843 m ²
Ground floor offices:	4,340 ft ²	403 m ²
First floor offices:	7,285 ft ²	677 m ²
Second floor offices:	8,075 ft ²	750 m ²
Total:	190,235 ft ²	17,673 m ²

Site location: Ironbridge Road North, Uxbridge, UB11 1BT.

The construction phase of the project is due to commence on Monday 16th May 2022 with a contract programme of 44 weeks.

Employer (Client)**Prologis UK Ltd.**

Prologis House, Blythe Gate

Blythe Valley Park

Solihull, West Midlands

B90 8AH

Contact – David Ribbands

T: 0121 224 8700

M: 07901 247 206

E-mail: dribbands@prologis.com

Employer Agent**RLF Management**

Contact- Kevin Campbell

T: 0121 456 1474

M: 07836 777 458

Planning**Savills**

Contact: Kathryn Humber

T: 01202 856 816

M: 0786 620 3503

Email: Kathryn.humber@savills.com

Website: www.savills.co.uk

Principal Contractor**Winvic Construction Ltd**

Brampton House

19 Tenter Road

Moulton Park Northampton

NN3 6PZ (01604) 678960

Architect**Michael Sparks Associates**

11 Plato Place

St Dionis Road

London

SW6 4TU

Tel 0207 736 6162

Email m.kong@msa-architects.co.uk

Principal Designer**RPS**

Sherwood House

Sherwood Avenue, Newark

Nottinghamshire

NG24 1QQ

Contact: Richard Booker

T: 01636 605 700

E-mail: nicolas.mitchel@rpsgroup.com

richard.booker@rpsgroup.com



Structural Engineer

RPS

Sherwood House
Sherwood Avenue, Newark
Nottinghamshire
NG24 1QQ
Contact: Mike Roys/Mark Harris
T: 01636 605 700
E-mail: mike.roys@rpsgroup.com
mark.harris@rpsgroup.com

2. CONTACT NUMBERS

Project Manager	RICHARD REID	07725 791 288
Site Managers	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	07927 500 156
Engineer	TOMMY BARNES DAWID STARZYNSKI	07956 068 331 07341 608 476
Winvic	Head Office	01604 678 960
Construction Director	CRAIG BENHAM	07541 692 437
Operations Manager	DAVE ROBERTS	07525 907 511
Principal Designer	RPS	01636 605 700
HSEQ Director	IAN GOODHEAD	07834 636 269
HSEQ Manager	TREVOR SWAILES	07802 878 499

3. History of the Site

The site is approximately 10 acres in size. It is a brownfield site and was previously developed in the late 1980s. Before demolition, the site was used by a pharmaceutical development company (GSK). There will not be any structures following the demolition and preparation of the site. Insert history of the site.

Access to the site is from Ironbridge Road via Horton Road from the A408. Difficulty in accessing the site for large vehicles and plant is not envisaged.

Nearby properties include data centres and a Busy Bees Nursery, plus other commercial properties. The site is enclosed with a two-meters Heras fence.





3.1 Relevant Documents

Document	Details
Architect Drawings	Held by Winvic in US
Topographical Survey Drawings	Held by Winvic in US
Project Risk Assessment	Held by Winvic in US
Existing STATS drawing	Held by Winvic in US
Service as laid drawings	Held by Winvic in US
Pre-Construction Information	RPS. Preconstruction Information Version 1 28/06/2021
Designers Risk assessment	Held by Winvic in US
Ground/Soil investigation	Held by Winvic in US
Ground remediation report	Held by Winvic in US
Construction Environmental Plan	Held by Winvic in US
Ecology report	Held by Winvic in US
F10 Notification	In CPP and displayed on site

3.2 HSEQ Goals for this project

Winvic Construction aim is to complete this project to its satisfaction with minimal accidents or instances of work-related ill health. In addition, the Winvic expects any contractors (and all others associated with the project that Winvic may appoint) to approach health and safety matters in a similar way in order to achieve the highest standards of safety performance. Any accident is to be properly investigated and recorded.

In addition to achieving the Company's health and safety objectives, KPI's thresholds etc. which can be located within Winvic's H&S business plan this project team has the following goals:

- To meet HSE priorities and strive to raise the standards above legal compliance.
- To ensure co-operation between all parties involved to complete the project safely.
- To raise the awareness of interaction between site operatives and operations and members of the public, preventing trespass etc. and ensure liaison with the community occurs at all stages of the project.



- To have the works carried out in a manner which seeks to safeguard the safety, health and welfare of all those engaged in, or affected by, the works.
- To assist HSEQ Manager to undertake monthly health and safety inspections.
- Health, Safety and Environmental Reviews carried out at least once every 4 weeks.
- To attend monthly reviews of the project's health, safety and environmental performance with the HSEQ Manager.
- Zero RIDDOR accidents.
- Zero Environmental incidents.

4. SITE OPERATIONS AND SELECTION OF SUB-CONTRACTORS

Construction
• Earthworks • Groundworks • External yards • Drainage • Steelwork • Cladding / Roofing • Warehouse floor slab • Windows / Curtain walling • Precast installation • Dock levellers etc • Fencing • Landscaping • Block paving • Tarmac • Entrance barriers • Partitions • Raised access floor • Suspended ceilings • Ceramic tiling • Balustrades • Carpets • WC cubicles • Decoration • Security systems • Frost protection • Electrical installation • Line Marking • Mechanical installation • Green Wall • Green Roof • Builders Clean • Fire protection • Bird protection • Tree protection • PV panels installation

The Sub contractors for the above packages are selected from a pool of sub-contractors, usually two for each trade, whom Winvic Construction Limited have worked with over a number of projects and have a track record for quality of work, the management of the site and a safe approach to working. Should we need to select from outside this pool, due to project location or workload, we meet with prospective sub-contractors, and visit a number of their sites and take references prior to working with them.

Where the client appoints contractors directly, the client will be required to provide evidence that the contractor has been suitably assessed as competent for the proposed works. Client appointed contractors suitably assessed as competent for the works will be managed on site in the same manner as WCL appointed contractors.

Prior to these works commencing onsite the client will be required to provide evidence that the contractor has been suitably assessed as competent for the proposed works. Proving competence of the workforce is vital, together with proving the operatives understanding of the UK Health & Safety Regulations are.

To aid this issue and as part the Winvic management procedures the WP25 has been produced and the purpose of this document is to provide guidance / controls to be adopted whilst undertaking Works for all contractors, both WCL approved, and Client nominated.

This company Working Practice applies to all contracts throughout Winvic Construction which are required to undertake works where we are not directly employing the Managing Contractor

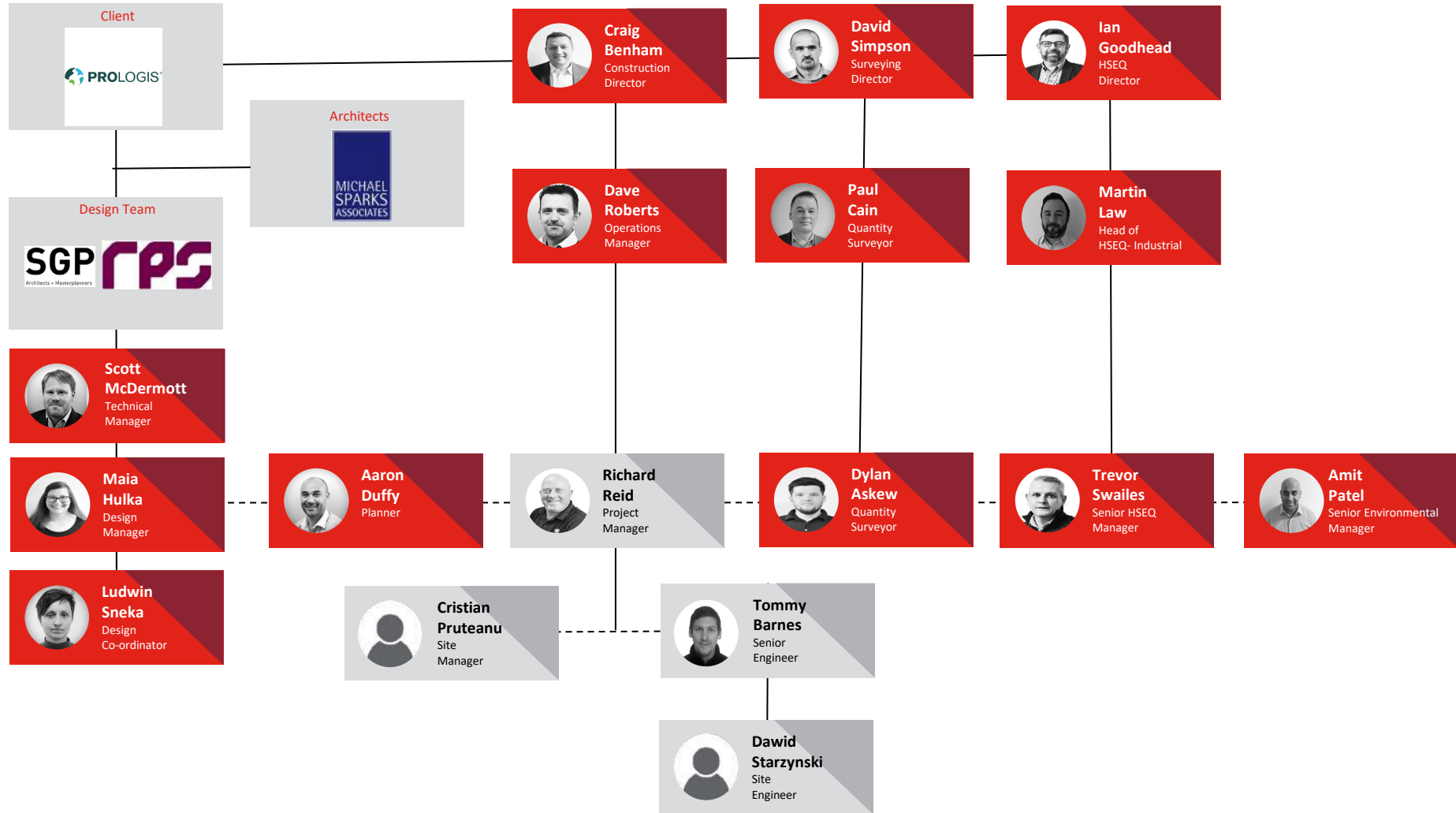
Client appointed contractors suitably assessed as competent for the works will be managed on site in the same manner as WCL appointed contractors.

5. Company Management Structure

See plan overleaf.

Project Team

Prologis GSK, West London



6. F10

See overleaf.

Notification of construction project

About the location of the site

Modified Date: 05/01/2022

Address of the construction site	FORMER GLAXO SMITHKLINE UK LTD, 1-3 IRON BRIDGE ROAD, WEST DRAYTON, UXBRIDGE, ENGLAND, UB11 1BT
In which local authority is the site address?	Hillingdon

About the project

Description of project	Demolition and Dismantling: Dem/Dis - Other, New Build: NB - Commercial - Warehouse
Description of the construction work	The works comprise the demolition and clearance of the former GSK site buildings. This will be followed by the construction of 2 new single-storey warehouse buildings with offices, hard standings, and car parking. Works will also include all on-site infrastructure and on plot landscaping.
No of people on site	100
No of contractors on site	20
Start Date	10/01/2022
Time Allowed by Client (in weeks)	152
Duration (in weeks)	60

About those involved in the project

Name	Prologis UK Ltd	Role	Client
Email	dribbands@prologis.com	Tel. Number	0121 224 8700
Address	PROLOGIS HOUSE, BLYTHE GATE, SOLIHULL, ENGLAND, B90 8AH		

Name	RPS Consulting services	Role	Principal Designer
Email	richard.booker@rpsgroup.com	Tel. Number	07985953367
Address	R P S PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT, SHERWOOD HOUSE, SHERWOOD AVENUE, NEWARK, ENGLAND, NG24 1QQ		

Name	Winvic Construction Ltd	Role	Principal Contractor
Email	daveroberts@winvic.co.uk	Tel. Number	01604

			678960
Address	WINVIC CONSTRUCTION LTD, 19 TENTER ROAD, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, NN3 6PZ		

Name	Michael Sparks Associates	Role	Designer
Email	s.darwin@msa-architects.co.uk	Tel. Number	020 7736 6162
Address	11 PLATO PLACE , ST DIONIS ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND, SW6 4TU		

Name	RPS Consulting services	Role	Designer
Email	mark.harris@rpsgroup.com	Tel. Number	01636 605700
Address	R P S PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT , SHERWOOD HOUSE, SHERWOOD AVENUE, NEWARK, ENGLAND, NG24 1QQ		

Declaration details

Name	Richard Booker
Declaration	I have been asked by the client to notify on their behalf, and they have confirmed they are aware of their duties
Date	05/01/2022
Confirmation Email	richard.booker@rpsgroup.com

Client Signature (Can be used for your own records, ONLY if required)

Declaration (as stated above)

Name:

Declaration Signature:

Date:



7. Programme

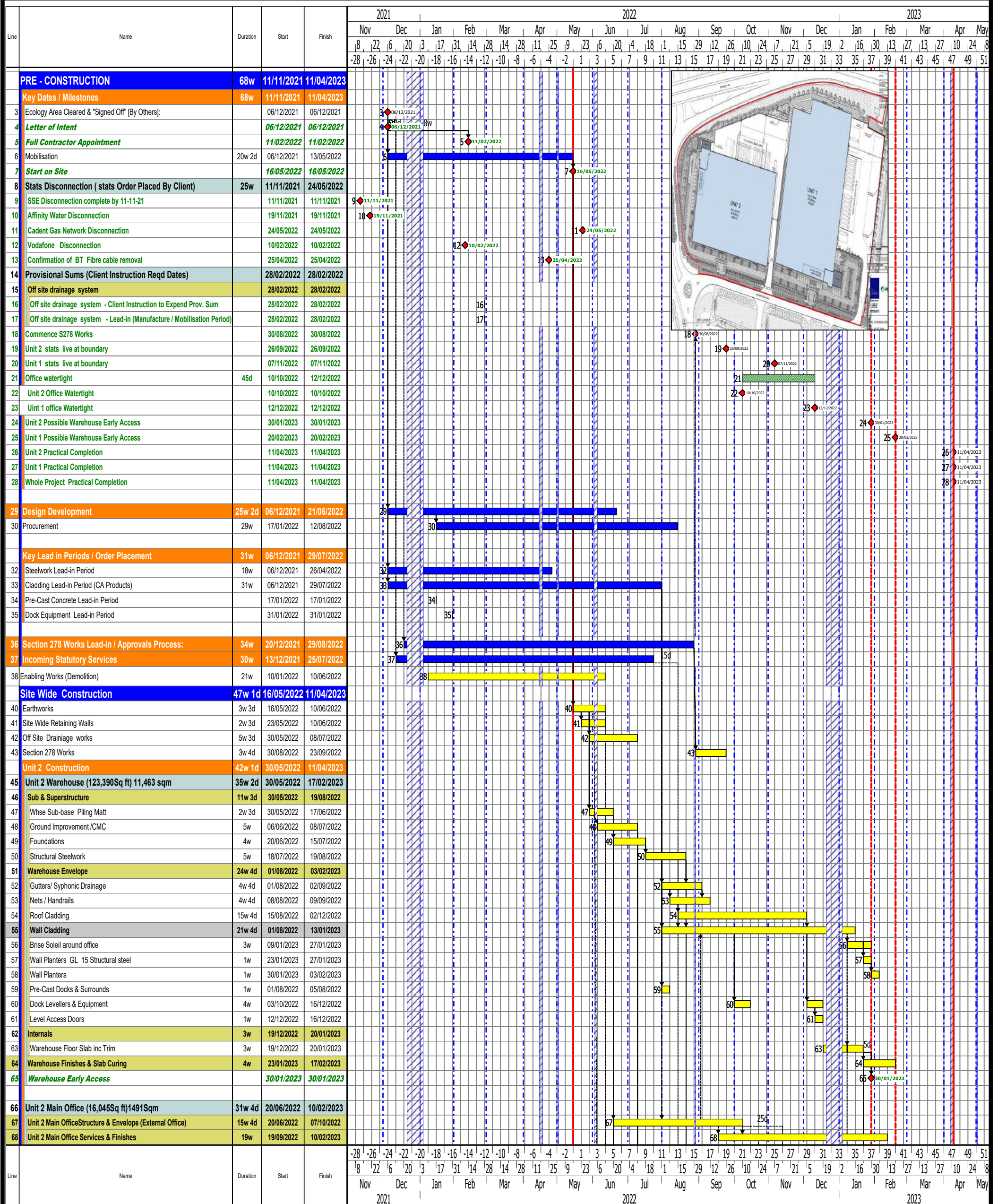
See a copy of the Contract Programme



Prologis GSK West London

CONTRACT PROGRAMME

Client: Prologis



1. TENDER & CONTRACT 2. D+P Codes

■ Milestones ■ Pre-construction ■ Construction

WINVIC CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
 Brampton House
 19 Tenter Road
 Moulton Park
 Northampton NN3 6PZ.
 Tel : 01604 678960. Fax : 01604 671021

Programme No: P21-051 draft Contract Programme

Programme Status: Version 21.4

Chart Comments :

Issue Date: 28/02/2022

Revision Date : 10/03/2022 Revision No: 1

Chart Author : AD

1. TENDER & CONTRACT 2. D+P Codes		
 Milestones	 Pre-construction	 Construction
WINVIC CONSTRUCTION LIMITED Brampton House 19 Tenter Road Moulton Park Northampton NN3 6PZ. Tel : 01604 678960. Fax : 01604 671021	Programme No: P21-051 draft Contract Programme	Issue Date: 28/02/2022
	Programme Status: Version 21.4	Revision Date : 10/03/2022 Revision No: 1
	Chart Comments :	Chart Author : AD



8. Hazard Identification Form:

S31 To be inserted.

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION FORM

Site Name: Phase II, Prologis Park West London	Client: Prologis
Assessor (Planning): N/A	Contract No: P21-051
Assessor (Construction): Trevor Swailes/Richard Reid	Date: 16th May 22

This form should be commenced during the initial survey and tender stages to assist in the identification of relevant legislation, associated hazards and proposed work practices. It should be added to following site surveys and when other hazards are communicated via Designers, Principal Designers or others. **Higher Risk** activities are in **Bold** and where these are identified as being present additional technical and specialist advice should be sought from competent persons for advice on the provision of additional controls. Hazards identified on this form should be communicated to contractors requested to tender / carry out the works and the construction team.

DESIGN & TENDER PLANNING	Yes	No		Yes	No
Adjacent to water	X		Working over water		X
Public highways adjacent	X		Diving Operations		X
Residential area	X		Lifting Operations	X	
Schools / play areas close by	X		Highways Work		X
Members of the public in the area	X		Working at Height	X	
Other vehicles in the area	X		PHYSICAL ACTIVITY HAZARDS		
Restricted parking in the area		X	Use of Vibrating Tools	X	
Restricted access to site		X	Substances Hazardous to Health	X	
Livestock in the area		X	Welding / hot work	X	
Overhead services in the area		X	Dust / Fume inside building	X	
Railway services in the area		X	Plant / Equipment used inside	X	
Narrow roads		X	High Noise Levels	X	
Steep / uneven ground		X	Manual Handling Operations	X	
Other buildings / structures / bridges		X	MOBILE PLANT		
Height restrictions		X	Mobile Plant to be used	X	
Security issues		X	Mobile Elevated Working Platforms	X	
Compact building plot		X	Materials Hoists		X
Roof lights	X		Person Hoists		X
Underground shafts		X	Tower Cranes	X	
Underground gases		X	Mobile Cranes	X	
Asbestos materials present		X	Piling operations	X	
Contaminated land	X		WORK AT HEIGHT		
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			Scaffold to be erected	X	
Vermin	X		Ladders to be worked off	X	
Pigeons (excrement)	X		Use of Stepladders	X	
Fumes and gases		X			
Chemical works		X	PEOPLE		
Lead		X	Working in Isolation		X
Oil storage		X	Winter Working	X	
Underground gas services		X	Young Persons employed	X	
Underground electrics	X				
Underground water pipes		X	Other Hazards Identified		
Live electrics present	X		COVID 19	X	
Live Optical Fiber	X		Airport Proximity	X	
PCB's		X			
Radiation emitting devices		X			
Compressed/Flammable Gas		X			
HIGH RISK ACTIVITIES					
Excavations	X				
Demolition Works	X				
Working Adjacent to Railway		X			
Temporary Works / Falsework	X				
Electrical Works / Testing	X				
Confined Spaces	X				

Ref: S31	Rev: 02	Date: February 2017	Page 1 of 2
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9. Site Procedures

9.1. Site Inductions and Risk Assessment

- All operatives will take Winvic's online induction and present the unique code to the site team before a site-specific induction can take place.
- All operatives will attend a specific site induction prior to starting work on site.
- A site-specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement will be prepared for all activities.
- All operatives to be briefed on their method statement prior to commencing work.
- All visitors to site will receive the WCL visiting induction – accompanied at all times by fully inducted personnel.

9.2. Welfare Facilities – Please refer to WP04

The welfare facilities that are to be deployed to the project will consist of:

- Drying Room
- Canteen with microwave, water boiling, toaster, fridge.
- Washing facilities suitable for washing forearm including hot and cold water, soap and dryer

No of persons on site	No of washbasins
1 – 5	1
6 – 25	2
26 – 50	3
51 – 75	4
76 - 100	5

- Flushing toilet facilities for male, female & disabled.

No of persons on site	No of WC's	No of urinals
1 – 5	1	1
6 – 25	2	1
26 – 50	3	2
51 – 75	4	3
76 - 100	5	4

- First aid & defibrillator
- Smoking shelter
- Offices and meeting room

Additional standalone welfare facilities will be provided for the Gateman located at the construction traffic access/egress gate. These facilities will provide:

- WC facilities
- Adequate heat, lighting and ventilation
- Facilities for heating food, keeping food chilled, boiling water.

In addition to the above facilities, a commercial canteen will be established onsite for use by all site personnel. The presence of the canteen will be notified to the local authority no less than 28 days prior to trading commencement. A 5 score on the food hygiene rating is required by WCL.

Welfare will be cleaned daily with the generated waste being stored onsite in sealed euro bins/skips and removed from site by a licensed carrier.

Power for the cabins will be supplied from generator. The generator will be installed, tested and certificated by Steven Halsall. Electrical test certification is held on the WCL H&S notice board.

9.3. Segregation of Pedestrians and Works Traffic – Please refer to WP08

- Access and egress for all vehicles will be off Junction 14 of the M25 onto M4/A408, Stockley Park West, Ironbridge Road North.
- Contractors and visitors parking will be inside the site boundary in the designated car park.
- Operatives must be inducted before they start work, and all visitors must sign in using the visitor's book and be accompanied by a Winvic Construction Limited supervisor.
- Contractors who need to bring vehicles onto site can only do so with prior arrangement with Winvic site management so as not to have any effect on general site operations, pedestrian routes, safe accesses etc.
- Access from site to the workplace will be via designated routes, which will be part of the site induction. Access routes will be fenced off to define route and protect pedestrians.
- All operatives/visitors must wear high visibility vests while on the site.

9.4. Access to site

Access to the site is from Iron Bridge North Road. The site is in Stockley Park West – Uxbridge.

Site working hours will be:

07.00 – 18.00 Monday to Friday
07.30 – 13.00 Saturday

The site will not be operational on Sunday and Public holidays.

Due to the proximity of residential dwellings, noise creating activities that may cause nuisance to the residential dwellings will be planned during the following times:

08.00 – 18.00 Monday to Friday
08.00 – 13.00 Saturday

Unauthorised access to the site will be prevented by:

- Fortel Nexus operate 24hour/7days security which will be located at the construction traffic access/egress gates.
- All personnel are required to sign in and out at the security gate house using TA – device
- The access gate will be secured with 2.4 high timber hoarding and lockable gates
- All other boundaries will be secured with 1.8m high chain link fencing.
- A vehicle barrier will be positioned at the construction traffic access/egress gate.
- The presence of the delivery drivers and contractor's drivers entering site via the construction traffic access gate will be logged on the electronic Biosite access control system.
- Gates will be locked shut during non-working hours.
- Access to the site for general personnel will be via the site carpark/office and welfare area.
- The carpark, office and welfare area will be segregated with fencing from the construction zone.

- Electronic turnstiles will be positioned in the car park and office/welfare zone to control access to authorised personnel only into the construction zone.
- Security over night by means of manned guarding.
- Signage warning of construction site no unauthorised access will be positioned on the boundary fencing.
- The boundary fencing will be visually inspected at periods not exceeding 7 days.

9.5. Work at Height – Please refer to WP02

Work at height equipment will be identified in the trade contractor's task specific risk assessment and method statement.

The following work at height equipment will be utilized to deliver the contract works:

Aluminium Step ups – last resort

- Only proprietary aluminium step-ups are to be used on this project.
- Platform use is subject to risk assessment and should be specified as a last resort when it is not reasonably practicable to use a safer means of low level access equipment.
- Platforms are to have a minimum safe working load of 150kg and a platform height not exceeding 600mm
- Platform dimensions are to be no less than 600mm by 600mm unless risk assessment justifies smaller dimensions.
- All anti slip feet must be present and free from defects.
- User instructions and max load capacity labels are to be displayed and legible.
- Platform usage is prohibited in open areas and within 3 meters of any edge protection / open void.
- The supporting surface is to be capable of, maintaining the platform stability, supporting the applied loads and be free from slip / trip hazards.
- Platforms are to be tagged to indicate the owning trade contractor.
- Platforms are to be secured against unauthorised usage when not in use.

Ladders & Steps – last resort

- Ladders / stepladders are not banned on this project, but their use is strictly controlled by risk assessment.
- Ladders / stepladders are prohibited from use if it is reasonably practicable to use access equipment that presents less risk of falling.
- Only Class 1 and EN131 compliant ladders and steps are to be used.
- Ladder / stepladder users will be instructed in the safe use of the equipment.
- Ladders / stepladders will be inspected by the user prior to each use and recorded in writing at periods not exceeding 7 days.
- Equipment will be tagged to indicate the owning trade contractor.
- Steps are to be secured against unauthorised usage when not in use.
- Defective ladders / steps will be removed from use immediately.

Mobile Aluminium Towers

Mobile towers will be suitable for the task being carried out and selected to provide the working platform at the required height.

Mobile towers are to be:

- Erected, adapted and dismantled by a competent person (PASMA) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. (Instructions to be issued to the competent person).
- Inspected:
 - Prior to first use by a competent person with the inspection recorded in writing.
 - After each adaption and after any incident likely to affect the towers structural stability. Inspection recorded in writing.
 - At periods not exceeding 7 days where the platform height is at or above 2 meters.
- Tagged to indicate the owning trade contractor.
- Operatives required to use mobile towers but not PASMA trained are to be provided with a toolbox talk on the safe use of mobile towers.
- Towers are to be secured against unauthorised use when not in use.

Podium Steps / Folding Room Towers

- Erected, dismantled and used by a trained person in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. (Instructions to be issued to the trained person).
- Inspected:
 - Prior to first use by a competent person with the inspection recorded in writing.
 - After each adaption and after any incident likely to affect the towers structural stability. Inspection recorded in writing.
 - At periods not exceeding 7 days where the platform height is at or above 2 meters.
- Tagged to indicate the owning trade contractor.
- Equipment is to be secured against unauthorised use when not in use.

Scaffold Platforms

- Tube and fitting scaffold will be designed in accordance with TG20: 13 by the scaffold contractor / designer.
- For scaffolds outside TG20: 13 parameters a bespoke design will be developed by a competent scaffold designer.
- The scaffold will be erected by CISRS accredited personnel in accordance with SG4: 15.
- The scaffold contractor is required to inspect the scaffold prior to handover and then issue a handover certificate for the scaffold.
- The scaffold will then be subject to the following inspections: (recorded in writing)
 - periods not exceeding 7 days.
 - after alteration, adaption & dismantling; and
 - after any occurrence likely to affect the structural stability of the scaffold.
- Hand tools used for scaffold operations will be tethered.

Roof Edge Protection

- The permanent roof edge protection will be installed as the structural steel frame is constructed.

System Scaffold Staircase

- System staircase scaffolds will be erected by competent personnel in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Inspections in line with Scaffold Platforms will be carried out.
- Hand tools used for scaffold operations will be tethered.

Fall arrest nets – Metal Deck, Roof Installation, Roof Light Construction

- Fall arrest nets will be specified and installed by a competent contractor using FASET trained operatives.
- The area under the net will be clear of obstructions to a height exceeding the maximum deflection of the net when arresting a fall.

- Nets will remain in position under the roof lights until the roof lights have been declared nonfragile.
- Nets will be inspected:
 - prior to being installed
 - Prior to first work above with a hand over certificate issued.
 - Visually prior to start of each work shift above the nets.
 - at periods not exceeding 7 days – written inspection records kept
 - After a fall of person or substantial material into the net.
 - After any alteration, adaption to the net installation or its anchor points.

Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPS)

- MEWPS are prohibited from use on site unless subjected to the WCL plant authorisation process and issue of a WCL plant sticker.
- WCL plant sticker to be visible at all times on the MEWP.
- Report of thorough examination dated within the last 6 months, is to be issued to WCL site team prior to use of the MEWP on site.
- MEWPS are to be operated by persons holding valid IPAF or CITB training for the relevant category of MEWP.
- The trade contractor is to ensure MEWP operators receive familiarisation training for the MEWP prior to use.
- MEWPS will be subjected to daily pre-use inspections and function checks with these inspections and checks recorded in writing.
- Use of fall restraint lanyards are mandatory when operating a cherry picker type MEWP.
- Trade contractors RAMS will include emergency rescue procedures to rescue person suspended at height.
- Proprietary material racks will be used to secure materials where they cannot be stowed on the floor of the MEWP.
- All hand tools will be tethered at all times when used from a MEWP.
- Chin straps are to be used with safety helmets when working in a MEWP.
- Secondary guarding system will be used on MEWPS where a risk of entrapment risks are present.

Work at Height General

- Access to vehicle beds is prohibited unless risk assessed and proprietary access and fall mitigation measures are implemented and used by trained personnel.
- Structural steel will be erected in accordance with the design erection sequence as dictated by the steel subcontractor.
- The structural engineer prior to erection commencing on site will review the erection sequence.
- All operations which involve work at height to have approved method statements
- Areas at ground level to be segregated to prevent unauthorised access underneath operations at height
- Fall prevention plan
- S15 Permit to Work at Height
- S18 Working at Height Regulations

9.6. Control of Noise/Dust and Vibration

The proposed methods for ensuring the control of noise levels and dust to neighbours will be in accordance with BS 5228:

- All Plant will be within noise regulation limits.
- All machine and plant will comply with NRMM regulation and meet Stage IIIA of EU Directive.
- Due to the position and technical specification of project WCL installed and monitors the noise, vibration and dust emission. The monitoring devices will be installed at the limit of site close to canal and Bee Nursery.
- 24 hr running Generator for compound will be of the 'super-silence' type.
- Vibration will be limited due to the technical solution adopted for ground improvement CMC (Controlled Modulus Columns)
- Dust will be controlled with the use of 'dust suppression' equipment when required, consisting of:
 - Offsite manufacture where practicable.
 - Dustless cutting techniques.
 - On tool extraction.
 - Wet cut techniques.
 - Towed water bowser.
- Concrete yards and permanent roadways are planned early in the constructions program to maintain clean access roads and provide clean areas for material off-loading and laydown.

9.7. Control of Surface water during the Construction Phase – Please refer to WI11.

Statement specific to project

9.8. Logistic Plan

- Access and egress for delivery vehicles off Stockley Road – Horton Road- Ironbridge Road North to the construction traffic entrance.
- Signage will be deployed along the access roads to direct delivery vehicles.
- Plant and material deliveries will be prior notified to the WCL site team no later than 48hours prior to arrival onto site so as to prevent congestion on the estate roads.
- Designated offloading and laydown areas will be assigned to each trade contractor.
- Sufficient space will be allowed to ensure delivery vehicles can pull off the business park roads whilst awaiting processing at the site gates.
- Trade contractors are responsible for the offloading and movement of materials around the site. (Detailed in the task RAMS).
- Excess material will be removed from the work zone and stored in the assigned storage area.

9.9. Use of Cranes –Please refer to WP10

- A permit to lift issued by WCL will be required for all crane operations - S09 Permit to Operate Crane.
- All crane lifts will be planned by an appointed person with the lift specific plan submitted to WCL for review as part of the task RAMS.
- A qualified lift team will be appointed to the lifting operation consisting of a crane supervisor, crane operator and slinger / signaller.
- The lift zone will be segregated with a physical barrier and signage positioned.
- Non crane lifting operations (loads suspended from forklift, telehandler, excavators, etc.) will be:
 - Planned by a competent person.
 - Carried out by a trained operator and slinger / signaller.

- Fir forklifts / telehandlers - carried out using suitable lifting accessories which attach the slings to the forks / carriage – looping chains / slings over forks is prohibited.
 - Buckets will be removed from excavators prior to attaching chains / slings.
- Non crane plant carrying out lifting operations of suspended loads will display a green WCL lifting operations sticker.

Heathrow Airport

The airport has been contacted and informed of the works and use of cranes. Prior to each operation utilizing cranes commencing, the designated airport contact will be contacted for the issue of a permit for use of the crane.

Crane Coordination

All crane operations will be coordinated by the WCL site team with authorisation as detailed above.

During periods where cranes are required to operate in close proximity to each other the coordination will be managed by:

- WCL will appoint a designated lift coordinator from the site team with a deputy.
- General lifting planning meeting will be held – attended by all subcontractor appointed persons.
- Weekly crane coordination meetings will be held:
 - Chaired by the WCL appointed lift coordinator.
 - Attended by the trade contractor's supervisors and crane supervisors.
 - Review the previous week's crane operations.
 - Coordinate no less than the forthcoming weeks lifting operations.
 - Minutes of the meeting will be developed and distributed to all attendees and the WCL site team.
- Daily prestart meeting will be held between trade contractor's supervisors / manager and lift supervisors.
 - Chaired by the WCL Appointed lift coordinator.
 - A laminated marked up plan will be used to record the discussions of the meeting.
 - A photo of the detail recorded on the marked-up plan will be issued to all appropriate trade contractors and the WCL site team.

The appropriate Appointed Person will be consulted should changes to the agreed lifting operations plans be identified.

The hazard board will be maintained with current information to reflect the daily lifting operations with contractor meeting held where lifting operation is deemed to affect an adjacent operation.

9.10. Movement of Vehicles on Site –Please refer to WP08

Visiting Vehicles

- All drivers will report to the gatehouse / site office
- Drivers will be given the WCL visiting driver induction and required to display the WCL induction card in the cab window whilst on site. Induction card will be returned to the security when existing site.
- Contact will then be made with the relevant subcontractor, advising them of the delivery.

- The subcontractor's representative will be required to take control of the visiting vehicle for the duration of its presence on site.
- Flashing beacons / hazard lights will be operational during vehicle movement on site.

General

- Methods to control the movement of vehicles in and around site:

Site Speed Limit



- Designated vehicle travel routes
- Designated pedestrian routes – segregated with barriers.
- Designated pedestrian crossing points across vehicle routes.
- Use of vision aids on mobile plant
- Banksman assigned for reversing vehicles
- Signage
- Competent operators
- Plant maintenance and inspections.

9.11. Excavations – Please refer to WP14 and WP24

Earthwork and Groundwork Contractors are to plan their works in line with Geotechnical Assessment Report issued by Crossfield Consulting Geotechnical Environmental.

- S20 Inspection of Excavations
- All excavations to be fenced off and back filled immediately on completion
- The SI report has identified that running sand and ground water may be present on the site. The appointed ground works contractor will provide details for earthwork support structures and dewatering solutions where required.
- Groundwork's contractors will be required to consult specialist groundwater contractors to ascertain a suitable dewatering solution where required.
- SI reports deem all excavations to be unstable.
- Excavation support systems are to be designed / specified by a competent person and recorded in the WCL temporary work management documents.
- S07 Permit to Enter, S08 Permit to Break Ground and confined spaces will be operated
- Ground water in trenches will be removed using a sump pump system. Refer to the Construction Environmental Management Plan for further guidance on the management of dewatering activities.
- Marked up services drawing to be displayed within offices
- All existing services to be marked up prior to excavation commencing
- Deep trench work will be supported using a mechanical trench support system
 - No areas of contaminated land have been identified by the site investigation but should contaminated land be discovered then all works in that area will be stopped until the contamination is identified
 - Upon identification of any contamination then a detailed procedure will be developed for its safe removal

9.12. Confined Spaces – Please refer to WP14

- S07 Permit to Enter - Working in confined spaces
- A permit to enter system will be operated for entering confined spaces

9.13. Mobile Plant

- Mobile plant is to be authorised for use by the issue of a WCL plant sticker – sticker to be displayed on the plant at all times.
- Be operated by a person holding suitable training and experience – checked at induction.
- The trade contractor is to ensure plant operators receive familiarisation training.

- Will be subjected to daily pre-use inspections and function checks - recorded in writing. (Cranes, forklift, MEWPS)
- Inspected at periods not exceeding 7 days – recorded in writing.
- Vision aids to be fitted, positioned correctly, cleaned and operational at all times.
- Visual and audible beacons to be used at all times.
- Mobile plant is to be immobilised when not in use to avoid danger to children / unauthorised usage, by:
 - Keys removed (including the Deadman key), cabs locked.
 - Small plant stored in lockable container
 - All mobile plant to be parked within the site boundary

9.14. Refuelling Machinery –Please refer to WI08

The methods of refuelling machinery so as to avoid contamination by diesel and fluids:

- Designated refuelling area established for mobile plant.
- The refuelling area will be located no closer than 10m from the new drainage system once constructed (unless specific protection is provided to the egress point of the new drainage system).
- Bulk fuel will be stored in a double skin bowser with integral bund. Bund cleared as required.
- Bowsers will be kept locked shut when not in use.
- Drip trays / plant nappies will be deployed during refuelling operations.
- Petrol will be stored in designated plastic / metal containers located in metal bunded and ventilated cabinets. Cabinets will be kept locked shut when not in use.
- Spill kits will be positioned adjacent to the storage area.
- Spill kit training will be provided where required.
- Fuel storage and refuelling operations will be detailed in the contractor's task RAMS. (Briefed to operatives).

9.15. Access For Emergency Vehicles

- Directional / location map will be given to all contractors and deliveries.
- Delivery times will be co-ordinated so as not to cause congestion on the approach roads and site gates.
- Site access will be clearly identified via signage and hoarding.
- WCL construction traffic are prohibited from parking / waiting on the estate roads.
- During emergency situations the gateman will maintain the site gate clear of any obstruction and direct the emergency vehicle to the appropriate location.
- Works will be coordinated with the adjacent construction site to ensure clear access is available to both sites.
- The external yard slabs will be constructed early in the project program providing suitable hardstanding access for emergency vehicles to all elevations of the structure.

9.16. Hot Works –Please refer to WP14

- A Hot works permit will be required for all cutting and burning operations.
- Fire extinguishers will be available for all hot works.
- Operatives must be trained in the use of fire extinguishers.



9.17. Client fit out

If specific client fit out requirements come on board prior to PC being achieved by Winvic Construction Limited a liaison meeting will be held in order to fully coordinate the works to be carried out and establish and required protocols.

9.18. Management of unforeseen events

The procedure for managing unforeseen events and the assessment of abnormal risks and hazards:

- Winvic to hold regular meetings to discuss forthcoming events.
- Use of in-house specialist, H&S advisor, etc.
- Use of Design Team and Principal designer.

9.19. Communication with the Workforce – Please refer to WP22

The methods of communicating Health & Safety issues to the work force are:

- Site Hazard Board
- Safety Inductions prior to commencement of work on site.
- Discussions on Method Statements & Risk Assessments.
- Periodic black hat briefings, both informal and formal minutes depending on what stage of construction is at. This can be recorded on the Q36 Sub-contractor Minutes.
- Toolbox talks
- Safety Leaflet, posters.
- S03 Visitors' Induction

9.20. Management of the Construction Phase Plan

- Design Team Meetings
- Contractors made aware of the plan at 'Pre-let' meetings and inductions.
- Monthly Safety Meetings.

9.21. Reporting of Accidents and incidents – Please refer to WP01

- All incidents, accidents, and near misses will be reported to the HSEQ Manager.
- A Winvic Construction Limited representative will take any required witness statements and photographs at the scene in order to collate a report and also pass this on, if required, to the employer of any individual involved.
- The Winvic Construction Limited nominated company Safety Representative and Operations director are also advised as soon as practicable.
- Info tracker to be completed to report incidents.

9.22. Arrangements for the Exchange of Information around the Design Team.

- The Designers shall be made aware of the Client's requirements and design brief including the pre-tender Health and Safety Plan.
- The Designer must co-operate with the Principal designer and other Designers.
- During the design phase 2 weekly design team meetings will be held. These will provide the opportunity to review designer risk assessments, design solutions, construction risks and operational/maintenance issues.
- The means for communicating across the project team, including the Client and their representatives, the Designers, the Principal designer, the Principal Contractor (where

- applicable), sub-contractors, workers on site and others whose Health & Safety may be affected, will be by direct verbal contact, memos, letters, instructions, permits to work, notices, drawings, plans and meetings. Contact may also be via telephone, fax, post or e-mail.
- As design, including verification proceeds details will be issued to Contractors on site for construction and copies retained for inclusion in the Health & Safety file, as appropriate.

9.23 PPE

Other PPE maybe required as part of the sub-contractor risk and method statement.



9.24 Protection of public

- Access and egress for construction vehicles is off Stockley Road – Horton Road- Ironbridge Road North to the construction traffic entrance.
- Signage will be positioned on Horton Road – Ironbridge Road North along the designated access route.
- Signage will be positioned along the estate roads warning of the construction site entrance.
- Directional signage will be positioned adjacent to each site access/egress.
- Parking of construction vehicles and site plant will be inside the site boundary.
- Vehicles will exit the site in a forward direction.
- Signage warning existing drivers of crossing pedestrians / vehicles will be positioned at the two site exits.
- The site boundary will be secured with 1.8m chain link fencing.
- The site hoarding and chain link fence will be subjected to the WCL temporary works procedure to ensure stability.
- Materials and plant will be stored inside the site boundary with consideration given to stability of stacked materials.
- Works to be completed outside the site boundary will be co-ordinated with the WCL management company and will be fully guarded and signed.
- Wheel cleaning provisions will be positioned at the site gate for use during bulk earthworks and initial groundwork period.



9.25 Storage of materials / COSHH on site

- The site plan shows the site layout with the site compound which is where all materials will be stored. Any flammable materials / hazardous materials will be stored as per COSHH / safety Data information sheet required. There will be a secure container on site. For any larger COSHH items they will be secured in a secure and lockable container.
- The storage compound should be established in a location to allow management and the control of deliveries close to the site entrance. The Site Management Team should decide if this is appropriate taking into account the location of the nearby live storage warehouse and access arrangements.
- Any compound areas established must be securely fenced to ensure no unauthorised access is available.

9.26 The use of hazardous materials on site

- All COSHH data sheets will be supplied with the relevant RAMS to the site team who will use the approved S05 review form.
- Hazardous material will then be assessed using the guidance provided in WI08.
- Regular checks will be carried out by the Winvic team to ensure all procedures are to be followed correctly.
- All COSHH items will be recorded on the E05 COSHH master sheet.

9.27 Temporary Works - Structures / Unstable Structures identified. Please refer to WP24

Temporary Works requirements will be coordinated by the appointed Temporary Works Coordinator (TWC) in accordance with WCL WP 24. The WCL TWC has been appointed formally in writing by the WCL Designated Individual (DI) using S47 Letter of Appointment TWC (signed letter retained on Union Square).

WCL S48 Temporary Works Register will be used by the WCL TWC to document the temporary works management process for the foreseeable temporary works.

Temporary Works Supervisors (TWS) will be appointed to supervise installation, use and dismantling of temporary works schemes in accordance with WP24, where the WCL TWC requires assistance for specific temporary works schemes. WCL directly appointed TWS are appointed formally in writing by the WCL DI using S46 Letter of Appointment TWS and contractor appointed TWS appointed in writing by the contractor DI.

The foreseeable temporary works for the project are detailed on the WCL S48 Temporary Works Register

Note: Project TW documentation is retained in the WCL site office filing system and electronically on Union Square.

9.28 Manual Handling – Please refer WP09

All elements of manual handling will be removed where possible and replaced with mechanical means.

- Wherever possible mechanical handling methods must be used for locating materials, in accordance with the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 and “Backs for the future” HS (G) 149.
- If mechanisation is not an option and equipment or materials exceed the limitations of the personnel, then Winvic will write a manual handling risk assessment and convey to all relevant parties.
- Any repetitive lifting over 20kg will also need to be assessed and the appropriate actions to reduce the risk implemented. All persons involved with manual handling must be instructed on

- how to carry out the task safely. It is recommended that all personnel on site undergo manual handling training.
- The lifting of kerb stones must be undertaken using mechanical means when installing the road and car parking system.

9.29 Water Management Plan

Water Management Procedure

Introduction

This procedure has been produced to mitigate the potential for water service-related damage losses and project delays. The primary application of this document is for the construction of new build high rise projects.

This procedure is targeted at all parties involved with the management and use of both permanent and temporary water on site.

This procedure should be used as a guide and project specific risk assessments and controls should be developed and implemented in conjunction.

Training

- Training will be provided to all individuals and operatives working on water management procedures. The PM will carry out toolbox talks to brief site managers of the procedure and how to implement it and monitor the performance and of the installers.
- The checking of competency for installers must be carried out prior to any system installation or testing. This will be done by way of certification checking during inductions.
- Subcontract installers will have to provide training and briefing to the employees and individuals installing or testing the systems when pressure testing with air or hydraulic testing procedures.

Emergency

- During the working day any signs of leaking pipework or continually damp areas will need to be reported to the Project Manager or a Winvic member of staff.
- Should there be a major leak occur during the working day the Project Manager should be notified immediately, and the main isolation valve shut off without delay. The Project Manager will ensure the water is shut off and the leak dealt with. Any works must be rectified and repaired by a competent plumber and fully tested in accordance with the testing procedure to ensure no reoccurrence happens.
- Full contact details of the designated person will be issued to the security guard about out of hours reporting.

Design

- Isolation valves in plantroom and strategic locations to risers/corridors to allow local testing/operation.
- Anti-surge/air release and vacuum breaking valves fitted to top of risers to protect against rapid filling/pressurization of system

- Inverter driven booster pumps to enable soft starting and slower pressure boosting rates.
- Tried and tested robust materials and jointing systems capable of exceeding maximum working pressures
- Pressure reducing valves fitted to all corridors to keep higher pressure distribution to the plantroom and risers.
- For high riser over 40m high the boosters are split to a high pressure and standard pressure systems to keep as much pipework as possible at the standard pressure.
- To help mitigate any damage in the event of a leak during temporary construction conditions the water supplies where possible should be installed in risers.

Construction

- Temporary supplies are located to keep the number of feeds required to a minimum to serve the construction of the building.
- All temporary water feeds are isolated at the ground floor at the end of the working day by a nominated individual.
- Clear visible signage is to be displayed at each riser showing the cut off valves.
- A register is to be completed at the end of each day showing the valves have been isolated displaying the time and person completing the task. This document will be stored and retained electronically on the SnagR tablet.
- A drawing is available in the office detailing where the shut off point is on site.
- A stop valve is also located on each floor to isolate the water as required.
- Where possible the temporary supply should be located within a drainage
- Toolbox talks carried out with wet work trades
- Emergency contact information available for security in the event of an incident.

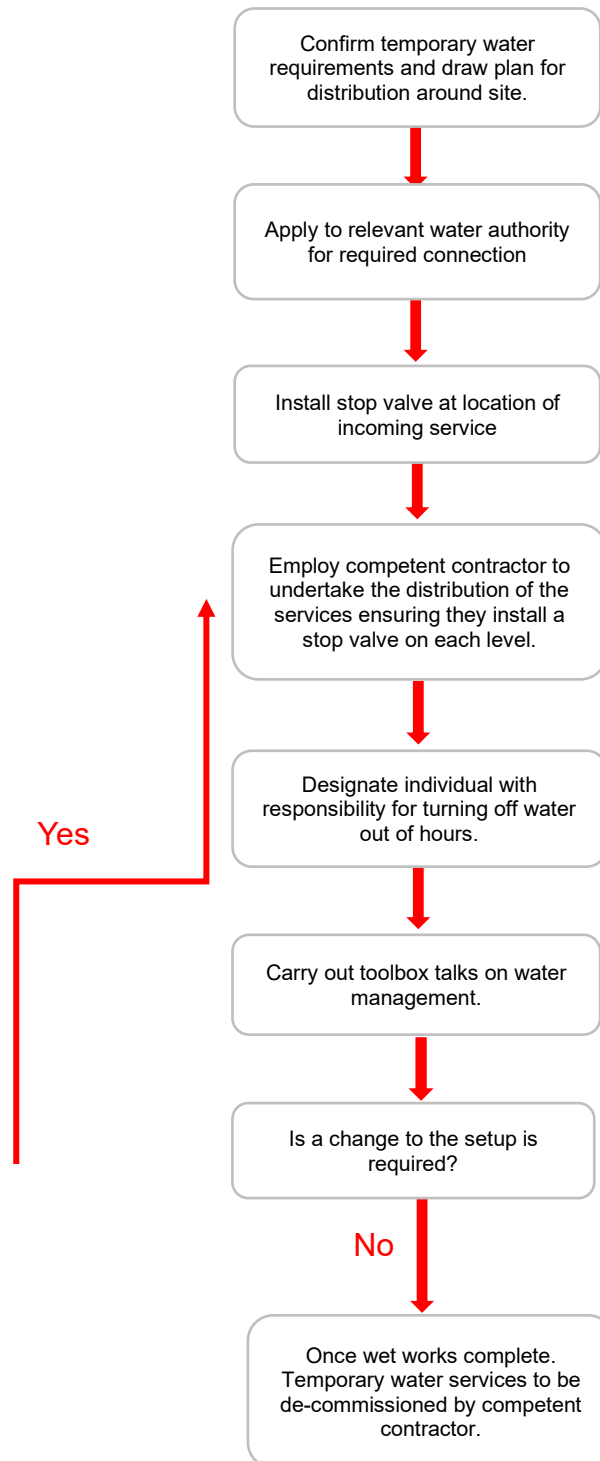
Post Incident Reporting

- In the event of a leak occurring a post incident report will be issued to the safety and commercial department. A follow up investigation may be undertaken dependent on the severity of the leak.

Testing

- Prior to carrying out testing of a water system a competent contractor must be appointed to carry out the works and a testing plan submitted to Winvic for review.
- The testing plan must include details of the type of tests being carried out, pressure to be achieved and how the safety of those operating around the pipework will be maintained.
- Signage detailing the test must be displayed in the test area.
- For the majority of projects, a Pneumatic Test (air) will be carried out first followed by a Hydraulic pressure test (water).
- When carrying out a pneumatic test the pressure in the pipework must not exceed 0.5 bar and the test area should be limited to 100 litres volume to limit the amount of stored energy. If the source for the air test is at a higher pressure a reducing valve and a safety valve must be provided and opened to reduce the pressure.

- All testing equipment being used must be calibrated as per the manufacturer's recommendation.
- While the pipework is under a high pressure test all operatives not involved in the test must be separated from the test with an exclusion zone. With this in mind it is important to plan the testing prior to install to ensure you can test in manageable areas.
- Once under test if the pressure is dropping over a period of 10 minutes' walk around the system and carry out leak detection.
- If the pressure holds constantly for a period of 10 minutes release the pressure and proceed with the hydraulic test.
- When carrying out a hydraulic test only the parts of the system that are involved in the test should be filled. For example, if you are testing metal pipework that connects into plastic the plastic may need to be isolated.
- The system will likely be filled from a temporary connection if this is the case the connection should incorporate a double check valve.
- The filling pressure should be sufficient to fill the system within a reasonable time period at the highest part of the system the fill pressure should be a minimum of 0.5 bar.
- At all times the fill pressure and the test pressure should not exceed 1.5 times the nominal pressure rating of any of the systems components. It is recommended that the system is filled and checked in increments, so any leaks are discovered at lower pressure.
- When carrying out the test competent operatives should be stationed around the tested system to locate any leaks in a timely manner. A designated drain point should be available so the system can be drained quickly if a leak is discovered.
- The test pressure must be monitored throughout the test. If the pressure falls walk around the test area to locate the leak.
- If the pressure remains constant for an hour the test is considered a pass, unless the test plan calls for a greater degree of testing.
- Once the test is complete it should be signed off and witnessed by the appropriate person(s).
- Once the test is complete the system should be left charged for a period of 48 hours to allow to soften/dissolve any loose materials after this the system can be drained. The contractor carrying out the test must have a suitable plan to monitor the system during this period.



9.30 Operating under COVID 19 Pandemic Conditions

The site will be operated in accordance the WCL “COVID 19 Site Operating Guidance for Site - Protecting Our Workforce” (Latest Edition) with a WCL “S29 Risk Assessment - Controlling operatives on site with COVID 19 controls” developed and implemented for the project.

A Site Operational Procedures Document (COVID 19 Plan) will be developed and approved by a member of the WCL Board of Directors prior to re-commencement or continuation of the works on site – the provisions within the Site Operational Procedures Document will enhance or supersede any associated arrangements detailed within the project Construction Phase Plan.

Site Start Up

Sites re-starting after an extended shut down period will be brought into operation in a controlled manner using the WCL Project Start-up Checklist.

Site Traffic Management Plans

Project traffic management plans will allow for social distancing requirements and remain under continual review to reflect current and foreseeable site conditions.

Subcontractor Safe Systems of Work

Subcontractors safe systems of work will be revised to allow the implementation of WCL “COVID 19 Site Operating Guidance for Site - Protecting Our Workforce” with the revised RAMS reviewed by WCL to ensure the proposed SSOW can be implemented and operated in line with wider site operations.

Work tasks will be prohibited where they cannot be undertaken in a safe manner when allowing for the requirements contained in the WCL “COVID 19 Site Operating Guidance for Site - Protecting Our Workforce”.

First Aid Provision

First aid provisions will be maintained on site during operational hours but with amended provisions as detailed on the WCL information Sheet 160 – COVID 19 First Aid Guidance.

Communication of Information

The appropriate information will be communicated to the relevant person in the following manner:

- Contractors have been issued with the WCL “COVID 19 Site Operating Guidance for Site - Protecting Our Workforce”.
- WCL Project Managers will brief the WCL site team on the required procedures contained within the Site Operational Procedures Document (COVID 19).
- Contractors’
- supervisors will brief their employees on their safe systems of work prior to commencing on site with written records issued to the WCL site team.
- WCL Working During COVID 19 Pandemic posters will be displayed in prominent locations throughout the WCL and subcontractor site office and welfare facilities.
- WCL signage displayed throughout the site reminding of the site COVID 19 control measures (i.e. social distancing).
- Traffic management plans will be displayed in the site WCL and subcontractor site office and welfare facilities and the site hazard board.
- WCL First Aiders will be briefed on the amended first aid provisions.
- Revisions to documents / information for controlling COVID 19 risks will be brought to the attention of the required persons via toolbox talks and issue of updated document.

Site operating procedures will remain under review in line with further guidance and direction issued by the UK (Welsh) Government and / or Public Health England / Wales.

9.31 UV protection

UV protection is managed by individual contractor's dependant on the exposure levels during the work task. Weather conditions are monitored for the week ahead with work conditions monitored daily considering the weather conditions. Operatives are permitted to take regular rest breaks out of the sun.

9.32 Cartridge Operated Tools

The use of cartridge operated tools on WCL projects shall be pre-planned and risk assessed by the trade contractor requiring use of the tool, taking account of:

- Protection against accidental firing - interlock system fitted.
- Selection of the correct cartridge – guidance given by manufacturer's instructions and suppliers with cartridges being compatible with the tool being used.
- Selection of the correct pin/fixing – guidance given by manufacturer / supplier with test fixings carried out as required.
- Misfire procedure in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- Protection of the working Area.
- Protection of the operator – use of eye protection (goggles) and hearing protection (attenuation suitable to noise level/frequency)
- Storage - contractors should inform WCL prior to bringing cartridge tools onto site and provide the following storage facilities:
 - tools to be kept in rigid box / case supplied by the manufacturer when not in use.
 - toolbox / case placed in a lockable chest with the chest locked shut.
 - tool not left unattended when not in use
 - cartridges stored in the manufacturers packaging
 - minimum quantity of cartridges required for use kept in the box with the tool.
 - unused cartridges placed back in the manufacturers packaging and stored in the case and lockable steel chest.
 - Cartridges stored away from sparks and naked lights.
- Inspection, maintenance and cleaning – tool should be cleaned and maintained in line with the manufacturer's instructions with service records available for inspection on site. Users should visually inspect the tool before each use.
- Training - operatives of 18 or older should use cartridge with the user holding valid training for the tool make and model being used. Evidence of training should be issued to WCL at induction.
- Disposal of cartridges – fully spent cartridges disposed of in general waste and non-spent cartridges disposed of as hazardous waste under waste ammunition 16 04 01*.

9.33 Working near Grand Union Canal

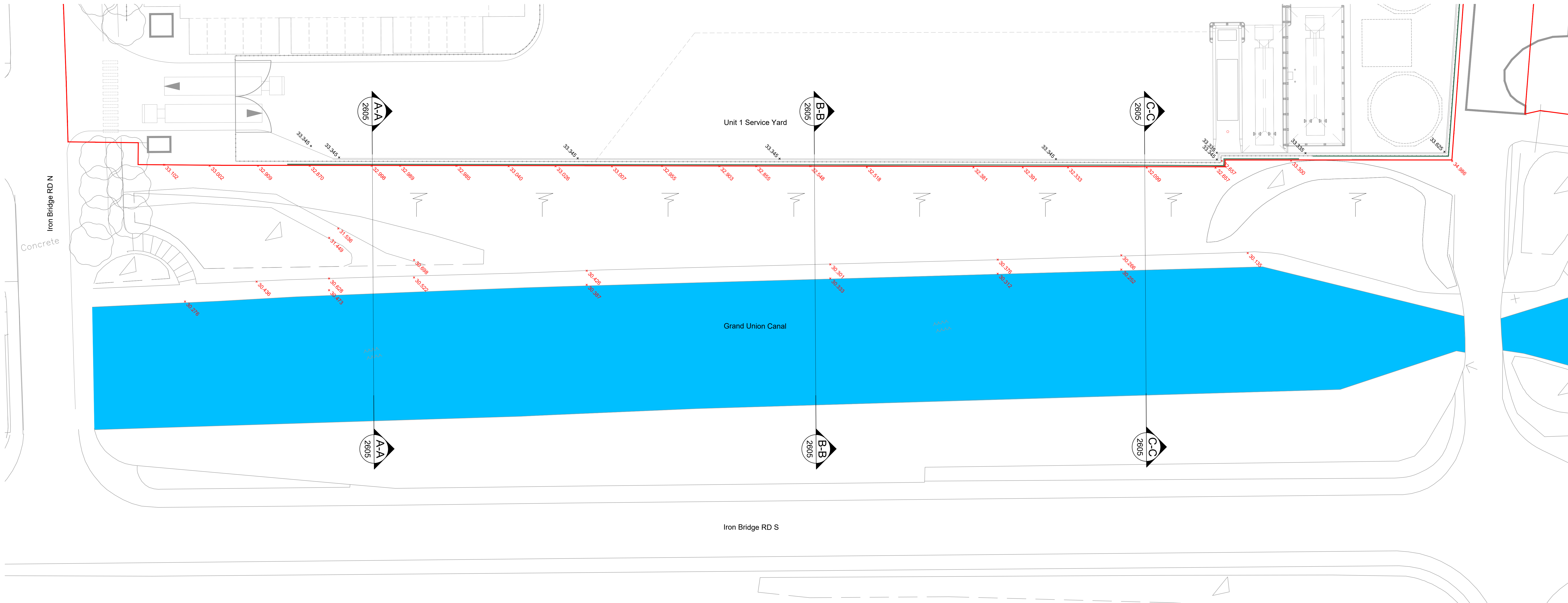
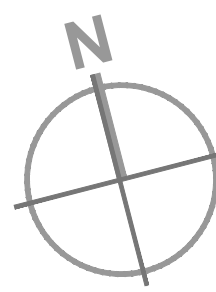
A handed plan produced by RPS Consulting showy that is not any structural impact on the canal. Please see the drawing attached.

Notes

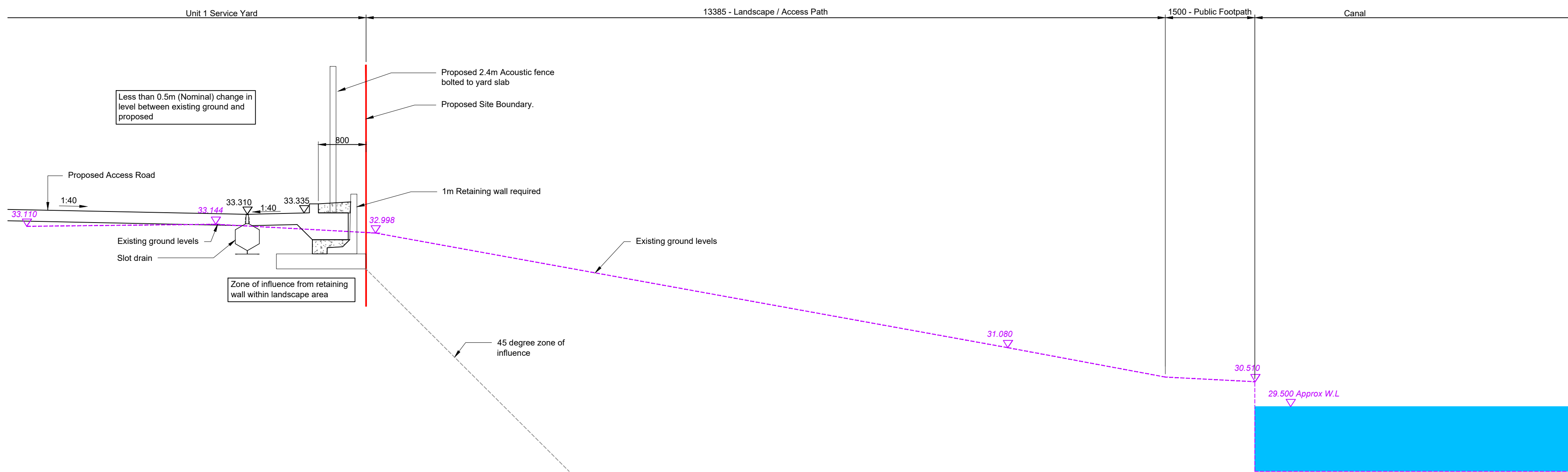
1. This drawing has been prepared in accordance with the scope of RPS's appointment with its client and is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment. RPS accepts no liability for any use of this document other than by its client and only for the purposes for which it was prepared and provided.
2. If received electronically it is the recipient's responsibility to print to correct scale. Only written dimensions should be used.
3. This drawing should be read in conjunction with all other relevant drawings and specifications.

Key :

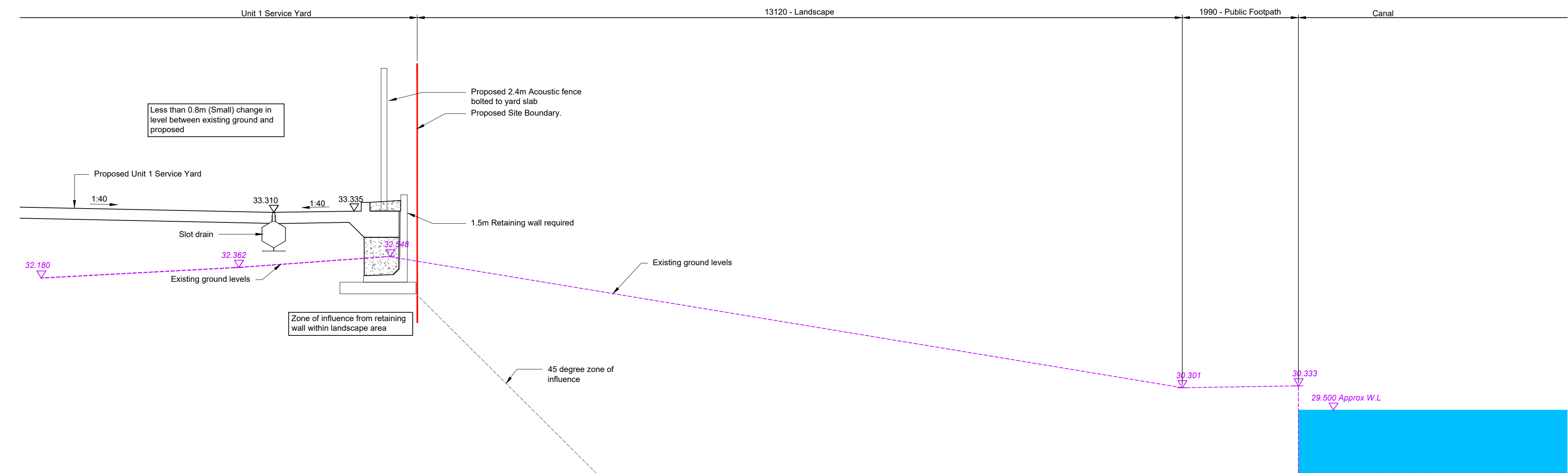
- Indicates Retaining Wall Extents
- Site Boundary
- Indicates Proposed Levels
- 34.530 + - Indicates Existing Levels from Ironbridgeford_survey_Rev1_1.wmic



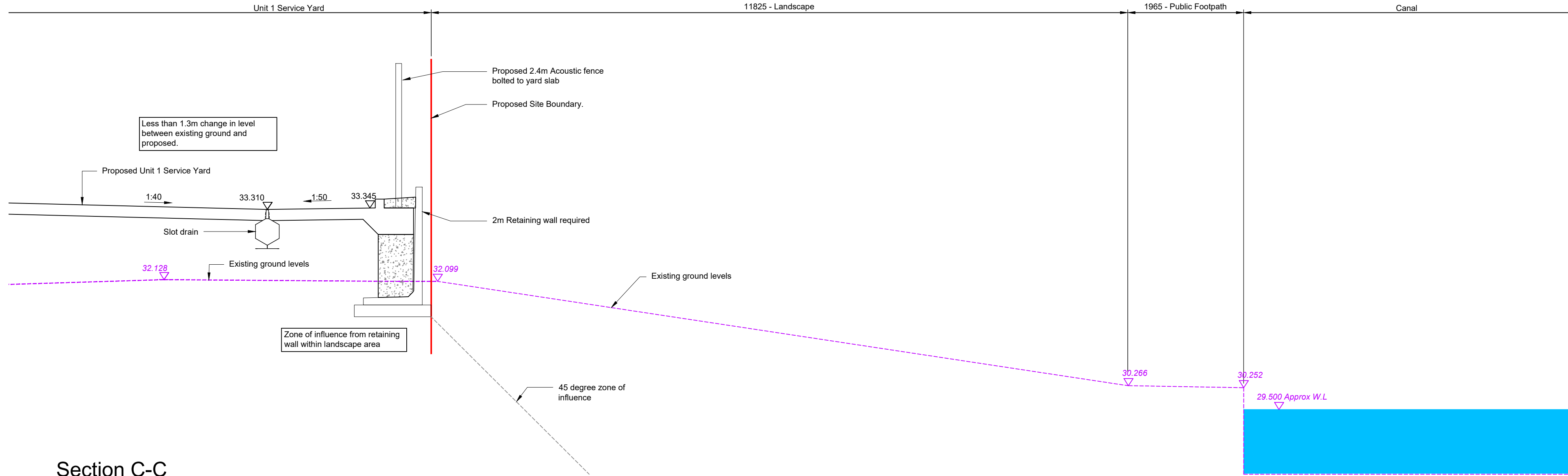
Plan
Scale (1:200)



Section A-A
Scale (1:50)



Section B-B
Scale (1:50)

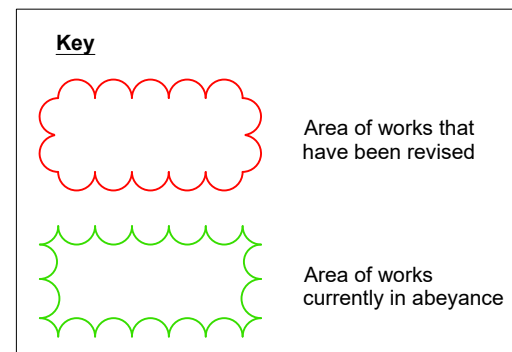


Section C-C
Scale (1:50)

Note:

- This drawing has been created in response to:
- Planning Condition 16 of the granted planning application reference 39207/APP/2020/2188
 - Section b) The impact on the structural integrity of waterway infrastructure letter from the Canal and River Trust dated 13 August 2020 (Your Ref CRTR-PLAN-2020-30345).

The purpose of this drawing and information shown is to demonstrate that the proposed works do not materially alter the canal cutting.



PD1	First issue for review and comment.	RB	MJR	23.03.22
Rev	Description	By	Ctd	Date



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Client



Project Prologis Park West London
Expansion

Title Site Sections Including Grand
Union Canal

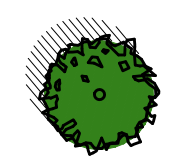
Status Preliminary Scale @ A0 Date Created 23.03.22
Task Team Manager Information Author Task Information Manager
MH RB MH

Document Number GB000694-RPS-01-XX-DR-C-2605

Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number

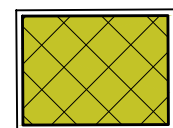
RPS Project Number NK019749 Suitability S1 Revision P01

rpsgroup.com



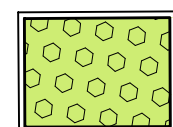
EXTRA HEAVY STANDARD TREES
(Tree pit size: 1500x1500x900mm)
18-20cm stem girth
4.5-6.5m height
1.8-2.1m clear stem
Rootballed

Ac Acer campestre
Ag Alnus glutinosa
Bp Betula pendula

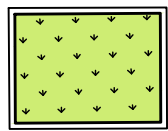


PROPOSED THICKSET MIX PLANTING
(300mm depth of topsoil)
Where thickset is planted next to a hard surface/kerb/fence, it should be positioned 1m from the edge.

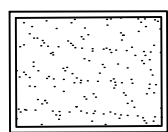
Transplants planted in groups of 7-15 of the same species on a 1.0m grid.
% Species Common Name Supply Size
20% Acer campestre + Field Maple 400-600mm 1+1 OG
35% Corylus avellana # Hazel 400-600mm 1+1 OG
5% Crataegus monogyna # Hawthorn 400-600mm 1+1 OG
10% Frangula alnus # Alder buckthorn 600-800mm 1+1 B
10% Ligustrum vulgare # Privet 400-600mm 1+1 OG
5% Prunus spinosa # Blackthorn 400-600mm 1+1 OG
10% Salix caprea # Goat Willow 400-600mm 1+1 OG
5% Ulex europaeus # Gorse 400-600mm 1+1 OG



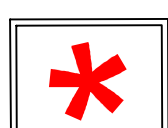
PROPOSED GRASSCRETE ZONES



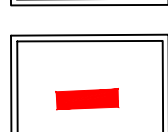
PROPOSED WILDFLOWER/SPECIES RICH GRASSLAND AREAS
(200mm depth subsoil)



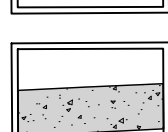
EXISTING GRASSLAND AREAS TO BE RETAINED AND MANAGED



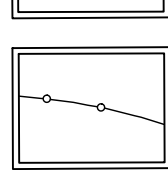
PROPOSED WAY FINDING MARKERS



PROPOSED INTERPRETATION BOARD



EXISTING TOWPATH RETAINED



PROPOSED TIMBER HANDRAIL



Vegetation to right hand side of the ramp is to be cut back by approximately 1m to prevent encroachment and improve visibility



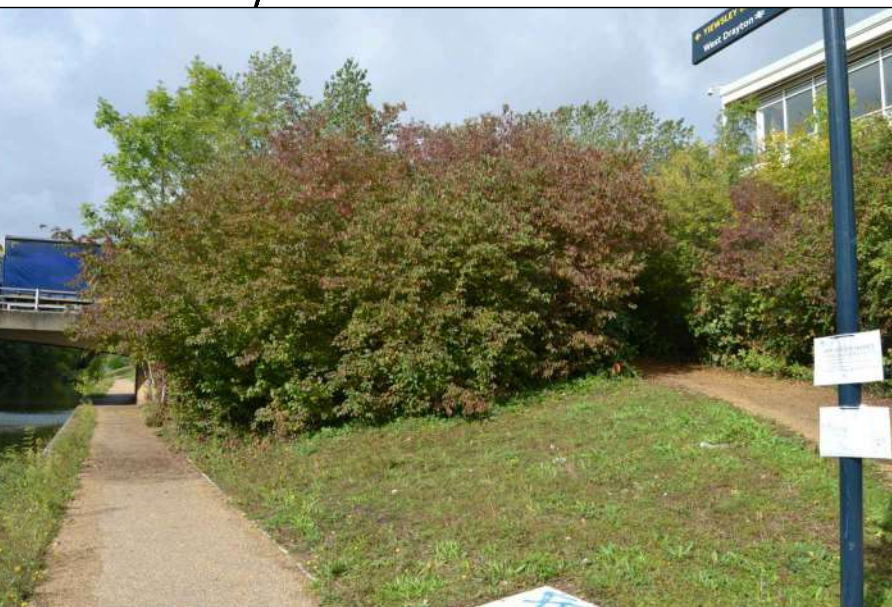
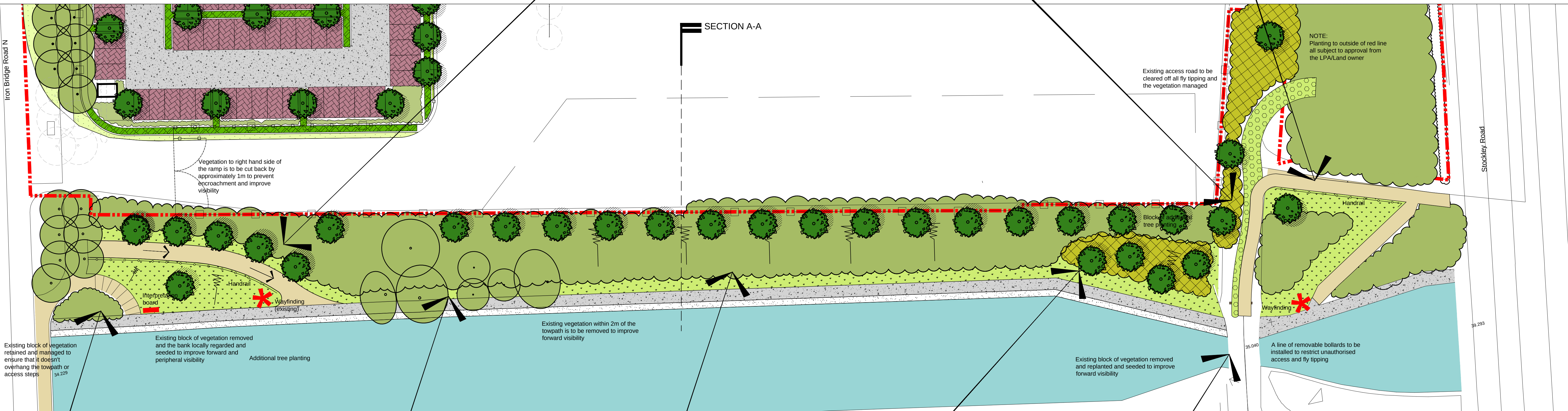
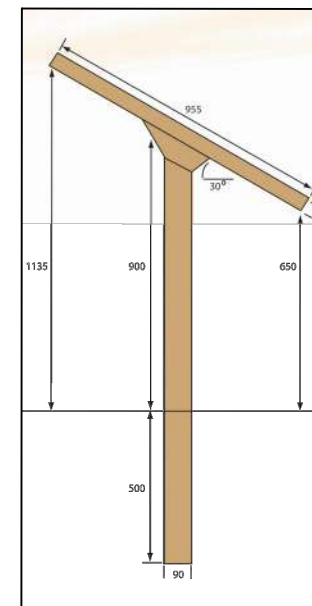
Access road to be cleared of all fly tipping and the vegetation managed



Vegetation to either side of access point to be cut back and managed



PROPOSED HARDWOOD INFORMATION BOARD
A0 size, Panel size 1188mm x 841mm, Visual area 1163mm x 816mm
supplied by Fitzpatrick Woolmer



Existing block of vegetation retained and managed to ensure that it doesn't overhang the towpath or access steps



Existing vegetation within 2m of the towpath is to be removed to improve forward visibility



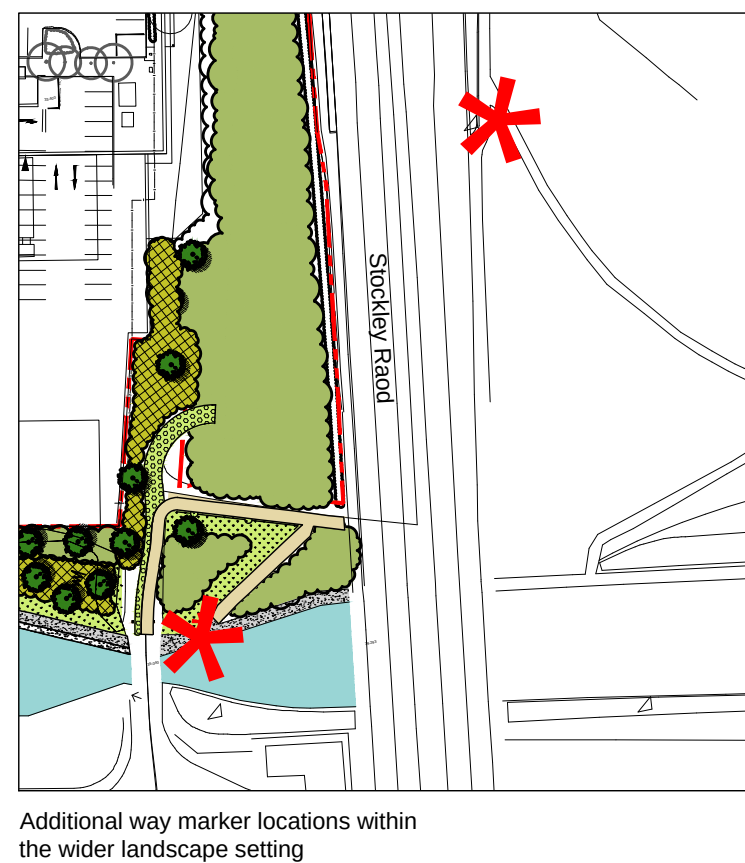
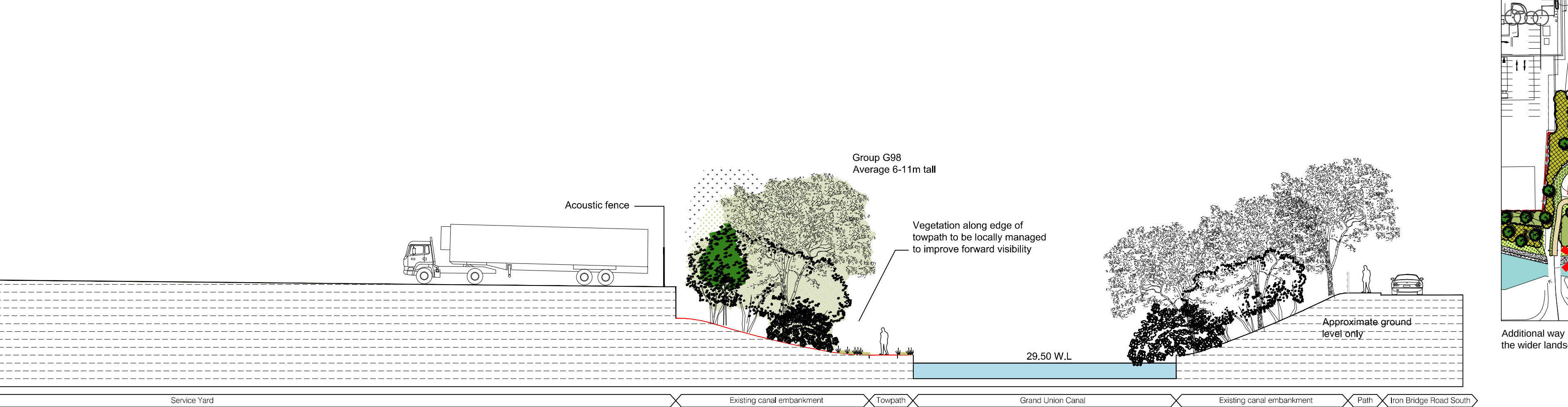
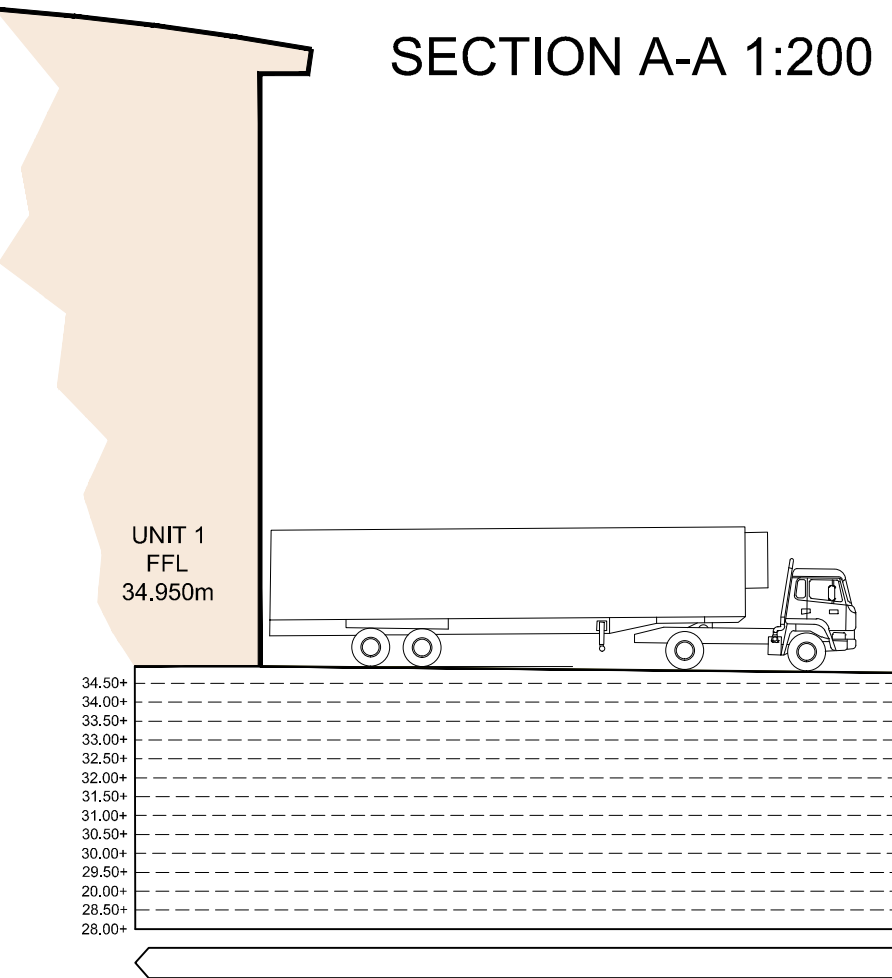
Existing vegetation within 2m of the towpath is to be removed to improve forward visibility



Existing block of vegetation removed and replanted and seeded to improve forward visibility



A line of removable bollards to be installed to restrict unauthorised access and fly tipping



Additional way marker locations within the wider landscape setting

REV D	Additional information added to plan	30-11-20 MAB
REV C	Additional information added to plan	24-09-20 MAB
REV B	General update to architects layout	12-06-20 MAB
REV A	General update to architects layout	06-04-20 MAB
REV NOTE		DATE AUTH

BCA BARRY CHINN
associates
Landscape Architects



PROJECT
FORMER GSK SITE,
PROLOGIS PARK,
WEST LONDON

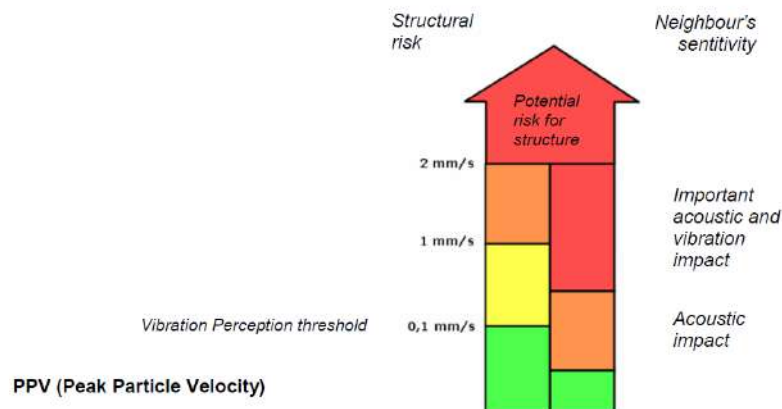
DRAWING
CANAL INTERFACE
IMPROVEMENT CONCEPT

CONTRACT	1982-19	DRG NO.	
DATE	08-08-19	DRAWN	HC
ISSUE	Planning	CHECKED	MAB
SCALE	N:T:S	ORIG SHEET	A1
CAD FILE	1982-19-03.dwg	REV	D

9.34 CMC Ground Improvement

- The CMC operation global sound power level has been characterized at 116dB(A). Generated noise levels require PPE were in a radius of about 20 meters from the main noise source.
- Regarding the acoustic impact on the environment, a slight exceedance of the emergence criterion can be observed up to a distance of about 50m in an urban circulated area.
- The plant vibration impact, under conditions encountered during the measurement. Doesn't produce vibration levels which could cause exceedance in comparison with the vibration limits accepted by BS ISO 4866:2010/BS 6472 and BS6472.

Picture 1 - Vibration risk and sensitivity scale



Comments:

- In terms of vibration, the potential risk for the structure is considered when 2 mm/s are exceeded. This value depends on the building type and the peak frequencies.
- Vibrations are generally perceptible by the human being above 0.1 mm/s.
- Vibrations generate noise levels by radiation of the walls through the premises. The acoustic impact is generally expressed before the vibration perception, when the peak particle velocity reaches 0.05 mm/s.
- The shortest distance between the edge of the Grand Union Canal and the ground area which need to improved it's 62M which means it's no any impact in structure of the Canal.

2.1 Sound power measurements

Sound power measurements have been conducted during the CMC operation which required the following equipment:

- Rig E600 n°1 (S/N 5373), using R180 rotational table.
- SCHWING BP1800 (S/N 1010784) Concrete Pump.
- TAKEUCHI TB290 Loader.

The loader has not been characterized "in operation" because of other predominant noise sources in operation on site: only its "stand-by" noise levels is given.

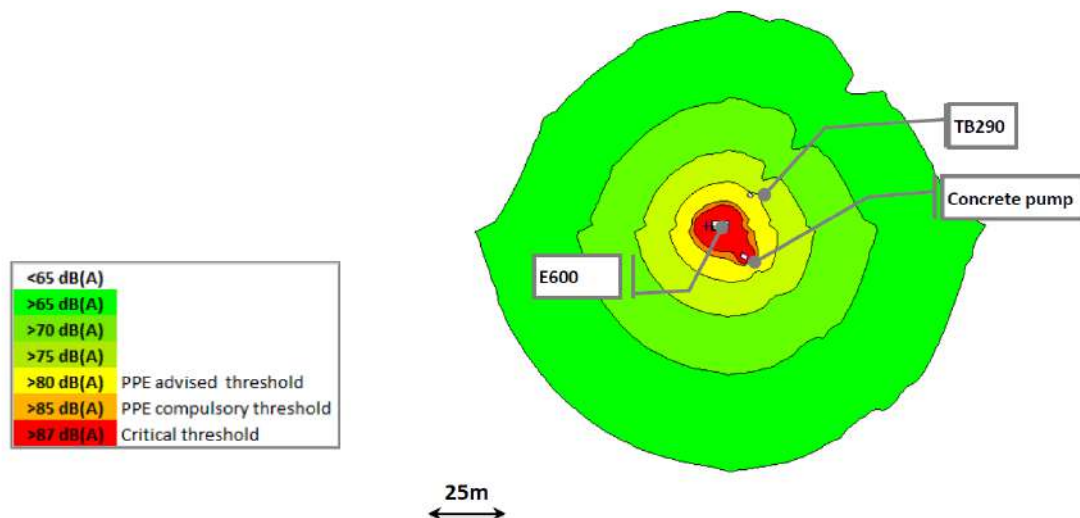
Acoustic characterization sheets for each equipment are provided in appendix 4 of this report.

Different measurements of sound pressure levels were performed at different distances from the noise sources, enabling SOLDATA ACOUSTIC to calculate their sound power level through the acoustic modelling software CadnaA.

The purpose of this analysis is to estimate the sound power level L_{WA} of each equipment required for this CMC operation.

The noise map below shows the sound levels generated nearby the CMC operation, and identifies the areas with a potential "noise risk" for operators.

Picture 2 - Acoustic impact of the Controlled Modulus Columns operation



The following table indicates the sound power and spectrum of each equipment characterized on site.

Values are rounded at 1 dB(A).

Plant	Picture	Lw in dB(A)	Octave sound levels in dB(A)								
			31.5 Hz	63 Hz	125 Hz	250 Hz	500 Hz	1000 Hz	2000 Hz	4000 Hz	8000 Hz
Rig E600 n°1 (S/N 5373), using R180 rotational table		115.0	64.5	81.5	95.0	104.5	111.5	109.0	104.5	100.5	90.0
SCHWING BP1800 (S/N 1010784) Concrete Pump		106.0	60.0	89.0	86.5	96.0	98.0	103.0	98.5	92.0	85.0
TAKEUCHI TB290 Loader (in stand-by)		88.0	48.0	66.0	70.0	81.0	83.0	82.0	78.5	73.0	63.5

Comment:

- PPE wear is mandatory around the CMC plant (up to a distance of about 20m).
- The noisiest part of the rig is the power pack.
- The rotational table haven't a significant noise impact.
- During a drilling operation, the other equipment are negligible in terms of acoustic impact.



9.36 London Plan

Redevelopment of site to provide two industrial units providing floorspace (Use Class B1c/B2/B8) and ancillary offices together with associated parking, access arrangements. Landscaping and infrastructure which comply with the London Plan 2021.

9.37 Persons responsible for the management, control and implementation of health and safety duties for the project:

APPOINTMENT OF SITE RESPONSIBILITIES

Contract: Phase II Prologis Park West London, 1-3 Iron Bridge Road Contract No: P21 – 051 Date: Rev. No.

DESCRIPTION	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DEPUTY IN CASE OF ABSENCE	Signature of person accepting responsibility
Project Manager	RICHARD REID	TOMMY BARNES	
Site Manager	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU		
Supervisor	RICHARD REID	TOMMY BARNES	
Senior Site Engineer	TOMMY BARNES	DAWID STARZYNSKI	
Site Engineer	DAWID STARZYNSKI	TOMMY BARNES	
Temporary Works Co-ordinator	TOMMY BARNES		
HSEQ Manager	TREVOR SWAILES	MARTIN LAW	
Review and Update Construction Phase and Environmental Plan	TREVOR SWAILES	MARTIN LAW	
Prepare Site Waste Management Plan / Waste Management File	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Review Risk Assessments / Method Statements (S05)	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Authorised to Issue each permit: - Permit to Break ground Hot Works Permit Permit to Operate Crane Permit to work at Height Overhead Cable Permit	TOMMY BARNES CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	DAWID STARZYNSKI TOMMY BARNES	
Prepare & Review Emergency Response Plans	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Produce & Review Hazardous Materials / COSHH Register	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Produce & Review Noise Register	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Review of traffic management	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Protection of the public, maintenance of protective controls, signage, fencing, coordination with banksmen etc. particularly in regard to footpaths etc.	TOMMY BARNES	DAWID STARZYNSKI	
Carry Out & Record Site Inductions	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	TOMMY BARNES	
Obtain evidence of competency of personnel, plant and equipment of thorough examination, maintenance and calibration evidence for all plant and equipment	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	TOMMY BARNES	

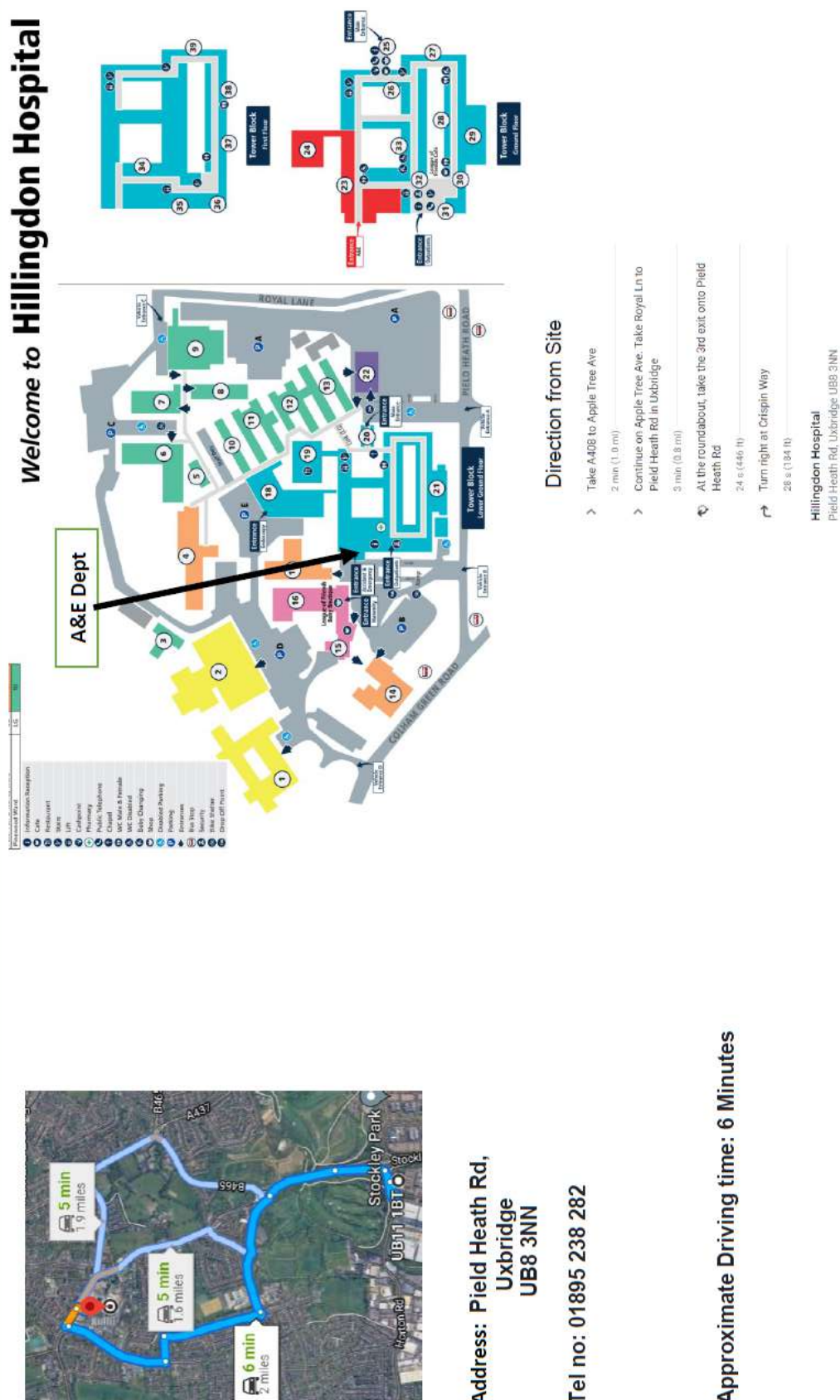
Inspect plant and authorise operators on site	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	TOMMY BARNES	
Carry out & record plant inspections	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	TOMMY BARNES	
Carry out workplace weekly inspections	TOMMY BARNES	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Deliver toolbox talks	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	TOMMY BARNES	
Carry out monthly HSEQ monitoring	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Provide first aid treatment	TOMMY BARNES	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Record accident / incident details	TOMMY BARNES	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Carry out incident investigations	TREVOR SWAILES	MARTIN LAW	
Fire Co-ordinator	TOMMY BARNES	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Fire Warden	TOMMY BARNES	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Prepare & Review Fire Safety Plan	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Carry out Weekly Fire Inspections	TOMMY BARNES	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Working with and near existing services– For Underground Services guidance refer to HSG 47 as required.	TOMMY BARNES	TOMMY BARNES	
Cleanliness and acceptability of the surrounding roads and paths etc. Avoidance of dust and debris onto adjacent properties, roads and highways.	TOMMY BARNES	DAWID STARZYNSKI	
Carry out and record excavation inspections	TOMMY BARNES	DAWID STARZYNSKI	

Carry out and record scaffold inspections	RICHARD REID	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	
Carry out and record lifting equipment inspections	CRISTIAN PRUTEANU	TOMMY BARNES	
Carry out & record daily briefings	RICHARD REID	TOMMY BARNES	

Display copy on site notice board and file a copy in the Construction Phase Plan.

10. Hospital Route

LOCAL A&E ROUTE MAP- HILLINGDON HOSPITAL



11. Fire Plan – Please refer to WP15

Project: **Phase II Prologis Park West London, 1-3 Iron Bridge Road**

Site Fire Safety Coordinator - RICHARD REID
Deputy Site Fire Safety Coordinator - TOMMY BARNES

1. General Precautions (see marked up drawing)
All site personnel to be advised of escape routes and firefighting equipment by the marked-up drawings posed on the fire points on each floor of the building. All welding, soldering etc. to be covered by issue of a Hot Works Permit detailing any specific precautionary measures.
2. Action in case of fire
(see attached poster)
3. Hot Work Permit
A Hot Work Permit must be issued to cover all operations using flames and/or volatile materials, such as welding, soldering etc.
4. Fire Escape Routes
See marked up layout drawing.
5. Security Measures
Ensure fencing is complete and intact, ensure security guard monitors area for potential arsonists.
6. Material Storage and Waste Management
Ensure materials are stored neatly on site and all waste cleared away regularly before it can accumulate. Special precautions for storage of gas, LPG, etc. to be detailed on Hot Works Permit.
7. Inspection
Compliance with the above will be checked and recorded by our HSEQ team by using S44 Workplace Fire Inspection Log.

WP15 Emergency Arrangements
FP01 Fire Safety Management Plan
FP02 Fire Action Poster
FP03 Fire Marshals Poster
S44 Workplace Fire Inspection Log
S44a Record of Fire Evacuation and Details
S44b Record of Emergency Services Liaison



FIRE ACTION

ON DISCOVERING A FIRE



1. Operate nearest fire alarm / bell. Dial the Fire Brigade

999

Winvic Construction Ltd,
Phase II Prologis Park West London,1-3
Iron Bridge Road North ,West London
UB11 1BT



2. Tackle the fire if safe to do so and you are trained to use fire extinguishers.
(do not endanger yourself or others in doing so)

ON HEARING THE FIRE ALARM



3. Leave the building by the nearest available fire exit



4. Report to the person in charge at the assembly point at:

RICHARD REID & TOMMY BARNES



5. DO NOT stop to collect personal belongings
6. DO NOT use a lift or passenger hoist
7. DO NOT re-enter until you are told it is safe to do so



winvic

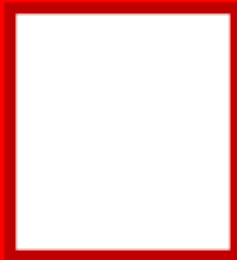
FP03

Fire Marshals are:



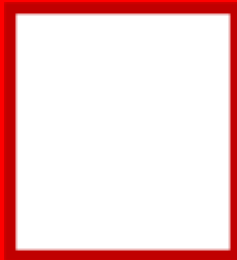
Name: TOMMY BARNES

Tele: 077956 068 331



Name:

Tele:



Name:

Tele:



DOING IT RIGHT.

EMERGENCY PLAN

1. CALL EMERGENCY SERVICES 999

- 1.1 Give details of scale of the accident/incident, exact details of the location and access reference point.
- 1.2 Arrange to meet the emergency services at entrance to site and escort them to the location of the accident/incident.
- 1.3 The First Aider is to administer first aid until the emergency services arrive.
- 1.4 Maintain contact with Contract/Project Manager.

2. CALL PUBLIC SERVICES

GAS Tel No: 0800 111 999	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY. Tel No: 0800 807 060
ELECTRICITY Tel No: 0800 056 8090	BRITISH TELECOM. Tel No: 0800 800 865
WATER Tel No: 0800 783 4444	HEALTH & SAFETY EXECUTIVE. Tel No: Via HSE Manager
EMERGENCY RESPONSE - CSG (Cleansing Service Group) 24 hrs 0800 587 3133	

- 2.1 Give details of location access reference point.
- 2.2 Keep non - essential personnel clear.
- 2.3 Isolate the service if possible, to do so **Safely**.
- 2.4 Check with ambulance service which hospital casualties will be taken.

3. NOTIFY SENIOR MANAGEMENT

- 3.1 Operations Manager – DAVE ROBERTS – 07525 907 511
- 3.2 Project Manager - RICHARD REID - 07725 791 288
- 3.3 HSEQ Director- **MARTIN LAW** - **07541 688 094**
- 3.4 Principal Designer- RICK BREWER - 01636 605 700

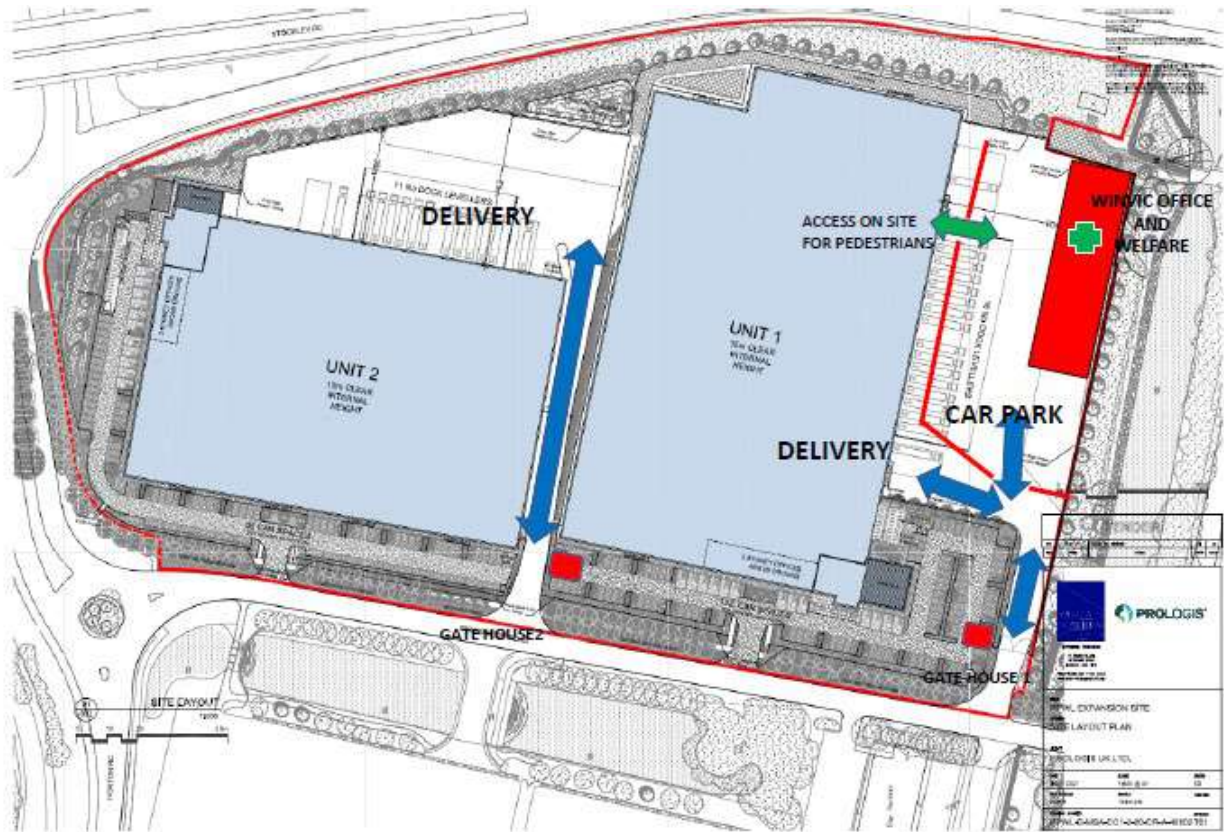
(NB: Phone Numbers Must be Inserted where Applicable)

A COPY OF THIS NOTICE MUST BE DISPLAYED ON SITE ONCE COMPLETED

12. Site Traffic Management Plan

A copy is also on display in the Induction Room on site. This plan is updated as the site progresses whenever required.

Traffic management –



Gate House 1 - Access for delivery and to the Welfare

Gate House 2 - Access for delivery

SITE RULES	COVID-19 RULES	FIRE EMERGENCY	GENERAL RULES
As a minimum standard on all Winvic sites, the following rules must be adhered to:- - You must work in line with your risk assessment and method statement. If you can't do not carry out the work until you have spoken to your supervisor - The minimum PPE Requirements on site are Protective footwear, hard hat and high vis - If your RAMS state additional PPE is required you must wear it - ALL site personnel and visitors MUST sign in with the Principal Contractor on ENTRY and EXIT - NO food or drinks are to be consumed on site, canteen facilities are provided - You must not work under the influence of alcohol or drugs - The whole site is a NO SMOKING area, only smoke in designated areas - Be aware of and comply with PERMITS TO WORK that may apply - ISOLATE all power tools when not in use - Keep all work areas as CLEAN as possible, remove all rubbish to the skips regularly - Do not bring onto the site RADIOS/CD PLAYERS including headsets etc. - Risk Assessments and Method Statements are to be complied with at all times THESE SITE RULES ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SPECIFIC PROJECT SITES RULES	The following Covid-19 rules must be adhered to:- - Keep to the social distancing guidelines at all times - Do not come to work if you have any symptoms of Covid-19, are awaiting test results or have been told to self-isolate - Use face coverings in communal areas - Please observe the white hazard board for daily observations - When using the site canteen keep to the social distancing rules - Hand sanitiser is provided at the turnstiles, site offices and on site. - Soap is provided in the toilets - Wash your hands regularly - Use the One Way system in the cabins where applicable - Please ensure you use the Test and Trace when visiting canteen areas - If using the smoking shelter please ensure social distancing is maintained  SOCIAL DISTANCING Keep 2m distance at all times	On hearing the fire Alarm: - All personnel to leave the building and assemble at the muster point. - Do not stop to collect personal belongings. - Turn off all heat producing equipment. - Obey instructions from Site Fire Safety Coordinator. - Attack fire with the equipment provided if it is safe to do so. - Do not re-enter site until told it is safe to do so. Smoking: For the safety and comfort of everyone, smoking is not permitted within the site. Please only use the designated smoking areas. First Aid: Should such a situation arise then site management will ensure treatment is provided by a qualified first aider or the emergency services.  Fire extinguisher  No smoking  First aid	Reporting of Incidents/Hazards: If you have an incident whilst on site please report it immediately to your host or a member of the site team, who will contact a first aider and a member of the management team Mandatory P.P.E to be worn on site (Other P.P.E maybe required by individual risk assessments):  Protective footwear must be worn  Hard hat area  High visibility jacket must be worn 

20. Pre-start Environmental check list

Project Name	Prologis GSK West London	Project No	P21-051
Completed By	B Anderson	Date	05/01/2021

SITE ASSESSMENT

General Site Description	Action
The Site is located close to Stockley Business Park. It is west of the A408 Stockley Road, to the south of Horton Road and accessed off Iron Bridge Road North. In a wider context, the Site is located to the north of Drayton Garden Village and Heathrow Airport. Stockley Golf Club grounds are located to the north of the Site, and to the south, the Site is bordered by the Grand Union Canal, Iron Bridge Road South and the Great Western Mainline railway line that runs from Reading to London Paddington. The Site currently includes three office buildings (use class B1(a)) with a combined GIA of approximately 28,000 m². The buildings are surrounded by surface level car parking, providing approximately 885 parking spaces, and a multi-storey car park in the south-eastern corner of the Site, with approximately 350 parking spaces. The site is also used as a park and shuttle bus facility for GSK employees to a second GSK office. The Site is bordered by trees and landscaping along each of the boundaries, helping to screen the Site from the surrounding highways. The proposed development includes the construction of two warehouse buildings with ancillary office space and external hardstanding for parking and vehicular access. Areas of soft landscaping will mainly be present at the Site's perimeter with a wider strip of soft landscaping and the expansion of the existing attenuation pond located to the east of the warehouse along with attenuation tanks in the south-east and north-western parts of the Site. 	None

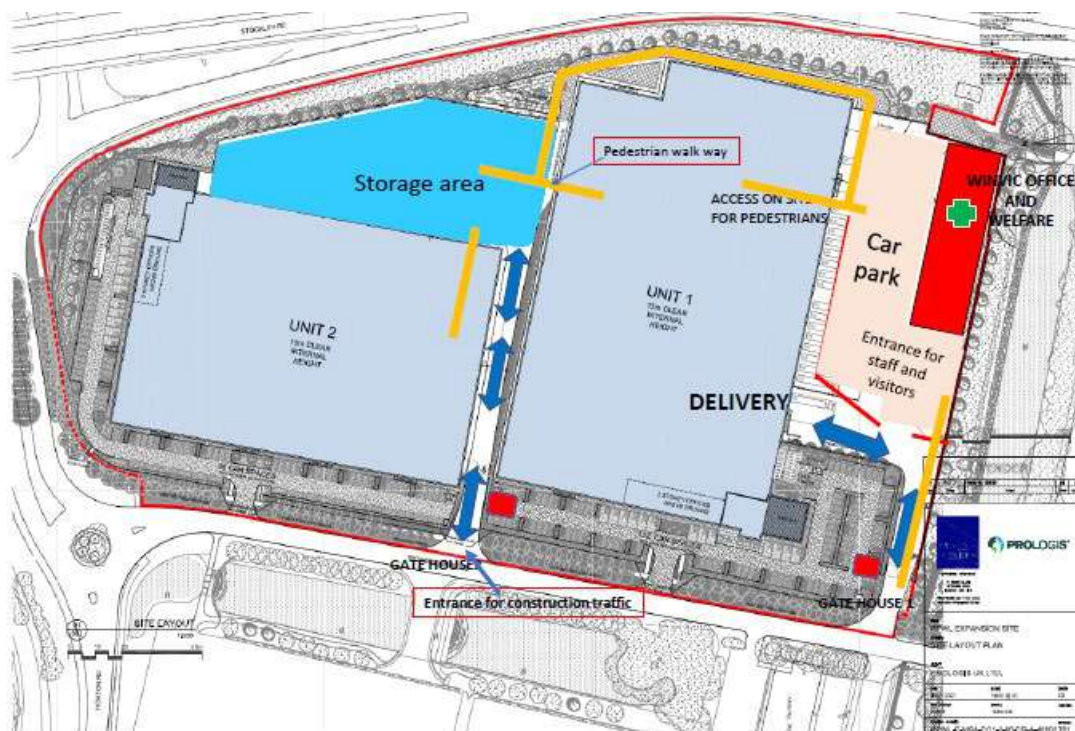
Archaeology & Heritage

14. Site Layout Plan

Site Office clearly signed.

- Pedestrian route indicated on site compound layout and fenced off on site.
- All visitors will also have a Visitors Induction before they can go onto the site and must be accompanied by a Winvic representative.

Site car parking is for Winvic Construction Limited site management, visitors and contractors located within the site boundary in a designated area. Parking on site will be limited therefore assessed during the construction period and alternative arrangements made if necessary.





16. Safety Inspection Reports

Reports are held electronically on the WCL Union Square document management system.

17. Health and Safety Forms

Reference	Title	To be Used Yes or No
S01	HSEQ Inspection and 4 Weekly Plan	YES
S02	Record of Site Induction	YES
S03	Client Management/Visitor Contract Safety Instructions	YES
S04	Method Statement Briefing Attendance	YES
S05	Method Statement Review Sheet	YES
S06	Method Statement Register	YES
S07	Permit to Enter	YES
S08	Permit to Break Ground	YES
S09	Permit to Operate Crane	YES
S10	Hot Works Permit	YES
S11	Noise Assessment	YES
S12	PPE Register	YES
S13	PUWER Register	YES
S15	Permit To Work at Height	YES
S16	Site Induction Register	YES
S18	Work at Height Regulations 2005	YES
S19	Work Equipment Inspections	YES
S20	Inspection of Excavations	YES
S21	Young Persons Induction	YES
S23	Display Screen Equipment Assessment	YES
S24	Expectant Mothers Risk Assessment	YES
S25	H&S Planning Meeting Agenda	YES
S29	Risk Assessment Form	YES
S30	Winvic Incident Reporting	YES
S31	Hazard Identification Form	YES
S34	Manual Handling Assessment Form	YES
S36	Utility Strike Report	YES
S40	Fire Risk Assessment	YES
S44	Workplace Fire Inspection Log	YES
S45	Small Works Plan	YES
S46	Letter of Appointment TWS	YES
S47	Letter of Appointment TWC	YES
S48	Temporary Works Register	YES
S49	Overhead Cable Permit	YES
S50	TW Design Brief	YES
S51	Daily Vehicle Inspection Checklist	YES
S52	Permit Register	YES
S60	TW Permit to Load / unload	YES
S61	Scaffold Design Brief	YES
S62	Witness Statement	YES
S63	Telehandler Daily Inspection	YES
S64	Covid-19 Site Operating Procedures	YES
S68	Site Safety Supervisor / Managers HSEQ Induction	YES

18. Site Quality Plan:

In addition to the requirements of the Winvic Quality System, the following items have been identified as requiring additional attention to ensure quality standards are met.

Insert Q23.

Reference	Title	To be Used Yes or No
Q01	Quality Policy	YES
Q23	Quality Plan	Mandatory
Q27	Survey Control Register	YES
Q28	Inspection Check Sheet	YES
Q29	Drainage and Inspection Sheet	YES
Q32	Structural Concrete Inspection	YES
Q33	Concrete Slab Inspection	YES
Q35	Site Instrument Control Register	YES
Q36	Sub-contractor Progress Review Meeting	YES
Q37	Daily Site Diary Record	YES
Q38	Quality Inspection Record	YES
Q39	Post Construction Defect Notification Form	YES
Q40	Room Inspection/Snag Form	YES
Q42	Snagging	YES
Q43	~~Office Planned Inspection and Maintenance~~	NO
Q44	O&M Tracker	Mandatory
Q47	Material Procurement	YES
Q48	Material Tracking	YES
Q49	Practical Completion Checklist	YES
Q50	Contractor's Report Template	YES
Q51	Building Control Inspection Record Template	YES
Q56	Multi-Room Inspection Handover Template	YES
Q57	Project Commercial Summary Review	YES
Q58	Project Delivery Agenda	YES
Q59	Training Audit Checklist	YES
QM90	Quality ITP Substructures	YES
QM91	Quality ITP Ground Floor Slabs	YES
QM92	Quality ITP Upper Floor Slabs	YES
QM93	Quality ITP Internal Finishes	YES
QM94	Column and Wall Inspection and Test Plan	YES

19. Project Environmental Plan:

In addition to the requirements of the Winvic Environmental Management System, the following have been identified as significant environmental risks: -

Reference	Title	To be Used Yes or No
E03	Pre-Start Environmental Site Visit Checklist	Mandatory
E06	Environmental Aspect and Impact Register	Mandatory
E07	Construction Environmental Management Plan	Mandatory
SWMP01	Site Waste Management Plan	Mandatory
EG02	Env Guidance working near water	Mandatory
EG09	Env Guidance pumping standing water and excavation	Mandatory
EG10	Env Guidance concrete washout water	Mandatory
EG12	Env Guidance waste management	Mandatory
EG07	Env Guidance Road sweep and vehicle wash water	Mandatory
EG04	Env Guidance chemical storage	Mandatory

Concrete wash outs will be established on site either via a lined skip or by constructing a double lined pit, segregated/secured with Heras type fencing and signage.

All these documents must be saved on Union Square and kept in the Environmental Site File (file 13).

As per Savills Heritage Impact Assessment:

The Site is located to the south-western section of the Grade II Registered Stockley Park (registered following submission of the planning application for the proposals). The significance of the Registered Park is derived from its historic interest through its planned nature and original principles for use of the land and the buildings within the business park which forms one of the three main areas of the Park. It also derives significance through its place in the early phases of business park development in England and its associative values with input of a multi-disciplinary team during the 1980s. The Park's architectural interest derives from the key buildings located to the east of Stockley Road, within Phase 1 of the Park, and their group value, as well as the contribution made by the designed landscaping seen across the business park and the relationship of built form with the verdant setting of the Park. The significance of the Registered Park is derived from all three parts of the Park (public park, golf course and business park) as a holistically designed entity in the 1980s.

Ensure landscaping plan is followed to ensure minimal impact on heritage

Permit Required?

N

Requires checking?

N

Ecology – protected species or INNS
As per Bird Hazard Management Plan:

The site is approximately 3.3 km north of Heathrow Airport, beyond the village of Sipson, the M4 motorway and the urban settlement of West Drayton. Planning has thus required a Bird Hazard Management plan be in place to reduce the risk of wildlife strikes in aviation.

Water and waste to be managed as to not attract birds.

'No Bird Feeding' signs to be erected as per plan:



Discuss the erection of 'Do not feed the birds' signs with client to establish who is responsible. Should be in place pre-development

As per Ecology Solutions Ecology Assessment:

Non-statutory Sites. The site is immediately to the north of the Grand Union Canal, which forms part of London's Canals Site of Metropolitan Importance. Best practice measures for the construction industry would avoid any significant adverse effects, such as direct encroachment or pollution events.

Habitats. The pond in the north of the site is man-made and fish were noted.

Contact ecologist to move fish if pond is to be demolished

Ensure familiarisation

The areas along the eastern and southern boundaries of the site are more semi-natural in character; the woodland is of greater ecological interest in the context of the site and the wider area, particularly given the proximity to the canal corridor. The Grand Union Canal, running parallel to the southern boundary of the site, designated as a Site of Metropolitan Importance as noted above, serves as an important habitat corridor for the local area. Where tree removal is required within the site, the trunks will be kept, cut up and arranged within the woodland / area adjacent to the attenuation basin in the east of the site to create log piles and hibernacula, creating basking opportunities, refuge and, as they rot, providing a foraging resource for reptiles and amphibians through encouraging invertebrates. Invasive Species. Cotoneaster has been identified on site and is categorised as an invasive species in London by the LISI. It is noted that the control of species listed under the LISI is not a legal requirement, but nonetheless where works are proposed within or close to the boundary vegetation all reasonable measures should be taken to prevent the spread of these plant species. Where vegetation is to be removed the material should be disposed of at an approved facility. Bats. New landscape planting based around native species and the addition of trees may encourage use of the site by bats through the provision of new foraging resources. The lighting scheme for the site will ensure that, subject to issues of public safety and security, the canal corridor is not lit to the detriment of bat species. This will be achieved through avoiding upward light spill. As a further enhancement it is proposed to install a series of bat boxes on retained trees within the site and, subject to agreement, on the canal interface. Hedgehogs. No evidence of Hedgehogs was recorded during the survey work undertaken. The retention and enhancement of the woodland would provide continued opportunities for commuting and foraging Hedgehogs, while the establishment of new native landscaping should improve the site's suitability for this species. 'Hedgehog Gateways' will be installed within the boundary fences to facilitate movement through the new development and ensure continued permeability. Birds. New planting based around native species would provide suitable nesting and foraging opportunities. As a further enhancement it is proposed to install a variety of bird nesting boxes on retained trees and new buildings within the site and, subject to agreement, on the canal interface, including for London Priority Species such as House Sparrow and Swift. During the site preparation phase, it is recommended that any suitable bird nesting habitat be cleared outside of the nesting season (typically March to July inclusive) to avoid a potential offence under the legislation. Where this cannot be achieved, a check survey for nesting birds should be undertaken by an ecologist, with any confirmed nests left in situ until the young have fledged.	with landscaping plan and tree retention plan Tree protection barriers to be erected as per details below Cleared trees and vegetation should be placed as described Ensure Cottoneaster is not allowed to spread and disposed of correctly Bat boxes to be installed and lighting not to spill into retained trees Hedgehog gateways to be installed in boundary fences Vegetation Clearance outside of bird nesting season
Permit Required?	<i>N</i>
Requires checking?	<i>N</i>

Ecology – trees

As per BCA Landscape and Visual Assessment:

Most of the existing vegetation around the periphery of the site will be retained and protected through the construction period in line with the recommendations in BS5837: Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

Tree group G1 running parallel to Iron Bridge Road is to be retained and infill planted where necessary to close up any gaps within the distinctive double tree avenue. Trees are up to 9m tall.

Group G98 with a height of 11m tall along the GUC boundary is to be retained and managed. This will serve to greatly reduce views of the proposed buildings from the residential properties to the south of the site.

Group G89 (within Green belt land) with a height of up to 16m tall along Stockley Road is to be retained and reinforced.

As per BCA Landscape Design Statement:

Due to the nature of the earthworks cut and fill operation to create large flat development platforms the vegetation retention is restricted to areas close to and along the boundaries of the site. Where existing trees and hedges are to be retained they will be protected in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. The protective fence will be fixed prior to commencement of the works and retained throughout the construction phase of the development.

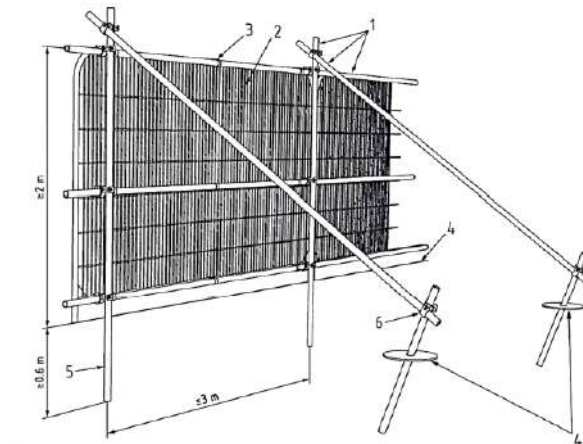


As per Arboricult Impact Assessment:



Prior to the commencement of all construction related work on site, it will be necessary to have undertaken the agreed tree clearance along with any subsequent access facilitation pruning, allowing the erection of a robust, fit for purpose tree protection barrier to protect remaining trees and their secured root protection areas and/or structural landscaping zones from construction related activity.

The alignment of protection barriers is to accord with the Tree Retention, Removal and Protection Plan with offset dimensions being provided if necessary to assist with the marking out for the barrier installation. The default barrier is to accord with Figure 2 of BS5837:2012.



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles.
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties.
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

- This robust tree protection barrier is based upon a scaffold framework with diagonal bracing where necessary to ensure that the barrier remains fit for purpose.
- Once erected, the barrier must be considered sacrosanct and protected areas must not be subject to any form of development related activity, in particular excavation or any ground alterations.
- The protection barrier shall not be removed or the alignment altered or temporarily dismantled without the agreement of the project arboriculturalist and, where necessary, the consent of the local planning authority.
- At approximately 20m linear intervals waterproof signs are to be fixed to the barriers with wording facing the side of construction activity stating: Construction Exclusion Zone – Keep Out.
- The responsibility for monitoring the protection barriers and maintaining them in their appropriate fit for purpose condition throughout the course of the development must be clearly assigned to site management personnel.
- Sheet materials and/or wooden hoarding should not be attached to the barriers where this would hinder the monitoring of protection areas.
- When working beyond the barrier, consideration must be given towards activities that could indirectly affect the protected soil beyond. This includes the possible spillage of phytotoxic fluids including chemicals such as oils and fuels, and alkaline concrete/ mortar slurry.
- No fires should be lit within 10m of any tree protection barriers.
- Static internal combustion engines, such as those associated with generators or welfare facilities, should not be positioned so that their exhaust emissions are directed towards remaining trees.
- Although the location of temporary welfare buildings may be incorporated into the tree protection alignment, there must be no temporary service connections, both above and below ground, into the protected soil zone.

Permit / Licence required?	N
Requires checking?	N

Contaminated Land	
As per WSP Geo-Environmental PRA The main source of contamination on-site is considered to be landfilled material, residual contamination associated with the Underground Storage Tank (UST) leak and Made Ground associated with former buildings/ development and a historical piggery. The risk to Controlled Waters is considered to be moderate considering the age of the landfilled material. Reference to relevant BGS map data and historical sources indicates that the Site is likely to be underlain by Made Ground including landfill material. Superficial deposits are anticipated to comprise the Lynch Hill Gravel Member (sand and gravel) over the majority of the site with the Langley Silt Member (clay and silt) along the south and eastern boundary. It should be noted that the majority of the Lynch Hill Gravel Member has been excavated and replaced with landfilling. The bedrock geology comprises the London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand). As per RPS Drainage Design Philosophy: The following visual or olfactory evidence of contamination was recorded during the ground investigation: • Strong hydrocarbon odour at 4.00m bgl within the Lynch Hill Gravel Member in BH02. • Black leachate recorded between 3.00m and 4.00m bgl within made ground in WS04. • Strong hydrocarbon odour and black staining between 2.40m and 2.75m bgl within the made ground in WS06 • Organic odours were recorded within made ground in BH02, WS04, WS06, WS08, WS12 and WS14. As per WSP Remediation Strategy: 3 x 30,000 litre underground diesel storage tanks (USTs) are present on-site; one associated with each building to power back-up generators (located on the roofs). The USTs were linked via underground fuel lines to fuel risers that were installed up the external side of the buildings. The fill points are located adjacent to the USTs. The USTs were reportedly installed in the early 1990s and decommissioned in 2014, which comprised emptying the tanks of fuel and filling each with foam. Each backup generator was served by a dedicated above ground tank (AGTs), approximately 500 litres in capacity. Reportedly the AGTs were emptied at the same time as the USTs were decommissioned. It is unknown whether the ancillary fuel pipes have been decommissioned or foam filled. Council records obtained by Ramboll Environ suggest remediation occurred on-site and the wider adjacent site from 1987 to 1988 involving the removal of 1,116,000 m3 of landfill material and the construction of in-ground clay barriers and leachate drainage. Lead concentrations were recorded above the commercial GAC in three Made Ground samples and asbestos was detected in six Made Ground samples. Asbestos fibres were identified by the testing laboratory within soil samples BH01, BH201B, CPT03, TP201, TP202 and WS02 at depths of between 0.40 to 2.00 m BGL. All positive samples were further scheduled for asbestos quantification with all results reported predominantly as <0.001 % except for WS02 which reported a result of 0.0123 %. An Asbestos Management Plan will be required setting out how asbestos impacted soils will be managed during the construction works to protect construction workers and occupants of neighbouring land. The plan will set out control measures that will be implemented e.g. dust suppression, ambient air monitoring. Any removal of licensable asbestos activities will be undertaken in accordance with Control of Asbestos Regulations 2015 and by a Licenced Asbestos Contractor.	Care should be taken during tank removal. Suggestion to have a contingency plan in place for any unplanned contamination/pollution Remediation strategy and Remediation Implementation Plan to be followed. Materials to be tracked and Verification Report to be done (Ivy House has started an MMP) Asbestos plan to be in place if elevated Asbestos levels are suspected Testing regime must be implemented as per Remediation Strategy and Remediation Implementation Plan

RCL	Source	Aim / Requirements	Comments
RCL1	Free asbestos fibres in soil	Protection of construction works, future site users and adjacent site users	Control measures during excavation associated with drainage. Source removals generated. During groundworks appropriate PPE/RP mitigation methods against the release of airborne asbestos fibres (including air monitoring) are recommended. Provision of pathway break in soft lands areas.
RCL2	Metals in the Made Ground Soils	Protection of construction works, future site users and adjacent site users	Control measures in line with CDM Regulations during localised earthworks and any excavation works such as the installation of infrastructure. Provision of a pathway break in soft lands areas.
RCL	Source	Aim / Requirements	Comments
RCL3	Hydrocarbons associated with the 3 x USTs and other hydrocarbon hotspots on the Site	Protection of construction works, future site users and adjacent site users	Control measures in line with CDM Regulations during excavation works. Decommissioning and removal of USTs in accordance with good practice. A watching brief by a suitably qualified person within the areas of the USTs during excavation. This includes validation of the sides and bottoms of the areas once the contaminated soils have been removed. Some of the excavated soils require treatment or removal off-site. This can be undertaken during demolition or earthworks.
RCL4	Soil gases generated from Made Ground and infilled material on-site and off-site	Future and Current Site users New structures	Control measures during excavation work to prevent gas migration through the ground using suitable gas protection measures as a part of the proposed development. It is understood that earthworks are proposed on the Site, therefore, further ground gas and vapour monitoring is recommended post earthworks in order to confirm the ground and vapour protection measures required.
RCL5	Aggressive contaminants (i.e. sulphate and hydrocarbons)	Protection of below ground construction materials including concrete and drainage pipes.	Assessment of concrete in aggressive ground and potential requirement for barrier coating (subject to agreement with relevant statutory authority).
Remediation Strategy in place?			Y
Materials Management Plan required?			Y
Requires checking?			N

Waste Management	
Waste storage areas are present to the east of Building 10, to the east of Building 11 and to the west of Building 9. Fly tipping reported on the southern tip of site (near the road) (as per ecology report) As per WSP Remediation Strategy: The preliminary waste classification indicates that 4 of the 81 soil samples would be classified as 'Hazardous' for disposal and the remaining 77 soil samples are classified as non-hazardous for disposal. Asbestos was detected in seven soil samples at a maximum concentration of 0.0123% (WS02 at 1.00 m BGL) which is below the hazardous threshold of 0.1%. Asbestos was either not detected or recorded below the laboratory limit of quantification in the remaining soil samples analysed and no fragments of asbestos containing materials (ACM) were observed during the ground investigation. The site will be subjected to significant earthworks and as such a Materials Management Plan (MMP), in accordance with CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Code of Practice or similar, should be implemented should site won material be required for reuse on-site and to minimise the quantity of material requiring off-site disposal. It is recommended that if disposal of Site materials is required, laboratory data should be provided to the waste receiver to confirm the final classification. The responsibility for classification of waste for disposal lies with the 'waste producer' and it will be their responsibility to agree the final classification and acceptability of the material for disposal with the receiving landfill. If materials cannot be retained on-site due to material balance or geotechnical suitability, it is suggested that 'non-hazardous' and 'hazardous' materials are retained on-site (assuming they present no ongoing or future risk to controlled water or human health) and 'inert' materials are removed from the Site to achieve a more cost-effective materials management solution. Infilled ground / landfill material was noted within the north-western part of the Site. This material encountered did not contain any landfill type materials however, the Made Ground in this area did contain anthropogenic materials such as wood and occasional plastic, glass, clinker, metal, bone, ceramic and ash. And infilled / landfill material generated is considered like to require sorted prior to re-use. If more bio-degradable material is encountered within areas not investigated during the Phase 1 and 2 ground investigation works, an assessment should be made on whether the material is suitable for use and an allowance should be made for off-site disposal, if required.	Ensure fly-tipped waste and other waste on site are removed in accordance with regulations Ensure testing is done to ensure materials are disposed of in the correct manner

Demolition / Crushing	
As per Demolition Plan (Collins): Collins shall subcontract the soft stripping works out to a 3rd party contractor (TBC). Collins shall subcontract the Remediation out to a 3rd party contractor (Portway). The buildings will be prepared for demolition by undertaking a soft strip to remove all internal fixtures, fittings and furnishings. As the soft stripping works proceed, all asbestos containing materials will be progressively stripped out (see asbestos section in plan for details on the presence of asbestos containing materials currently within the buildings to be demolished). Hold Point: Notification to the Principal Contractor that all fixtures, fittings and furnishings have been removed from the buildings to be demolished.	Mobile crushing permit and deployment notice required for crushing and screening operations. Materials to be tracked as part of MMP

Following the preparation works outlined above, Buildings B9, B10, B11 and the former multi-story car park will be demolished down to slab level. Materials arising from the demolition works shall be processed into separate waste streams and removed from site as the demolition works progress. Following demolition, Collins shall break out and remove the former ground slabs before excavating within the footprint of the former buildings to expose and remove all historic footings and foundations to 1.5m BGL. Collins understands that there are 3 No. below ground tanks located within the site boundary. These tanks have previously been decommissioned and foam filled and will be broken out and removed as part of the Contract Works. All site won materials arising from the works shall be processed into separate waste streams and removed from site as works progress. Where applicable, clean brickwork and concrete arisings will be crushed to a 6F2 specification and stockpiled within site boundary. All block paving will be harvested, processed and reused within the site as material for backfilling of excavations. All deleterious materials arising from the site will become the property of Collins and shall be removed from site.	
Permit required?	Y
Requires checking?	N

Watercourses	
As per WSP FRA: The Grand Union Canal is located approximately 20m from the southern boundary of the Site. There are also a number of ponds in close proximity to the Site, including two on the Site itself. Both ponds within the site boundary are unnamed and measure approximately 40m in length. According to the Geo-environmental assessment², the pond located to the east of the Site is a SuDS feature, attenuating surface water runoff from the car park, whilst the pond in the north of the Site is for aesthetic purposes. A larger unnamed pond, approximately 200m in length, is present on the industrial park to the west of the Site, and a further unnamed pond is present within the southern boundary of Stockley Country Park to the north of the Site, measuring approximately 150m in length. The applicant is advised to review the Canal and River Trust's 'Code of Practice for Works affecting the Canal and River Trust and contact the Trust's Works Engineer (John.Pryer@canalrivertrust.org.uk) in order to ensure that any necessary consents are obtained and that the works are compliant. (https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/businessand-trade/undertaking-works-on-our-property-and-our-code-of-practice). The applicant/developer is advised that any oversail, encroachment or access to the waterway requires written consent from the Canal & River Trust, and they should contact the Canal & River Trust regarding the required access agreement. The application site includes land over which the Trust has a freehold interest. The developer/applicant is advised to contact the Trust's Estates Team on 0303 040 4040 or email Bernadette.McNicholas@canalrivertrust.org.uk in order to ensure that any necessary consents are obtained. The canal is not classed as a main river.	Ensure communication with Canals and River Trust as per contact details to determine permissions, permits etc
Permit required?	TBC

Water Management
As per WSP Geo-Environmental PRA

The superficial deposits underlying the Site are designated as a Principal Aquifer by the EA. The London Clay is designated as Unproductive Strata. The Site is therefore located in a moderate sensitivity environmental setting with regards to groundwater pollution.

As per WSP FRA:

British Geological Survey (BGS) maps¹ indicate that Site is underlain by bedrock of London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand. Superficial deposits are also present across the entire Site, with the Lynch Hill Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel, present across the majority of the Site. A small amount of the Langley Silt Member – Clay and Silt, is present in the south eastern corner of the Site

As per WSP Remediation Strategy:

Based on the groundwater monitoring results obtained during the ground investigation works, it is considered possible that the water within excavations may require treatment prior to discharge. This should be considered as a part of the proposed development. If visual / olfactory evidence of contamination is identified during the works, the environmental consultant shall be informed and a sample will be obtained for testing in order to assess the risks associated with contamination within the groundwater.

Clay anticipated; Flocculants likely required. Permit required to use flocculants. Consult suppliers (Frog, Kelly, Silbuster, RVT etc)

Likely contaminated groundwater to be treated before discharge or to be disposed of to a licenced facility. Possibly consult RPS if water treatment is required

Permit required?

Y

Requires checking?

Y

Flooding
As per WSP FRA:

The Site is wholly located in Flood Zone 1, according to the Environment Agency's Flood Maps for Planning. Flood risk to the Site from coastal / tidal, fluvial, sewer and drainage infrastructure, and artificial sources are assessed to be Negligible to Low. Flood risk to the Site from groundwater sources is considered to be Medium.

N/A

Drainage
As per WSP FRA:

Inspection of the Thames Water Asset Plans (**Appendix C-4**), obtained in November 2019, indicates a Thames Water surface water sewer present in the southwestern corner of the Site. This sewer appears to collect highway drainage, as well as existing site drainage, and outfall into the Grand Union Canal.

The existing site is believed to drain via a private network into the existing onsite Thames Water surface water sewer at manhole 6902 which is located in the southeast corner of the Site, before discharging to Grand Union Canal.

Surface water run-off from the proposed development will be restricted to a greenfield runoff rate of 2 l/s/ha. The total discharge rate from both proposed units is 12.5 l/s.

The nearest foul sewer is located approximately 400m to the west of the Site along Horton Road, and flows away from the Site. At the time of writing, records of existing private drainage on the Site were not made

To connect into the foul system with a new connection, you need to apply for a Section 106 with Thames Water (guide attached):

<https://www.thameswater.co.uk/media-library/home/help/home-improvements/how-to-connect-to-a-sewer/apply-to-connect-to-a-public-sewer.pdf>

To obtain a trade effluent consent (to discharge water from excavations or site runoff etc) you can apply via Permit enquiries should be directed to Thames Water's Risk Management Team by telephoning 020 3577 9483 or by emailing trade.effluent@thameswater.co.uk . Application forms should be completed

available, but it is assumed that private drainage is present, to serve the existing office development.

The nearest connection for foul drainage is identified as a Thames Water manhole reference no. 1305 situated 400m to the west of the site. Peak foul flows from the proposed development will not exceed 3.7 l/s.

on line via www.thameswater.co.uk.
Please refer to the Wholesale; Business customers; Groundwater discharges section.

Statutory Nuisance: Dust, Noise and Vibration

The current standards are stage IV for construction machinery operating in the Central Activities Zone and Opportunity Areas (including Canary Wharf) and stage IIIB in the rest of London.

Stages IIIB and IV have not been defined for machines with constant speed engines, such as generators. This means that these machines will need to meet stage V.

Stage IV has also not been directly defined for variable speed engines smaller than 56 kW. In most cases these engines will need to meet stage V if they are in the Central Activities Zone and Opportunity Areas (OAs).

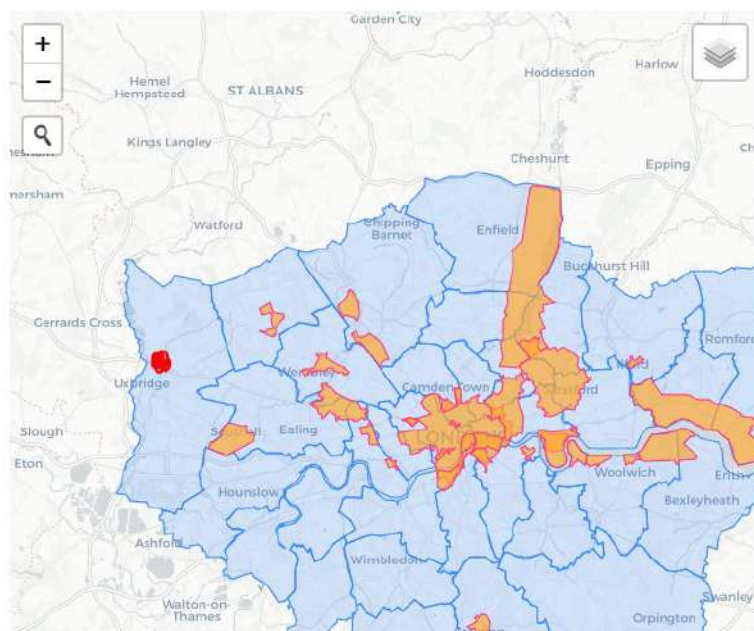
Development zones map

All machinery in the Central Activities Zone and Opportunity Areas, including Canary Wharf, (shown in orange) should meet at least stage IV.

You can find more detail about London's Opportunity Areas on our [Opportunity Areas webpage](#).

All machinery on sites in the rest of London (shown in blue) should meet at least stage IIIB.

When you are registering a new site, you will be able to drop a pin on the site location to identify which zone your site is in.



Site will need to register their site and maintain a list of all on-site NRMM. The Local Authority will check if a site is registered and that all NRMM is listed to ensure compliance.

Contractors, sub-contractors and plant hire business' will need to ensure that their equipment is compliant and make sure they provide the information needed to the site manager for the register.

<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/nrmm>

Register for NRMM and log machinery on site

Nuisance management plans and monitoring recommended. It is recommended that STROMA be consulted to determine monitoring regime and methods

If chosen not to use a consultant, it is suggested that a noise and dust (PM10 and PM2.5 and directional if possible) monitors be place on the northern and Southern boundaries of site. It is also suggested that a vibration monitor be placed at the canal.

See NRMM Practical Guide V.4

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/nrmm_practical_guide_v4_sept20.pdf

As per Aecom Air Quality Report:

Sensitive Receptors:

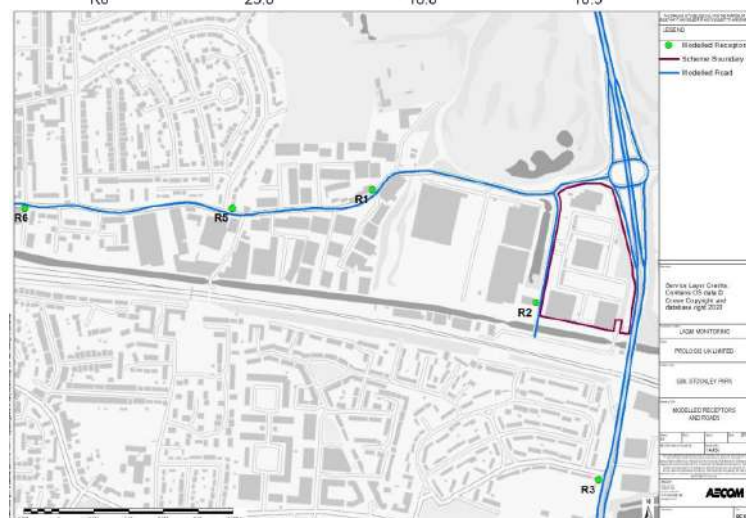
There are a number of receptors that are sensitive to dust in the immediate vicinity of the Site or alongside routes which may be used by construction-related traffic. These include the existing residential areas to the west and south of the Proposed Development and a nursery school on Iron Bridge Road North. The majority of residential receptors are located on Horton Road, Stockley Road and roads branching from these two main routes.

The guidance from the Mayor of London (Ref 17) and the IAQM (Ref 25) provide criteria for determining the sensitivity of the area to dust soiling effects and the sensitivity of people to experiencing adverse health effects as a result of exposure to PM₁₀. In terms of sensitivity of the receptors referred to above, the residential properties located in close proximity to the Proposed Development are considered to be highly sensitive to both dust soiling impacts and human health effects. All other potential receptors (commercial and offices) in the study area are considered to have a medium level of sensitivity.

The identification of potential ecologically sensitive receptors has been undertaken in line with current guidance (Ref 17). There are no ecological receptors within 50 m of the Site boundary or within 50 m of a road used by construction vehicles on the public highway or up to 500 m from the Site entrance. Therefore, the risk of dust impacts at designated ecological receptor sites is not considered further in this assessment.

Table 13. Predicted Results for 2022 Future Baseline Scenario

Receptor ID	Annual Mean NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³)	Annual Mean PM ₁₀ Concentration (µg/m ³)	Annual Mean PM _{2.5} Concentration (µg/m ³)	No. of Days of Exceedance of PM ₁₀ 24-Hour Mean (50 µg/m ³) per Annum
Air Quality Objective	40.0	40.0	25.0	35
R1	23.3	15.9	10.9	0
R2	23.9	16.1	11.0	0
R3	37.4	19.8	13.5	3
R5	25.7	16.2	11.1	0
R6	25.0	16.0	10.9	0



As per AECOM Noise & Vibration Assessment:

For residential receptors, the LOAEL has been defined as 65 dB LAeq,T during the daytime. The SOAEL threshold has been defined as 75 dB LAeq,T during the daytime.

Table 3. Short Term Noise Monitoring Results (ST1)

Date of measurement	Time	Duration (T)	Ambient noise level LAeq,1h (dB)	Maximum LAfmax (dB)	Background LA90,1h (dB)
Wednesday 08/04/2020	13:00	60 minutes	55	74	41

Table 4. Long Term Noise Monitoring Results (LT1)

Date of measurement	Daytime (0700-2300)		Night-time (2300-0700)		Maximum L _A F _{max} (dB)
	Ambient noise level L _{Aeq,15h} (dB)	Background L _{A90,1h} (dB)	Ambient noise level L _{Aeq,5h} (dB)	Background L _{A90,1h} (dB)	
Wednesday 08/04/2020	53	39	51	38	74
Thursday 09/04/2020	54	40	48	36	72
Friday 10/04/2020	51	39	48	36	77
Saturday 11/04/2020	51	38	46	37	71
Sunday 12/04/2020	51	37	48	37	66
Monday 13/04/2020	51	37	48	33	77
Tuesday 14/04/2020	55	41			
Mean	52	38	48	36	73



The area surrounding the site consists of a range of large office buildings ranging from two to three storeys, set within extensive landscaping and car parking to the east of Stockley Road. Between the Grand Union Canal and the mainline railway, south of the site, is a belt of industrial units ranging from small to larger warehouses. These industrial units are set amongst extensive industrial yards including both car parking and goods storage. Large scale industrial units continue south along the line of Stockley Road, leading onto Prologis Park, Heathrow, which comprises large modern office buildings. Immediately west of Stockley Road is the Heathpark Golf Course and two hotel developments, adjacent to which are suburban residential streets in West Drayton.

To the south of the site and south of the railway line, there is an area of semi-detached and terraced properties, and south of the railway line is the former RAF Station site, now comprising residential dwellings in West Drayton Garden Village.

To the west of the site there is a mix of industrial and commercial premises including Phase 1 and Phase 2 of Prologis Park West London, bounded by residential. To the north the area can be characterised as mature landscaping, including a golf course and recreational open space.

- adjacent residential properties to the south which could be sensitive to noise generating activities from the proposed use and from visual appearance;

Section 61 notice required?

N

Requires checking?

Y

Additional Comments / Photographs





Are any of the following environmental regulatory commitments required?

Regulatory Requirement		Yes	No	Details / Comments	Responsible
Archaeology & Heritage	Written Scheme of Investigation (archaeological works)		x		
	Listed Building Consent		x		
	Planning in place (if demolishing in Conservation Area)		x		
	Scheduled Monument Consent		x		
	S42 licence – if surveying a Scheduled Monument		x		
	Consent for Parks, Gardens, Battlefields		x		
	Protected Wreck site		x		
Ecology	Badgers		x		
	Birds		x	Bird Hazard Management Plan in Place.	
	Fish capture / relocation	x		Fish observed in pond in pre-construction phase	
	Great crested newts		x		
	Reptiles / amphibians		x		
	Protected Plants		x		
	INNS requiring removal / treatment		x	Pay attention to Cotoneaster to ensure it does not spread and/or is disposed of correctly	
	Tree Felling Licence (Forestry Commission)		x		
Contaminated Land	Remediation Strategy	x		As per Crossfields (Remediation Implementation plan) and WSP (Remediation Strategy)	
	Materials Management Plan (MMP) DoWCoP	x		Ivy House	
	Asbestos Management Plan	x		Recommended	

	Mobile Treatment Licence (MTL)		x	TBC	
	Mobile Plant Licence (for treatment of soils / contaminated materials)		x	TBC	

	Regulatory Requirement	Yes	No	Details / Comments	Responsible
Waste Management	Materials Management Plan (MMP) DoWCoP	x		Ivy House	
	Environmental Permit / CAR authorisation		x		
	Waste Exemption		x		
	Wales only – register as hazardous waste producer		x		
	Mobile plant permit & deployment notification – if crushing / screening	x		Collins to provide for crushing and screening	
Water	Environmental Permit <i>Discharging water (>3 months) or treatment required</i>	x		Likely to require permit	
	Environmental Permit <i>Working near or on water, diverting / impounding water on main river, headwall construction (main river)</i>		x	Canals and River Trust to be consulted	
	Abstraction Licence <i>Taking >20m3 a day</i>		x		
	Ordinary Watercourse Consent <i>Diverting / impounding water, headwall construction</i>		x		
	CAR Authorisation (Scotland only)		x		
	Herbicides Approval <i>If you plan to use herbicides to control weeds in water or on the banks next to a waterbody or watercourse</i>		x		

Contract Name: GSK West London		Contract Number: P21-051														
Prepared By: Name B Anderson		Environmental Manager: Amit Patel														
Prepared By: Position Environmental Advisor		Date Prepared / Reviewed: 9/1/21														
Activity		Environmental Aspect														
Ref	DESCRIPTION	NEIGHBOURS & NUISANCE				DISCHARGES & EMISSIONS				LAND & RESOURCES				ECOLOGY	GENERAL	
		Noise	Dust / Odour	Traffic	Visual Impact	Vibration / Light	Surface Water	Ground Water	Solid Waste(s)	Liquid Waste(s)	Cultural Heritage	Land Use Management	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Ecological & Biodiversity Management	Environmental Incident	Other
	Applicable?	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	Notes	
1	Abstraction of Water	N														
2	Boring / Tunnelling / Microtunnelling	N														
3	Concrete Batching	N														
4	Concrete Pours & Washout	Y					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Crushing, Screening & Material Reuse	Y	Yes			Yes			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
6	Demolition Works	Y	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
7	Dewatering / Over pumping	Y					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	
8	Earthworks	Y	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	
9	Excavation	Y	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
10	Internal Fit-out	N														
11	M&E Work	Y							Yes	Yes					Yes	
12	Office Set-Up, Operation & Maintenance	Y	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	
13	Piling	Y	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	
14	Procurement of Materials & Services	Y		Yes					Yes	Yes					Yes	
15	Road Sweeping	Y	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	
16	Roadworks	N							Yes							
17	Site / Vegetation Clearance	Y			Yes				Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	
18	Site Drainage	Y					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	
19	Storage / Use of Hazardous Materials	Y					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
20	Temporary Works	Y	Yes					Yes	Yes					Yes	Yes	
21	Transportation - materials / wastes	Y	Yes	Yes								Yes			Yes	
22	Use of Plant & Vehicles, including maintenance	Y	Yes			Yes									Yes	
23	Use of sub-Contractors	Y	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
24	Washdown Activities (Wheels, Jet wash etc)	Y					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	
25	Waste Management	Y	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
26	Working in or near Tidal Waters	N														
27	Working in, near or over Water	Y					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	Yes	
28	Working with Groundwater	Y					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes	
29	Other - Insert	N														

25k	Waste Management	Ground Water	Yes	N	3	3	9	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 A7.02 R11.12 LR016 LR018 SI 2011/988 LR019 LR020 SI 2013/3113	WI11	Poor storage of waste could lead to contamination of groundwater.	Setup suitable waste management area with adequate containment for specific waste types; Monitor and record.	1) Provide suitable storage area with bunds where required 2) Provide spill kits, plant nappy/enviropads for small items of plant 3) Store materials internally where possible 4) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains. 5) List groundwater source protection zones & major aquifers within, or next to the site and any site specific mitigation 6) Monitor and maintain 7) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply Chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Site groundwater is contaminated with metals, hydrocarbons.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
27k	Working in, near or over Water	Ground Water	Yes	N	2	3	6	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.01 LR015 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03 A4.08 A4.04	WI11	Works with / in /around groundwater could have an adverse impact on groundwater.	Review SI / GI report prior to works. Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	1) Provide suitable storage area with bunds where required 2) Provide spill kits, plant nappy/enviropads for small items of plant 3) Store materials internally where possible 4) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains. 5) List groundwater source protection zones & major aquifers within, or next to the site and any site specific mitigation 6) Monitor and maintain 7) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply Chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Site groundwater is contaminated with metals, hydrocarbons.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
28k	Working with Groundwater	Ground Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 LR008 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03	WI11	Works with / in /around groundwater could have an adverse impact on groundwater.	Review SI / GI report prior to works. Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	1) Provide suitable storage area with bunds where required 2) Provide spill kits, plant nappy/enviropads for small items of plant 3) Store materials internally where possible 4) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains. 5) List groundwater source protection zones & major aquifers within, or next to the site and any site specific mitigation 6) Monitor and maintain 7) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	4	4	1) Supply Chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Site groundwater is contaminated with metals, hydrocarbons.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
5o	Crushing, Screening & Material Reuse	Land Use Management	Yes	N	2	3	6	R7.07 SI 2015/ LR008	WI09	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	Stockpile in order of excavation, back fill from top of stockpile to bottom. Separate stockpile from subsoil. Store hedgerow and watercourse topsoil separate to ensure reinstatement in hedgerow and watercourses where possible Topsoil kept free of vehicle, plant, equipment, litter, spillages etc. Free of weeds: ref: guidance for the control of Invasive weeds in or near fresh water. (Protecting our native wildlife / knotweed code of practice) Undertake reinstatement in accordance with client specification Comply with local planning authority conditions Pre-application discussions - liaison with planning authority / conditions Analysis of materials for health risks and waste acceptance criteria. 1) Obtain relevant Mobile Plant Permit & Deployment Notification. 2) Ensure activities are well managed through the use of dust suppression (e.g. integrated dust suppression unit, water canons). 3) Monitor for dust / noise emissions	1) Provide COSHH, fuels etc with appropriate containment e.g. bunded, double-skinned tanks, plant nappy / enviropad for small items of plant 2) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains 3) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply Chain 2) Local Authority 3) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate land and improve quality.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
6o	Demolition Works	Land Use Management	Yes	N	2	3	6	R7.07 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A4.08 A4.04	WI09	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	Pre-application discussions - liaison with planning authority / conditions Analysis of materials for health risks and waste acceptance criteria. 1) Obtain relevant Mobile Plant Permit & Deployment Notification. 2) Ensure activities are well managed through the use of dust suppression (e.g. integrated dust suppression unit, water canons). 3) Monitor for dust / noise emissions	1) Provide COSHH, fuels etc with appropriate containment e.g. bunded, double-skinned tanks, plant nappy / enviropad for small items of plant 2) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains 3) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply Chain 2) Local Authority 3) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate land and improve quality.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

8o	Earthworks	Land Use Management	Yes	N	3	3	9	R7.07 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	WI09	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	Stockpile in order of excavation, back fill from top of stockpile to bottom. Separate stockpile from subsoil. Store hedgerow and watercourse topsoil separate to ensure reinstatement in hedgerow and watercourses where possible Topsoil kept free of vehicle, plant, equipment, litter, spillages etc. Free of weeds: ref: guidance for the control of Invasive weeds in or near fresh water. (Protecting our native wildlife / knotweed code of practice) Undertake reinstatement in accordance with client specification Comply with local planning authority conditions Pre-application discussions - liaison with planning authority / conditions Analysis of materials for health risks and waste acceptance criteria. Segregation of materials. Review SI / GI report prior to works. Ensure RAMS are in place for activity.	1) Provide COSHH, fuels etc with appropriate containment e.g. bunded, double-skinned tanks, plant nappy / enviropad for small items of plant 2) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains 3) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply Chain 2) Local Authority 3) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate land and improve quality.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
9o	Excavation	Land Use Management	Yes	N	2	3	6	R7.07 SI 2015/810 A7.02	WI09	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	Stockpile in order of excavation, back fill from top of stockpile to bottom. Separate stockpile from subsoil. Store hedgerow and watercourse topsoil separate to ensure reinstatement in hedgerow and watercourses where possible Topsoil kept free of vehicle, plant, equipment, litter, spillages etc. Free of weeds: ref: guidance for the control of Invasive weeds in or near fresh water. (Protecting our native wildlife / knotweed code of practice) Undertake reinstatement in accordance with client specification Comply with local planning authority conditions Pre-application discussions - liaison with planning authority / conditions Analysis of materials for health risks and waste acceptance criteria. Segregation of materials. Review SI / GI report prior to works. Ensure RAMS are in place for activity.	1) Provide COSHH, fuels etc with appropriate containment e.g. bunded, double-skinned tanks, plant nappy / enviropad for small items of plant 2) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains 3) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply Chain 2) Local Authority 3) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate land and improve quality.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
23o	Use of sub-Contractors	Land Use Management	Yes	N	3	3	9	R7.07 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	WI09	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken.	1) Provide COSHH, fuels etc with appropriate containment e.g. bunded, double-skinned tanks, plant nappy / enviropad for small items of plant 2) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains 3) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply Chain 2) Local Authority 3) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate land and improve quality.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
25o	Waste Management	Land Use Management	Yes	N	3	3	9	R7.07 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.02 R11.12 LR016 LR018 SI 2011/988 LR019 LR020 SI 2012/2113	WI09	Poor storage waste could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	1) Provide adequate containers for waste and segregate where possible. 2) Brief supply chain on waste management arrangements.	1) Provide COSHH, fuels etc with appropriate containment e.g. bunded, double-skinned tanks, plant nappy / enviropad for small items of plant 2) Do not store materials closer than 10m to drains 3) 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply Chain 2) Local Authority 3) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate land and improve quality.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

4m	Concrete Pours & Washout	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008	W/11	Poor storage of concrete washout could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse.	Supervision of deliveries. Inspection of shuttering. The hierarchy of control in relation to concrete wash-out is: 1.Avoid concrete wash-out on site (e.g. use of ConcreteSock®) 2.Use concrete wagons with integrated wash-out collection tanks 3.Contain on site and pump back into concrete wagon for reuse at the batching plant 4.Treat on site and; a.Use for damping down haul roads (see EA RPS 235 for rules which must be followed) b.Discharge to foul sewer under a temporary Trade Effluent Consent c.Discharge to surface water in accordance with an Environmental Permit (no silts, pH between 6-9) d.Tanker off site and dispose of at a permitted water treatment facility as a waste.	1) Inspect washout areas and ensure liquids are contained and treated as required 2) Obtain any necessary consents e.g. Trade Effluent Consent to allow discharge to foul / combined sewer 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licence / permit prior to waste being removed from site	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
6m	Demolition Works	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	3	9	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A4.08 A4.04	W/11	Liquid waste could impact upon the local environment e.g. land, water.	Compliance with Trade Effluent Notice checked Contingency plan in place and agreed in the event of pollution Review of risks associated with site location, environment, design and adequacy of equipment Incorporation of approved methods into RAMS & briefed Review of any changes to methodology and design Liaise with Client / regulatory bodies in event of pollution incident Liaise with the EA to determine whether an environmental permit is required Liaison with the local water undertaker if discharge to foul sewer is required COSHH assessment Location of fuels and refuelling in accordance with the Oil Storage regs 2002. Adequate supply of spill equipment. Supervision of deliveries. Site security. Check whether the area of work is near / within a water protection zone, work in accordance with designated requirements Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials where possible Refer to the waste hierarchy Registration as a hazardous waste producer with NRW in Wales only (if producing > 500kg) Analysis of waste materials for health risks & waste acceptance criteria (WM3) Separate hazardous waste disposal container provided give details.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded, sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

7m	Dewatering / Overpumping	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	3	6	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR005 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A4.08 A4.04	WI11	Dewatering from excavations filled with groundwater is subject to regulatory controls. Over abstraction could impact upon local water supply and watercourses.	Compliance with Trade Effluent Notice checked Contingency plan in place and agreed in the event of pollution Review of risks associated with site location, environment, design and adequacy of equipment Incorporation of approved methods into RAMS & briefed Review of any changes to methodology and design Liaise with Client / regulatory bodies in event of pollution incident Liaise with the EA to determine whether an environmental permit is required Liaison with the local water undertaker if discharge to foul sewer is required COSHH assessment Location of fuels and refuelling in accordance with the Oil Storage regs 2002. Adequate supply of spill equipment. Supervision of deliveries. Site security. Check whether the area of work is near / within a water protection zone, work in accordance with designated requirements Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy Registration as a hazardous waste producer with NRW in Wales only (if producing > 500kg) Analysis of waste materials for health risks & waste acceptance criteria (WM3) Separate hazardous waste disposal container provided give details.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
8m	Earthworks	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	3	6	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	WI11	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	Compliance with Trade Effluent Notice checked Contingency plan in place and agreed in the event of pollution Review of risks associated with site location, environment, design and adequacy of equipment Incorporation of approved methods into RAMS & briefed Review of any changes to methodology and design Liaise with Client / regulatory bodies in event of pollution incident Liaise with the EA to determine whether an environmental permit is required Liaison with the local water undertaker if discharge to foul sewer is required COSHH assessment Location of fuels and refuelling in accordance with the Oil Storage regs 2002. Adequate supply of spill equipment. Supervision of deliveries. Site security. Check whether the area of work is near / within a water protection zone, work in accordance with designated requirements Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy Registration as a hazardous waste producer with NRW in Wales only (if producing > 500kg) Analysis of waste materials for health risks & waste acceptance criteria (WM3) Separate hazardous waste disposal container provided give details.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

9m	Excavation	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	3	6	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02	WI11	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	Compliance with Trade Effluent Notice checked Contingency plan in place and agreed in the event of pollution Review of risks associated with site location, environment, design and adequacy of equipment Incorporation of approved methods into RAMS & briefed Review of any changes to methodology and design Liaise with Client / regulatory bodies in event of pollution incident Liaise with the EA to determine whether an environmental permit is required Liaison with the local water undertaker if discharge to foul sewer is required COSHH assessment Location of fuels and refuelling in accordance with the Oil Storage regs 2002. Adequate supply of spill equipment. Supervision of deliveries. Site security. Check whether the area of work is near / within a water protection zone, work in accordance with designated requirements Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy Registration as a hazardous waste producer with NRW in Wales only (if producing > 500kg) Analysis of waste materials for health risks & waste acceptance criteria (WM3) Separate hazardous waste disposal container provided give details.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
11 m	M&E Work	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	3	6	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 LR016 R12.13	WI11	Liquid waste could impact upon the local environment e.g. land, water.	Compliance with Trade Effluent Notice checked Contingency plan in place and agreed in the event of pollution Review of risks associated with site location, environment, design and adequacy of equipment Incorporation of approved methods into RAMS & briefed Review of any changes to methodology and design Liaise with Client / regulatory bodies in event of pollution incident Liaise with the EA to determine whether an environmental permit is required Liaison with the local water undertaker if discharge to foul sewer is required COSHH assessment Location of fuels and refuelling in accordance with the Oil Storage regs 2002. Adequate supply of spill equipment. Supervision of deliveries. Site security. Check whether the area of work is near / within a water protection zone, work in accordance with designated requirements Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy Registration as a hazardous waste producer with NRW in Wales only (if producing > 500kg) Analysis of waste materials for health risks & waste acceptance criteria (WM3) Separate hazardous waste disposal container provided give details.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA		Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

12 m	Office Set-Up, Operation & Maintenance	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A12.06 A12.02 R12.13	WI11	Waste water could impact upon surface water if mis-connected.	Ensure liquid wastes are captured in septic tank or discharged straight to foul sewer / removed from site by a suitably authorised waste carrier.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
13 m	Piling	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02	WI11	Liquid waste could impact upon the local environment e.g. land, water.	Compliance with Trade Effluent Notice checked Contingency plan in place and agreed in the event of pollution Review of risks associated with site location, environment, design and adequacy of equipment Incorporation of approved methods into RAMS & briefed Review of any changes to methodology and design Liaise with Client / regulatory bodies in event of pollution incident Liaise with the EA to determine whether an environmental permit is required Liaison with the local water undertaker if discharge to foul sewer is required COSH assessment Location of fuels and refuelling in accordance with the Oil Storage regs 2002. Adequate supply of spill equipment. Supervision of deliveries. Site security. Check whether the area of work is near / within a water protection zone, work in accordance with designated requirements Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials where possible Refer to the waste hierarchy Registration as a hazardous waste producer with NRW in Wales only (if producing > 500kg) Analysis of waste materials for health risks & waste acceptance criteria (WM3) Separate hazardous waste disposal container provided give details.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
14 m	Procurement of Materials & Services	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	4	8	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 LR018	WI11	Procured materials could come from unsustainable sources e.g. illegally sourced timber	Ensure sustainable goods are procured, such as FSC / PEFC certified timber. Prioritise supply chain partners with BES6001 and / or 14001 accreditation.	Carry out checks on supply chain e.g. BES6001 / 14001 certifications	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA		Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
15 m	Road Sweeping	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	4	16	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02	WI11	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination. Liquid waste from sweepings have the potential to impact upon local water quality.	Ensure road sweeper waste is removed from site by a suitably authorised waste carrier.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded , sealed units 2) Follow Winvic guidelines for containing / controlling road sweeper waters 3) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
18 m	Site Drainage	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A12.06 A12.02	WI11	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	1) Ensure appropriate RAMS are in place covering activities 2) Monitor abstraction / discharge 3) Provide appropriate storage for fuels and oils with banded tanks, spill kits and plant nappies / enviropads available.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. banded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

19 m	Storage / Use of Hazardous Materials	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 R11.12	W11	Liquid waste could impact upon the local environment e.g. land, water.	1) Ensure appropriate RAMS are in place covering activities 2) Monitor abstraction / discharge 3) Provide appropriate storage for fuels and oils with bunded tanks, spill kits and plant nappies / enviropads available.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. bunded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
23 m	Use of sub-Contractors	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	W11	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse or land contamination.	1) Ensure appropriate RAMS are in place covering activities 2) Monitor abstraction / discharge 3) Provide appropriate storage for fuels and oils with bunded tanks, spill kits and plant nappies / enviropads available.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. bunded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
24 m	Washdown Activities (Wheels, Jet wash etc)	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	4	16	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A12.06 A12.02	W11	Water run-off entering surface water drainage system / affecting ground water.	Provide adequate washdown containment where necessary. Protect surface water drains with 'drain guards' or 'envirohorns' to capture silts / hydrocarbons.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. bunded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
25 m	Waste Management	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.02 R11.12 LR016 LR018 SI 2011/988 LR019 LR020 SI	W11	Poor management of waste materials to lead to waste escaping into natural environment and / or release of odour / liquids.	1) Provide adequate containers for waste and segregate where possible. 2) Brief supply chain on waste management arrangements.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. bunded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
27 m	Working in, near or over Water	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	4	8	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.01 LR015 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03 A4.08	W11	Liquid waste could impact upon the local environment e.g. land, water.	1) Ensure appropriate RAMS are in place covering activities 2) Monitor abstraction / discharge 3) Provide appropriate storage for fuels and oils with bunded tanks, spill kits and plant nappies / enviropads available.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. bunded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
28 m	Working with Groundwater	Liquid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	3	9	R12.07 R11.00 A2.01 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.02	W11	Liquid waste could impact upon the local environment e.g. land, water.	1) Ensure appropriate RAMS are in place covering activities 2) Monitor abstraction / discharge 3) Provide appropriate storage for fuels and oils with bunded tanks, spill kits and plant nappies / enviropads available.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. bunded , sealed units 2) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local Authority / LLFA	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

4p	Concrete Pours & Washout	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 R2.22 LR008	WI07	Manufacture of concrete gives rise to significant greenhouse gas emissions - consider low carbon alternatives where possible. Poor storage of concrete washout could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse.	Supervision of deliveries. Inspection of shuttering. The hierarchy of control in relation to concrete wash-out is: 1.Avoid concrete wash-out on site (e.g. use of ConcreteSock®) 2.Use concrete wagons with integrated wash-out collection tanks 3.Contain on site and pump back into concrete wagon for reuse at the batching plant 4.Treat on site and; a.Use for damping down haul roads (see EA RPS 235 for rules which must be followed) b.Discharge to foul sewer under a temporary Trade Effluent Consent c.Discharge to surface water in accordance with an Environmental Permit (no silts, pH between 6-9) d.Tanker off site and dispose of at a permitted water treatment facility as a waste.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	2	3	6	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider recycled/ treating & reusing concrete wash waters for dust suppression.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
5p	Crushing, Screening & Material Reuse	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 R2.22 LR008	WI07	Mobile plant / equipment will require diesel / energy source for power. Water will be required for dust suppression.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task. Re-use materials on site where possible Ensure permits are in place for operations	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel Reuse materials on site	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
6p	Demolition Works	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 R2.22 A4.08 A4.04	WI07	Mobile plant / equipment will require diesel / energy source for power. Water will be required for dust suppression.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task. Re-use materials on site where possible Ensure permits are in place for operations	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
7p	Dewatering / Overpumping	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 LR005 R2.22 LR008 A4.08 A4.04	WI07	Pumps will require diesel / energy source for power.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task. Consider electric powered pump where reasonably practicable.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
8p	Earthworks	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 R2.22 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	WI07	Plant / equipment will require diesel / energy source for power.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
9p	Excavation	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 R2.22	WI07	Plant / equipment will require diesel / energy source for power.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task. Ensure soil is stockpiled and graded correctly for re-use	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

12 p	Office Set-Up, Operation & Maintenance	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 R2.22 A12.06 A12.02 R12.13	WI07	Inadequate cabin setup could lead to increase in energy usage.	Ensure cabins provide thermal comfort for users. Consider PIR / zoned lighting and night time electrical shutdown. Procure hybrid generators where reasonably practicable.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Prioritise early grid connection. Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
13 p	Piling	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 R2.22	WI07	Piling rig will require diesel / energy source for power.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
14 p	Procurement of Materials & Services	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 R2.22 LR018	WI07	Procurement of materials will have associated embodied carbon with the products manufacture.	Ensure sustainable goods are procured, such as FSC / PEFC certified timber. Prioritise supply chain partners with BES6001 and / or 14001 accreditation.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
15 p	Road Sweeping	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 R2.22 LR008	WI07	Road sweeper will require diesel / energy source for power.	Consider use of Green HVO fuel as replacement for red diesel. Ensure plant is well maintained.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
19 p	Storage / Use of Hazardous Materials	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 R11.12	WI07	Plant / equipment will require diesel / energy source for power.	Consider alternative non-hazardous products where feasible. Ensure appropriately sized generators are provided. Consider hybrid powered generators, solar PV setup and Green HVO+ fuel as alternative to red diesel.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
21 p	Transportation - materials / wastes	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 LR008	WI07	The transport of materials to site will require diesel / energy.	Procure local materials where possible. Engage with a local waste management contractor to reduce travel distances.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	2	3	6	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

23 p	Use of sub-Contractors	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	WI07	Significant use of fuel / materials contributing towards emissions.	Encourage use of low carbon alternatives where reasonably practicable e.g. hybrid generators / plant etc.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
24 p	Washdown Activities (Wheels, Jet wash etc)	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 A12.06 A12.02	WI07	Plant / equipment will require diesel / energy source for power.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Consider use of Green HVO+ fuel which reduces levels of PM / NOX when compared to traditional red diesel. Also offers better efficiency when compared to red diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
25 p	Waste Management	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A7.02 R11.12 LR016 LR018 SI 2011/988 LR019 LR020 SI 2013/3113	WI07	Procure local waste management company where reasonably practicable to reduce associated travel.	1) Provide adequate containers for waste and segregate where possible. 2) Brief supply chain on waste management arrangements.	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
27 p	Working in, near or over Water	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	2	3	6	A2.01 A7.01 LR008 A7.01 LR015 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03 A4.08	WI07	Plant / equipment will require diesel / energy source for power.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task. Do not over-abstract water Ensure permits are in place	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
28 p	Working with Groundwater	Materials, Energy & Water Conservation	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 LR008 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03	WI07	Plant / equipment will require diesel / energy source for power.	Ensure equipment is well maintained and suitable for the task. Do not over-abstract water Ensure permits are in place	Measure eKPIs (diesel, electric, waster usage). 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3 Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
5e	Crushing, Screening & Material Reuse	Noise	Yes	N	4	3	12	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR008 LR011	WI06	Operation of mobile plant and associated activities will likely give rise to noise. Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	1) Obtain relevant Mobile Plant Permit & Deployment Notification. 2) Ensure activities are well managed through the use of dust suppression (e.g. integrated dust suppression unit, water canons). 3) Monitor for dust / noise emissions	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required.	2	3	6	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
6e	Demolition Works	Noise	Yes	N	4	3	12	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR011 A4.08 A4.04	WI06	Demolition of existing buildings / structures will likely give rise to noise. Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	Ensure plant is inspected, well maintained and suitable for the task. Follow any conditions set out in planning. Consider setting up acoustic sound barriers when reasonably practicable.	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required.	2	3	6	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

8e	Earthworks	Noise	Yes	N	3	2	6	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR011 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	WI06	Earthworks will likely give rise to noise through operation of plant and machinery. Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	Ensure plant is inspected, well maintained and suitable for the task.	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required. 5) 4 Weekly HSECO inspection	1	2	2	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
9e	Excavation	Noise	Yes	N	3	3	9	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR011	WI06	Excavations will likely give rise to noise through operation of plant and machinery. Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	Ensure plant is inspected, well maintained and suitable for the task.	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required. 5) 4 Weekly HSECO inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
12e	Office Set-Up, Operation & Maintenance	Noise	Yes	N	2	3	6	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR011 A12.06 A12.02 R12.13	WI06	Cabins could be sited near to adjoining properties and / or sensitive receptors. Lighting could also impact upon the local community. Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	Ensure cabins are sited away from neighbouring properties.	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required. 5) 4 Weekly HSECO inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider PV powered cabins. Prioritise battery backup generators over diesel to reduce noise levels.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
13e	Piling	Noise	Yes	N	4	3	12	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR011	WI06	Piling will likely give rise to noise. Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	Consider auger piling instead of driven piles where appropriate.	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required. 5) 4 Weekly HSECO inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
20e	Temporary Works	Noise	Yes	N	3	3	9	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR011	WI06	Plant and equipment could give rise to noise pollution when carrying out temporary works. Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	Ensure plant is inspected, well maintained and suitable for the task.	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required. 5) 4 Weekly HSECO inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of battery powered pumps over diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
21e	Transportation - materials / wastes	Noise	Yes	N	3	3	9	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR008 LR011	WI06	Vehicles could give rise to noise pollution when delivering materials. Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	Plan material deliveries in accordance with planning requirements. Carry out regular communication with local residents.	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required. 5) 4 Weekly HSECO inspection	1	3	3	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
22e	Use of Plant & Vehicles, including maintenance	Noise	Yes	N	4	2	8	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR011 A4.08 A4.04	WI06	Plant and equipment could give rise to noise pollution Risk of disturbing protected species, such as bats, badgers etc.	Plant and vehicle maintenance in accordance with the manufacturers instructions . Site speed limits Supervise operation of subcontractor and hired plant and equipment. Switch off engines when plant not in use. Plant and vehicle maintenance in accordance with the manufactures instructions Maintenance of access tracks / roads	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required. 5) 4 Weekly HSECO inspection	1	2	2	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
23e	Use of sub-Contractors	Noise	Yes	N	4	2	8	A8.08 A8.01 LR007 LR011 A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	WI06	Potential to impact upon all aspects of the project (archaeology, ecology, watercourse, nuisance, waste management etc.)	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken.	1) Identify sensitive properties / receptors within 100m of the site 2) Site ,machinery / plant away from sensitive areas where possible 3) Setup noise monitoring stations at strategic locations around site boundary. 4) Review monitoring data and action where required. 5) 4 Weekly HSECO inspection	1	2	2	1) Winvic 2) Supply chain 3) Local Authority	Consider use of battery powered pumps over diesel. Consider use of hybrid equipment to reduce impacts from noise.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

4I	Concrete Pours & Washout	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.02	W110	Poor storage of concrete washout could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse. Left over waste materials will require disposal.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Re-use solidified concrete on-site.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
5I	Crushing, Screening & Material Reuse	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	4	16	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.02	W110	Storage of crushed materials will require adequate containment to prevent cross contamination / dust etc.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Follow waste hierarchy and segregate waste on site	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
6I	Demolition Works	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A4.08 A4.04	W110	Storage of crushed materials will require adequate containment to prevent cross contamination / dust etc.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	2	3	6	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Follow waste hierarchy and segregate waste on site	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
7I	Dewatering / Overpumping	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	3	6	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR005 LR007 LR008 A7.02 A4.08 A4.04	W110	Dewatering from excavations filled with surface water is subject to regulatory controls. Silts will require filtering prior to discharge.	Ensure silts are filtered / settled prior to discharge and contained appropriately prior to off-site disposal by a suitably authorised waste carrier.	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
8I	Earthworks	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Consider re-use of site-won materials as part of Remediation Strategy to reduce volume of waste leaving site.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

9I	Excavation	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Reuse waste materials where possible to reduce number of waste movements off-site.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
11I	M&E Work	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 LR016 R12.13	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Consider take-back scheme with supply chain / manufacturer.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
12I	Office Set-Up, Operation & Maintenance	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A12.06 A12.02 R12.13	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	2	3	6	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Setup waste segregation in office and separate cardboard / paper, plastics.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
13I	Piling	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Consider re-use of site-won materials as part of Remediation Strategy to reduce volume of waste leaving site.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

14	Procurement of Materials & Services	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 LR018	W110	Procured materials could come from unsustainable sources e.g. illegally sourced timber	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority		Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
15	Road Sweeping	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.02	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Ensure road sweeper waste is removed from site by a suitably authorised waste carrier.	1) Provide suitable storage area for liquid wastes e.g. bundled , sealed units 2) Follow Winvic guidelines for containing / controlling road sweeper waters 3) Ensure waste carriers and environmental permit received prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Follow waste hierarchy and segregate waste on site	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
17	Site / Vegetation Clearance	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	3	6	A2.01 A8.08 R4.03 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 R2.09 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Consider mulching site-won material and using in final landscaping scheme.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
18	Site Drainage	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Consider take-back scheme with supply chain / manufacturer.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
19	Storage / Use of Hazardous Materials	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	4	12	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 R11.12	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Follow waste hierarchy and segregate waste on site	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

231	Use of sub-Contractors	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 A7.02 A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Work with supply chain to reduce volume of wastes produced.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
241	Washdown Activities (Wheels, Jet wash etc)	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	3	6	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A12.06 A12.02	W110	Water run-off entering surface water drainage system / affecting ground water. Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Follow waste hierarchy and segregate waste on site	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
251	Waste Management	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	4	3	12	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.02 R11.12 LR016 SI 2011/988	W110	Poor management of waste materials to lead to waste escaping into natural environment.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Re-use site-won material as part of Remediation Strategy.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
271	Working in, near or over Water	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	3	3	9	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.01 LR015 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03 A4.08 A4.04	W110	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Follow waste hierarchy and segregate waste on site	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

28i	Working with Groundwater	Solid Waste(s)	Yes	N	2	3	6	A2.01 A8.08 R11.00 LR007 SI 2015/8/10 LR008 A7.02 SI 2017/10/44 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03	WI10	Poor waste storage could lead to escape and wind blown litter impacting upon the local environment. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Review of waste companies and receiving site permits and licences Site specific waste management plan Segregation of waste streams. Prevent wind blown waste i.e. skip covers, haulage lorries covered etc. Reclaim and reuse materials were possible Refer to the waste hierarchy For asbestos: Specialist contractor used for removal and disposal. Validate approved asbestos removal licence on HSE website. In England: Use of a premises code (generated from the business name (the first 6 letters/numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters of 5 numbers/letters of choice)) for hazardous waste	1) Provide suitable waste segregation and storage areas. 2) Communicate site requirements at site induction/ 3) Obtain relevant waste carriers licences and permits prior to waste being removed from site.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW 3) Local authority	Follow waste hierarchy and segregate waste on site	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
4j	Concrete Pours & Washout	Surface Water	Yes	N	4	4	16	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/8/10 LR008 A12.07	WI11	Poor storage of concrete washout could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse. Removal off waste from site by an unauthorised waste carrier could lead to a breach of legislation.	Supervision of deliveries. Inspection of shuttering. The hierarchy of control in relation to concrete wash-out is: 1.Avoid concrete wash-out on site (e.g. use of ConcreteSock®) 2.Use concrete wagons with integrated wash-out collection tanks 3.Contain on site and pump back into concrete wagon for reuse at the batching plant 4.Treat on site and; a.Use for damping down haul roads (see EA RPS 235 for rules which must be followed) b.Discharge to foul sewer under a temporary Trade Effluent Consent c.Discharge to surface water in accordance with an Environmental Permit (no silts, pH between 6-9) d.Tanker off site and dispose of at a permitted water treatment facility as a waste.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH) 7) Monitor and record.	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
7j	Dewatering / Overpumping	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 LR005 LR008 A12.07 A4.08 A4.04	WI11	Dewatering from excavations filled with surface water is subject to regulatory controls. Over abstraction could impact upon local water supply and watercourses.	1) Obtain relevant permit / operate within EA RPS guidelines 2) Ensure appropriate RAMS are in place covering activities 3) Monitor abstraction / discharge	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
8j	Earthworks	Surface Water	Yes	N	4	4	16	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/8/10 A12.07 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	WI11	Works could adversely impact upon surface water e.g. works near to drains, discharge of water etc.	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken. 3) Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

9j	Excavation	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 A12.07	W111	Works could adversely impact upon surface water e.g. works near to drains, discharge of water etc.	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken. 3) Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
13j	Piling	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 A12.07	W111	Works could adversely impact upon surface water e.g. works near to drains, discharge of water etc.	Review SI / GI report prior to works. Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
15j	Road Sweeping	Surface Water	Yes	N	4	4	16	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 LR008 A12.07	W111	Road sweeping activities could impact upon surface waters if waste waters are not managed correctly.	Ensure road sweeper waste is removed from site by a suitably authorised waste carrier. Identify any SW drains likely to be affected as part of works. Protect drains where required with 'drain guard' or envirohorn.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
18j	Site Drainage	Surface Water	Yes	N	4	4	16	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 A12.07	W111	Works could adversely impact upon surface water e.g. works near to drains, discharge of water etc.	Identify any SW drains likely to be affected as part of works. Protect drains where required with 'drain guard' or envirohorn.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

19j	Storage / Use of Hazardous Materials	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 R12.16 A12.07 R11.12	W111	Poor storage of COSHH / fuels could lead to negative impact on the environment e.g. entering surface water system and affecting watercourse.	Store COSHH / fuel >10m away from drains and provide adequate containment / spill kits / enviropads or plant nappies for refuelling.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
20j	Temporary Works	Surface Water	Yes	N	2	4	8	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 LR008 A12.07	W111	Works could adversely impact upon surface water e.g. works near to drains, discharge of water etc.	Contain any liquid arising from operations. Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
23j	Use of sub-Contractors	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 A12.07 A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	W111	Works could adversely impact upon surface water e.g. works near to drains, discharge of water etc.	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken. 3) Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
24j	Washdown Activities (Wheels, Jet wash etc)	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 LR008 A12.07	W111	Water run-off entering surface water drainage system / affecting ground water.	Provide adequate washdown containment where necessary. Protect surface water drains with 'drain guards' or 'envirohorns' to capture silts / hydrocarbons.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

25j	Waste Management	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 LR008 A7.02 A12.07 R11.12 LR016 LR018 SI 2011/988	W111	Poor management of waste materials to lead to waste escaping into natural environment.	1) Provide adequate containers for waste and segregate where possible. 2) Brief supply chain on waste management arrangements.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
27j	Working in, near or over Water	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	4	12	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 LR008 A12.07 A7.01 LR015 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03 A4.08 A4.04	W111	Water run-off entering surface water drainage system / affecting ground water.	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken. 3) Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH)	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
28j	Working with Groundwater	Surface Water	Yes	N	3	3	9	R12.07 A2.01 SI 2015/810 LR008 A12.07 SI 2017/1044 LR021 R12.20 LR017 A12.03	W111	Water run-off entering surface water drainage system / affecting ground water.	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken. 3) Ensure permit is in place if working within 8m of main river or 16m of tidal river.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Site specific pumping controls e.g. use of pump failure notification systems List watercourse, ditches, drains within, or close to, the site boundary. Refer to drainage plan. 1) Identify sensitive receptors / pathways e.g. drains, ditches, watercourse 2) Identify drainage plan 3) Communicate risks to supply chain 4) Ensure materials are stored appropriately away from drains (e.g. COSHH items, fuels, etc) 5) Visually inspect water prior to discharge 6) Test water where required (NTU, pH) 7) Monitor and record.	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Environment Agency / SEPA / NRW	Opportunity to locally remediate water and improve quality. Reinstate watercourse banks and allow to vegetate Design could decrease the effects of erosion or scouring	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
14 g	Procurement of Materials & Services	Traffic	Yes	N	3	3	9	A4.09 LR018	W106	Risk that parking for or access to this project will cause nuisance.	Ensure sustainable goods are procured, such as FSC / PEFC certified timber. Prioritise supply chain partners with BES6001 and / or 14001 accreditation.	Ensure Traffic Management Plan is in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Communicate traffic management plan clearly Maintain or improve access roads/ 278 works could improve local roads Ensure roads around site are clean	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
15 g	Road Sweeping	Traffic	Yes	N	3	3	9	A4.09 LR008	W106	Risk that parking for or access to this project will cause nuisance.	All instances of Public Road usage must be prepared for ensuring local restrictions such as delivery times are met. Prepare a traffic management plan. Include for any protection measures for property, street furniture, soft banks etc. Include for sufficient directional signage and traffic marshalling.	Ensure Traffic Management Plan is in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Communicate traffic management plan clearly Maintain or improve access roads/ 278 works could improve local roads Ensure roads around site are clean	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
21 g	Transportation - materials / wastes	Traffic	Yes	N	3	3	9	A4.09 LR008	W106	Risk to community from site access or vehicular parking.	All instances of Public Road usage must be prepared for ensuring local restrictions such as delivery times are met. Prepare a traffic management plan. Include for any protection measures for property, street furniture, soft banks etc. Include for sufficient directional signage and traffic marshalling.	Ensure Traffic Management Plan is in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Communicate traffic management plan clearly Maintain or improve access roads/ 278 works could improve local roads Ensure roads around site are clean	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
23 g	Use of sub-Contractors	Traffic	Yes	N	3	3	9	A4.09 A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	W106	Risk that parking for or access to this project will cause nuisance.	All instances of Public Road usage must be prepared for ensuring local restrictions such as delivery times are met. Prepare a traffic management plan. Include for any protection measures for property, street furniture, soft banks etc. Include for sufficient directional signage and traffic marshalling.	Ensure Traffic Management Plan is in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Communicate traffic management plan clearly Maintain or improve access roads/ 278 works could improve local roads Ensure roads around site are clean	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

5i	Crushing, Screening & Material Reuse	Vibration / Light	Yes	N	3	3	9	A8.08 LR008	W11 & 004	Crushing, screening of materials will likely give rise to vibration.	1) Obtain relevant Mobile Plant Permit & Deployment Notification. 2) Ensure activities are well managed and timed to cause least nuisance 3) Monitor for vibration where necessary.	List properties at risk of vibration and any site specific mitigation. Follow Vibration Management Plan if in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection .	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
6i	Demolition Works	Vibration / Light	Yes	N	3	3	9	A8.08 A4.08 A4.04	W11 & 004	Demolition of any existing buildings and / or structures will likely give rise to vibration.	1) Ensure activities are well managed and timed to cause least nuisance 2) Monitor for vibration where necessary.	List properties at risk of vibration and any site specific mitigation. Follow Vibration Management Plan if in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection .	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
8i	Earthworks	Vibration / Light	Yes	N	3	3	9	A8.08 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	W11 & 004	Earthworks will likely give rise to vibration / light if works carried out during hours of darkness	1) Ensure activities are well managed and timed to cause least nuisance 2) Monitor for vibration where necessary.	List properties at risk of vibration and any site specific mitigation. Follow Vibration Management Plan if in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection .	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
9i	Excavation	Vibration / Light	Yes	N	3	3	9	A8.08	W11 & 004	Excavations will likely give rise to vibration / light if works carried out during hours of darkness	1) Ensure activities are well managed and timed to cause least nuisance 2) Monitor for vibration where necessary.	List properties at risk of vibration and any site specific mitigation. Follow Vibration Management Plan if in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection .	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
12i	Office Set-Up, Operation & Maintenance	Vibration / Light	Yes	N	2	3	6	A8.08 A12.06 A12.02 R12.13	W11 & 004	Cabins could be sited near to adjoining properties and / or sensitive receptors. Lighting could also impact upon the local community.	Ensure any external lighting is turned off at appropriate hours and facing away from any adjoining properties.	List properties at risk of vibration and any site specific mitigation. Follow Vibration Management Plan if in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection .	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
13i	Piling	Vibration / Light	Yes	N	3	4	12	A8.08	W11 & 004	Piling will likely give rise to vibration	1) Ensure activities are well managed and timed to cause least nuisance 2) Monitor for vibration where necessary.	List properties at risk of vibration and any site specific mitigation. Follow Vibration Management Plan if in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection .	1	4	4	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
22i	Use of Plant & Vehicles, including maintenance	Vibration / Light	Yes	N	2	2	4	A8.08 A4.08 A4.04	W11 & 004	Use of plant and equipment will likely give rise to vibration / light if works carried out during hours of darkness	Plant and vehicle maintenance in accordance with the manufacturers instructions Site speed limits Supervise operation of subcontractor and hired plant and equipment. Switch off engines when plant not in use. Plant and vehicle maintenance in accordance with the manufactures instructions ~~Maintenance of access tracks / roads~~	List properties at risk of vibration and any site specific mitigation. Follow Vibration Management Plan if in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection .	1	2	2	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
23i	Use of sub-Contractors	Vibration / Light	Yes	N	3	3	9	A8.08 A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	W11 & 004	Use subcontractors will likely give rise to vibration / light if works carried out during hours of darkness	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken.	List properties at risk of vibration and any site specific mitigation. Follow Vibration Management Plan if in place. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection .	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	N/A	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
6h	Demolition Works	Visual Impact	Yes	N	3	3	9	A4.08 A4.04	W106	Mobile plant / equipment and operations could visually impact upon the local environment. Material stockpiles could also visually impact upon the local environment.	1) Obtain relevant Mobile Plant Permit & Deployment Notification. 2) Site plant away from boundary where possible 3) Communicate with locals on activities to be undertaken 4) Comply with planning conditions and approved designs.	Produce local newsletter to keep locals informed of planned activities. Site machinery & plant away from boundaries where possible. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Hoarding could be used to inform community regarding works taking place. Landscaping design could increase visual amenity. If on a brownfield site, development would increase visual amenity.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
12h	Office Set-Up, Operation & Maintenance	Visual Impact	Yes	N	3	3	9	A12.06 A12.02 R12.13	W106	Cabins could be sited near to adjoining properties and / or sensitive receptors. Lighting could also impact upon the local community.	Ensure windows are not directly facing onto adjoining properties and consider location sensitive receptors when locating cabin setup. Ensure office waste is enclosed and well managed.	Produce local newsletter to keep locals informed of planned activities. Site machinery & plant away from boundaries where possible. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Hoarding could be used to inform community regarding works taking place. Landscaping design could increase visual amenity. If on a brownfield site, development would increase visual amenity.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
17h	Site / Vegetation Clearance	Visual Impact	Yes	N	3	3	9	R4.03 R2.09 A4.00 A4.08 A4.04	W106	Removal of vegetation could affect nearby receptors and give rise to complaints	Communicate with locals on activities to be undertaken Comply with planning conditions, approved designs and ecological and arboricultural surveys Ensure animals and birds are not distressed during vegetation clearance	Produce local newsletter to keep locals informed of planned activities. Site machinery & plant away from boundaries where possible. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Hoarding could be used to inform community regarding works taking place. Landscaping design could increase visual amenity. If on a brownfield site, development would increase visual amenity.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

23 h	Use of sub-Contractors	Visual Impact	Yes	N	4	3	12	A4.12 A4.08 A4.04	W106	Potential to impact upon all aspects of the project (archaeology, ecology, watercourse, nuisance, waste management etc.)	1) Carry out adequate induction covering all environmental risks. 2) Ensure RAMS address relevant aspects of tasks to be undertaken. 3) Branded PPE and clothing to be used to help identify individuals and reiterate responsible behaviour	Produce local newsletter to keep locals informed of planned activities. Site machinery & plant away from boundaries where possible. 4-Weekly HSEQ inspection	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Hoarding could be used to inform community regarding works taking place. Landscaping design could increase visual amenity. If on a brownfield site, development would increase visual amenity.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors
25 h	Waste Management	Visual Impact	Yes	N	2	3	6	LR008 R11.12 LR016 SI 2011/988 LR019 LR020 SI 2013/3113	W106	Unmanaged waste may give rise to complaints and vandalism	1) Provide adequate containers for waste and segregate where possible. 2) Brief supply chain on waste management arrangements.	4-Weekly HSEQ inspection Ensure waste is kept in secure, segregated area and enclosed where possible to reduce risk of vandalism. Wind swept litter and pests	1	3	3	1) Supply chain 2) Local Authority	Hoarding could be used to inform community regarding works taking place.	Winvic project team & supply chain / sub-contractors

Ref Code	Legislation	Link to legislation
LR001	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979 Amended by the National Heritage Act (1983)): Protects scheduled monuments and archaeological sites from damage or disturbance.	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (legislation.gov.uk)
R12.07	Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999 (SI 1996/1006): These Regulations provide the Environment Agency with additional powers to prevent water pollution. Notices may be served on anyone who has 'caused or knowingly permitted' or potentially may 'allow' polluting matter to enter controlled waters.	The Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999 (legislation.gov.uk)
A2.01	Building Act 1984 (c.55): This Act provides for Regulations to be made in relation to the control of buildings and development. Under this Act the Secretary of State may make regulations for the provision of: ☐ ensuring the health, safety and welfare of persons in or around buildings ☐ appointing of approved inspectors in relation to building regulations ☐ The conservation of fuel and power ☐ prevention of waste, excess consumption, misuse or contamination of water ☐ design and construction of buildings ☐ design and construction of services, fittings and equipment for buildings ☐ continuing requirements in relation to maintenance of fittings and equipment etc. ☐ exemptions of a particular class of building or location.	Building Act 1984 (legislation.gov.uk)
R2.40	Building Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/2214): These latest Regulations remove the requirement, where building work involves inserting insulation into a cavity wall, to submit along with a building notice a statement about the proposed insulating material. They also insert into Schedule 3 three new types of work that may be carried out under a self-certification scheme, and revise the list of bodies which are able to register persons for the purposes of self-certification. The three new types of work under the self certification scheme are the ☐ installation of cavity wall insulating material ☐ replacement of roof coverings ☐ installation of systems to produce electricity, heat or cooling by microgeneration or from renewable sources. This supports the implementation of European Parliament and Council Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.	The Building Regulations 2010 (legislation.gov.uk)
A8.08	Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005: for business this Act creates offences relating to carrying of waste which should be subject to licence, noise and nuisances from artificial lighting.	Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (legislation.gov.uk)
R1.12	Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/838): The Climate Change Levy (CCL) is a tax on the use of energy in industry, commerce and the public sector. The aim of the levy is to encourage users to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. An average organisation will only be affected by this legislation via energy bills. The Climate Change Levy is collected by the energy supplier and passed onto the Government.	The Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001 (legislation.gov.uk)
R11.00	Collection and Disposal of Waste Regulations 1988: These Regulations make provision for various matters concerning the collection and disposal of controlled waste under Part I of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. Part I of the Act defines three sorts of controlled waste: household, industrial and commercial waste. It enables regulations to be made whereby waste of any description is to be treated for the purposes of the provisions of Part I as being of one or other of these categories. These Regulations provide that certain descriptions of waste are to be treated as household, industrial and commercial waste respectively for the purposes of all the provisions of Part I of the Act. They prescribe three types of waste which are not to be treated as household waste for the purposes of section 4(2) of the Act (which permits the disposal of waste within the curtilage of a private dwelling without a disposal licence. The Regulations prescribe a number of cases where a charge may be made for the collection of household waste, and ways of dealing with waste (using plant or equipment) for which a disposal licence is required. They also prescribe cases of waste disposal which do not require a disposal licence.	The Collection and Disposal of Waste Regulations 1988 (legislation.gov.uk)
R4.20	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017: The objective of the Habitats Directive is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora. The Directive lays down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk)
R7.07	Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/1380): All organisations have a duty to ensure land occupied or owned by them does not become contaminated as a result of activities carried out on that land. If land is legally considered to be contaminated land, the person who caused or allowed the contamination to happen is responsible for dealing with it. (Also The Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/2989) (W.278))	The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 (legislation.gov.uk)
R3.03	Control of Asbestos in the Air Regulations 1990 (SI 1990/556): These Regulations apply to Great Britain alongside SI 1989/319, implementing Directive 87/217/EC (emissions into the air) on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos. These Regulations apply to anyone working with asbestos (fibrous silicates) which can be: ☐ actinolite ☐ amosite ☐ anthophyllite ☐ chrysotilecrocidolite ☐ tremolite3.	The Control of Asbestos in the Air Regulations 1990 (legislation.gov.uk)

R3.52	Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012: These Regulations place obligations on an employer of anyone working with asbestos. Reference to work with asbestos in these Regulations means work which consists of the removal, repair or disturbance of asbestos or materials containing asbestos and supervision of such work.	The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (legislation.gov.uk)
SI 2015/483	Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015: COMAH aims to prevent and mitigate the effects of major accidents involving dangerous substances which can cause serious damage/harm to people and/or the environment. COMAH treats risks to the environment as seriously as those to people.	The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR002	Control of Noise (Code of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (England) Order 2015 (SI 2015/227): approves two codes of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Open sites are defined in the code as sites where there is significant outdoor excavation, levelling or deposition of material.	The Control of Noise (Code of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (England) Order 2015 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR003	Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 (c.14): carriers of controlled waste to be registered and allow vehicles to be seized and disposed of, if used for illegal waste activities. Controlled waste is defined as any household, industrial or commercial waste.	Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 (legislation.gov.uk)
R12.16	Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 (SI 2954) (as amended): General requirements for bunding / bowsters. The container must be situated within a secondary containment system which satisfies the following requirements: ☐ it must have a capacity of not less than 110% of the container's storage capacity or, if there is more than one container within the system, o a capacity of not less than 110% of the largest container's storage capacity or o 25% of their aggregate storage capacity, whichever is the greater ☐ it must be positioned so as to minimise any risk of damage by impact so far as is reasonably practicable ☐ its base and walls must be impermeable to water and oil ☐ its base and walls must not be penetrated by any valve, pipe or other opening which is used for draining the system, and ☐ if any fill pipe, or draw off pipe, penetrates its base or any of its walls, the junction of the pipe with the base or walls must be adequately sealed to prevent oil escaping from the system. Mobile bowsters In the case of a mobile bowster, any tap or valve permanently fixed to the unit through which oil can be discharged must be locked shut when not in use. Where oil is delivered through a flexible pipe which is permanently attached to the unit: ☐ the pipe must be fitted with a manually operated pump or with a valve at the delivery end which closes automatically when not in use ☐ the pipe and the pump/valve must be locked shut when not in use.	The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 (legislation.gov.uk)
A8.01	Control of Pollution Act 1974 (c. 40) - PART III: Those sections of the Act provide for the creation of noise abatement zones. If a premises is in a noise abatement zone it may have to take certain measures in regard to noise emissions. The Act also sets out certain requirements for construction projects to obtain consent from the local authority in regard to noise, or for the authority to serve notice in order to reduce or restrict noise.	Control of Pollution Act 1974 (legislation.gov.uk)
SI 2012/811	Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012: These Regulations classify waste as household waste, industrial waste or commercial waste for the purposes of Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and in consequence determine the meaning of "controlled waste" for the purposes of Part 2 of the Act. They also prescribe the types of household waste for which a charge for collection may be made and provide that certain litter and refuse is to be treated under Part 2 in the same way.	The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 (legislation.gov.uk)
A4.09	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000: The Nature Conservancy Council for England has changed its name to English Nature. This Act sets out conditions relating to: ☐ greater public access to the countryside and restrictions on dogs ☐ public rights of way and restricted byways for walkers, cyclists and horse riders ☐ rights and responsibilities of owners and occupiers ☐ traffic regulation relating to conserving an area's natural beauty ☐ restrictions on vehicles off road ☐ conservation, sites of special scientific interest and protection of wildlife ☐ areas of outstanding natural beauty, management and protection ☐ maps showing open country and access land (and public consultation on draft maps) ☐ coastal areas ☐ displaying notices.	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR005	Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3344): An eel pass must be installed and sufficiently maintained where there is any construction (or maintenance of a construction) of a structure in or near waters that may cause an obstruction to the passage and migration of eels.	The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 (legislation.gov.uk)
R2.22	Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/991): Those responsible for public buildings with a total useful floor area over 1,000m ² occupied by public authorities and by institutions providing public services must ensure that they have a valid Display Energy Certificate. Part 4 of these Regulations requires those with control over air conditioning systems with an output greater than 12kW to have those systems regularly inspected.	The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 (legislation.gov.uk)
A5.10	Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012: additional obligations in relation to: Energy Performance Certificates, Display Energy Certificates and air conditioning.	The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 (legislation.gov.uk)

SI 2014/1643	Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014: ESOS is an energy assessment scheme that is mandatory for organisations in the UK that meet the qualification criteria. The Environment Agency is the UK scheme administrator. Organisations that qualify for ESOS must carry out ESOS assessments every 4 years. These assessments are audits of the energy used by their buildings, industrial processes and transport to identify cost effective energy saving measures. Organisations must then notify the Environment Agency by a set deadline that they have complied with their ESOS obligations.	The Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR006	Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (SI 2016/anaw 3): Part 4 is concerned with the collection and disposal of waste, and sets out requirements for source segregation and separate collection of certain types of waste including metal, plastic, glass and paper. This requires either businesses to separate out these wastes, or to be confident that the waste contractor used has the facilities to separate these fractions at their facility to the required standard.	Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (legislation.gov.uk)
A4.07 A11.03	Environment Act 1995: This Act applies to certain sections such as air and waste directly. It is also included here as the full text and a general summary of all parts. This Act provides for the creation of the environmental regulatory bodies the Environment Agency and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency. It also amends several other Acts to provide for control of pollution and contaminated land and the creation of National Parks Authorities. Part IV of the Act calls for a national air quality strategy and allows for the creation of Air Quality Management Areas to be designated by Local Authorities. This Act also makes allowance for the Producer Responsibility Regulations to promote and increase the re-use, recovery or recycling of products or materials.	Environment Act 1995 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR007	Environmental Civil Sanctions (England) Order SI 2010/1157: Allows the regulators to impose civil sanctions on a business committing certain environmental offences as an alternative to prosecution and criminal penalties of fines and imprisonment. Civil sanctions are used for offences involving harm to water or wildlife, or poor drainage, and waste management. (also effects Wales under the Environmental Civil Sanctions Wales Order 2010)	The Environmental Civil Sanctions (England) Order 2010 (legislation.gov.uk)
SI 2015/810	Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015 (as amended): Prevent, limit and remediate significant environmental damage to protected species, natural habitats, SSSI's, surface water, ground water and land.	The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR008	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2010/675 (as amended): Duty of care checks - Environmental Permits for waste management facilities, exemptions may apply for some activities. Permits for water discharge and abstraction (rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters, groundwater).	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (legislation.gov.uk)
R3.10	Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/1043): These Regulations relate to Directive 96/95/EC on the decontamination or disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and equipment containing them, and make provisions for inventories, labelling and monitoring. Polychlorinated Biphenyls are among a group of man-made chemicals known as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and were used up until recently as coolants and insulating fluids for electrical equipment such as transformers and capacitors, as well as additives in PVC wiring coating and other preparations. Their use now is banned or extremely restricted.	The Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 (legislation.gov.uk)
A7.02	Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part I Integrated Pollution Control and Air Pollution Control by Local Authorities Part II Waste on Land: Storage of waste, waste consigned to a disposal contractor has a detailed, written description. Consigned to authorized persons etc. Part IIA Contaminated Land: Relates to land where there are greater concentrations of contaminants, often associated with previous industrial use and waste disposal. In some cases there may be sufficient risk to health or the environment for such land to be considered contaminated land. The act also relates to the remediation of contaminated land. Part III Statutory Nuisances and Clean Air: Storage of waste appropriately. Nuisance – odour, noise, fumes, dust emissions (comply with Local Authority requirements). Part IV Litter: it is an offence to throw down, drop and then leave litter. The offence applies to all places that are open to the air, including private land and land covered by water. Part VII Nature Conservation in Great Britain and Countryside Matters in Wales:	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (legislation.gov.uk)
A12.07	Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Chapter 29 (as amended): The Act covers: the management of flood risks; powers to carry out environmental works; sustainable drainage; reservoir safety; water company charges. Duties are mainly for authorities with risk management functions; however, there are duties for those carrying out construction work in Wales in the sustainable drainage systems section	Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR009	Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015: Correct certification and qualifications to be held when carrying out works (e.g. on air conditioning (including in cars), heat pump equipment etc – installation, maintenance etc).	The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 (legislation.gov.uk)

R11.12	Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended): Sites in Wales that produce >500kg of hazardous waste must register as a hazardous waste producer site with NRW. In England registration with the EA is no longer applicable. All sites that produce hazardous waste must use the premises code using the first 6 letters or numbers (not symbols) of the business name and the second set of characters will continue to be 5 numbers or letters of your choosing; 4). EXEMPT will no longer be used as a code. (This change applies to England Only). Hazardous Waste Parts 1 to 3 of the Regulations define Hazardous waste and set out how the Regulations apply to that waste. There is an exclusion from these controls for domestic waste which displays hazardous properties provided it does not contain asbestos waste. Mixing Ban Part 4 bans the mixing of hazardous waste unless it is permitted as part of a disposal or recovery operation. It also imposes a duty to separate different categories of Hazardous Waste where technically feasible. Notification Part 5, which required the notification of premises producing hazardous waste, has been revoked by SI 2016/336. Movement of Hazardous Waste Part 6 requires documents to be completed whenever hazardous is removed from premises (which includes removal from ships and removal by pipeline). The various types of form are set out in Schedules 4 to 7. This is to ensure that waste is correctly described on consignment notes and properly packaged and labelled. Producers, holders, carriers, consignors and consignees are all required to complete various parts of the forms. If the consignee rejects the waste, suitable alternative arrangements must be made. Schedule 7 deals with cross border transfers within the United Kingdom and Gibraltar. Records and Returns Part 7 requires producers, holders, carriers, consignors and consignees to keep records. These must be kept for a minimum of three years except in the case of carriers where the period is twelve months. Consignees are required to provide the Environment Agency with a quarterly return setting out the consignments they have received during that period.	The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (legislation.gov.uk)
R4.03	Hedgerow Regulations (1997): Prevent removal of most countryside hedgerows without first submitting a hedgerow removal notice to the local planning authority. These Regulations apply to any hedgerow which exceeds 20 metres, growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land, or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys. The removal of these hedgerows is prohibited unless there is specified prohibited work being carried out on them. If these Regulations aren't followed the hedgerows may need to be replaced. An authorised person has the right to enter land without a warrant unless entry is refused, if suspicious these Regulations aren't being followed.	The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (legislation.gov.uk)
A7.01	Land Drainage Act 1991 (as amended): This Act consolidates the enactments relating to internal drainage boards, and to the functions of such boards and of local authorities in relation to land drainage. Obtain consent for activities which will affect drainage or land or any culvert that would affect the flow	Land Drainage Act 1991 (legislation.gov.uk)
A4.11	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (2006 c.16), as amended: The Act requires every local authority to consider the purpose of conserving biodiversity. It is an offence to be in possession of a pesticide that could cause harm to wild animals and birds. If a person intentionally destroys, damages or disturbs any of the flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), then they can be fined up to a maximum of level 4.	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR010	Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015: The regulations stipulate the protection of watercourses against being polluted with nitrates	The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR011	Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1701), as amended: All equipment listed in Schedules 1 and 2 must be marked with the CE mark. Equipment which is CE marked, has an indication of its guaranteed sound power level, and is accompanied by a Declaration of Conformity, is assumed to be in conformance with these Regulations.	The Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR012	Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations 2007 (SI 2007/3106): Any waste containing, or contaminated by, POPs must be disposed of, or recovered, in such a way as to ensure that the POPs content is destroyed or irreversibly transformed.	The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations 2007 (legislation.gov.uk)
A2.03	Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (1990 c.9) as amended: This Act requires the Planning Authority to list buildings of special interest in their area. Once a building has been placed on the list Listed Building Consent is required to demolish, alter or extend such a building if this would affect its special interest. This Act also allows for the creation of Conservation Areas which, must be considered in the assessment of planning decisions and, where possible, such areas must be improved by developing plants to allow their preservation and enhancement.	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR013	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/793 (W.108)) as amended: These Regulations make requirements for applications for listed building consent, for conservation area consent, for the variation or discharge of conditions attached to listed building or conservation area consents, and for appeals in respect of these matters.	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012 (legislation.gov.uk)
A4.06	Protection of Badgers Act (1992) (as amended): It is an offence for a person to wilfully kill, injure or take a badger unless permitted by or under this act. It is also an offence to cruelly ill-treat a badger, interfere with badger sets, sell or possess a live badger and to mark or ring a badger..	Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (legislation.gov.uk)
R3.32	REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/2852): The Regulation makes those who place chemicals in any form on the market responsible for providing information on them so that any hazards are understood and the risks associated with their use are properly managed.	The REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR015	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (1975): Covering the protection of fish and their habitat.	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR016	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013: need to be aware that Scrap Metal Dealers must hold a site licence or a collector's licence and need to ensure they obtain a copy of these prior to their use. The licences can be checked on the EA public register.	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (legislation.gov.uk)
A4.12	Sustainable Communities Act 2007: This Act shall make provision for local authorities to promote the sustainability of local communities in England and Wales, encouraging the improvement of the economic, social or environmental "well being" of the local area. This Act makes for provisions for the Local Government Act 2000 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 for replacing "community strategy" with "sustainable community strategy".	Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (legislation.gov.uk)

LR018	Timber and Timber Products (Placing on the Market) Regulations 2013: Supply chain compliance checks in place relating to documents / certificate and delivery notes. All timber purchased must be certified (e.g. FSC, PEFC, GiB)	The Timber and Timber Products (Placing on the Market) Regulations 2013 (legislation.gov.uk)
R2.04	Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (SI 1995/418): The main purpose of this Order is to grant planning permission for certain classes of development without any requirement for an application to be made under Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 for planning permission.	The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (legislation.gov.uk)
R2.09	Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/1892 and The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/605)): An application for consent to cut down, uproot, top or lop a tree that is protected by a tree preservation order should follow the process in these Regulations.	The Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999 (legislation.gov.uk)
A2.02	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (c. 8): It also sets out planning authorities within an area as the county, district or metropolitan council. The planning authority is responsible for planning permission and processing applications. They are also made responsible for setting out and maintaining plans in relation to the development of their area.	Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (legislation.gov.uk)
SI 2011/988	Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended): require any organisation which generates, handles or treats waste to apply the waste hierarchy, complete waste transfer notes for all movements of waste and keep records of this The main points of the regulations include: □ a 5-step waste hierarchy and its application as a priority order in waste management legislation which should be applied by any establishment or undertaking which imports, produces, collects, transports, recovers or disposes of waste, or which as a dealer or broker has control of waste must, on the transfer of waste. □ a requirement for any establishment or undertaking which collects waste paper, metal, plastic or glass must, from 1st January 2015, take all necessary measures to ensure separate collection of that waste □ the regulations replace the final parts of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 and require a broker of or dealer in controlled waste to be registered with the Environment Agency □ as they replace the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 the Regulations require that when controlled waste is transferred the written description of the waste ("the transfer note") must be completed and contain specified information and from 28th September 2011, whenever waste is passed on to someone else, it will need a declaration on the waste transfer note, or consignment note for hazardous waste, that the waste management hierarchy has been applied □ the secretary of State and Welsh ministers must implement waste management programmes and waste prevention measures as set out in the WFD	The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR019	Waste (Wales) Measure 2010 (Ch. 8) and The Waste (Wales) Measure 2010 (Commencement) Order 2011 (SI 2011/476) (W. 71) (C.18): Site Waste Management Plans to be developed for construction or demolition projects. This would require the preparation of plans for the disposal and management of waste throughout a construction or demolition project and evidence that the plans are being complied with	Waste (Wales) Measure 2010 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR020	Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009/890 (as amended): Disposal of batteries – separately collected, treated and recycled.	The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (legislation.gov.uk)
SI 2013/3113	Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2013 (as amended): Ensure correct disposal of electrical waste	The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (legislation.gov.uk)
SI 2017/1044	Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017: The Regulations provide exemptions (subject to certain conditions) for— (a) the transfer of water by a navigation, conservancy or harbour authority to that authority's water system and the transfer of water for use in a dry dock (regulation 3) and emergency abstractions by such authorities (regulation 4); (b) dewatering in the course of building or engineering works (regulation 5); (c) the abstraction of surface water in the course of building and engineering works (regulation 6); (d) the abstraction of water during dredging (regulation 7); (e) the abstraction of water within a managed wetland system for the management, operation or maintenance of water levels or flows in that managed wetland system (regulation 8); (f) the abstraction of water from saliferous strata in the brinefields in areas listed in the Schedule (regulation 9). The Regulations provide exemptions from the restriction on impounding works in the case of the construction or alteration of impounding works— (a) undertaken in an emergency to avoid, or reduce the threat of, imminent loss of human life or damage to property or the environment (regulation 10); (b) in the area of an internal drainage board, if they are constructed by that board after the date these Regulations come into force (regulation 11); (c) in a managed wetland system after the date these Regulations come into force, for the management, operation or maintenance of water levels or flows in that managed wetland system (regulation 12)	The Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk)

A12.06	Water Act 2003: It is illegal to use water undertaker's supply network without authorisation to do so. The main changes to the Water Resources Act 1991 and Water Resources Act 1991 imposed by this Act are: ☐ small abstractions under 20 cubic metres per day do not need a licence ☐ activities which may have been previously exempt such as dewatering of mines, quarries and engineering works, water transfers into canals and internal drainage districts will need a licence ensuring they are managed appropriately and that any impact on the environment is managed ☐ administration for making applications, transferring and renewing licences is made simpler ☐ activities involving abstractions must not cause damage to others ☐ an increased focus on water conservation ☐ water undertakers have a duty to conserve water and all public bodies will need to consider how to conserve water supplied to premises ☐ water undertakers need to develop and publish water resources management and drought plans. Under this Act a licence to abstract water shall be of one of the following three types: ☐ a licence to abstract water from one source of supply over a period of twenty-eight days or more for any purpose (a "full licence") ☐ a licence to abstract water from one source of supply over a period of twenty-eight days or more for the purpose of (a "transfer licence"): - o transferring water to another source of supply; or - o transferring water to the same source of supply, but at another point, in the course of dewatering activities in connection with mining, quarrying, engineering, building or other operations (whether underground or on the surface), ☐ a licence to abstract water from one source of supply over a period of less than twenty-eight days (a "temporary licence").	Water Act 2003 (legislation.gov.uk)
2014 c.21	Water Act 2014: An Act to make provision about the water industry; about compensation for modification of licences to abstract water; about main river maps; about records of waterworks; for the regulation of the water environment; about the provision of flood insurance for household premises; about internal drainage boards; about Regional Flood and Coastal Committees; and for connected purposes.	Water Act 2014 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR021	Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017: These regulations set out to protect watercourses, groundwater and marine water from pollution, erosion etc.	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk)
A12.02	Water Industry Act 1991 (as amended): Dischargers of trade effluent to public sewers must comply with any requirements set by the undertaker relating to the nature or composition of the effluent. This Act also provides for a consent to discharge to be issued to a premises for the discharging of trade effluent into a sewage system. The act also allows regulations to be made for securing that mains water is not contaminated or its quality reduced by return of any substance from any premises to that main or pipe (Reg 31).	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/56/contents
R12.20	Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/641): The Agency is required to advertise and publish the application locally and on their website (subject to exemptions) for the purpose of consultation and appeal. The Agency shall acknowledge the application with any relevant information within the time specified.	The Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006 (legislation.gov.uk)
LR017	Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/359 (W.112)): General requirements for bunding / bowsters, secondary containment. Cannot be within 10m of watercourse or 50m of a well	The Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016 (legislation.gov.uk)
A12.03	Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended): The Act provides the legislative framework for control of water abstraction, impoundment and the discharge of trade effluents and sewage to controlled waters. Avoid pollution. (Also The Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/641) as amended)	Water Resources Act 1991 (legislation.gov.uk)
R12.13	Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999/1148 as amended 1999/1506: To prevent contamination of and the waste of water. (Back flow devices, Standpipes etc). These Regulations apply to any water fitting installed or used in premises to which water is supplied by a water undertaker. Water fittings must not be installed, connected, arranged or used in such a manner that they are likely to cause waste, misuse, undue consumption or contamination, or erroneous measurement, of the water supplied. They must be of an appropriate quality or standard, and be suitable for the circumstances in which they are used, and they must be installed, connected or disconnected in a workmanlike manner.	The Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 (legislation.gov.uk)
A4.00	Weeds Act (1959) (as amended by the Ragwort Control Act 2003): To protect agricultural land from infestation from injurious weeds. This Act applies to and person or land owner who has the following injurious weeds on their land: ☐ spear thistle ☐ creeping or field thistle ☐ curled dock ☐ broad-leaved dock ☐ ragwort.	Weeds Act 1959 (legislation.gov.uk)
A4.08	Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 (c.3): This Act makes provision for the protection of wild mammals from certain cruel acts and connected purposes. It is an offence to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.(this would include placing stockpiles on burrow holes causing asphyxiation)	Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996 (legislation.gov.uk)
A4.04	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended): Protected species are not disturbed, injured or killed during course of activities. Also covers preventing spread of invasive species. Also includes the protection of SSSI's and NC's (Also The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/1012) as amended)	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (legislation.gov.uk)

Reference	Title
Working Instructions	
WI02	Environmental Risk Assessment
WI03	Environmental Management
WI04	Ecological Management
WI05	Cultural Heritage Management
WI06	Nuisance Management
WI07	Resource Management Standard
WI08	Hazardous Materials Incorporating COSHH
WI09	Land Use Management Standard
WI10	Waste Management Standard
WI11	Water Management Standard
Forms	
E01	Environmental Policy
E03	Environmental Site Visit Checklist CP
E04	Hazardous Material COSHH Assessment Form
E05	COSHH Master List
E06	Winvic Headed Environmental Risk Register
E07	Construction Environmental Management Plan Template CP
SWMP01	Site Waste Management Plan
E08	Water Quality Monitoring
E09	Surface Water Management Plan (Permitting)
E10	Surface Water Management Plan (RPS)
E11	Dust, Noise and Vibration Monitoring
E12	Dust Management Plan
E13	Noise and Vibration Plan
E14	Asbestos Management Plan
E15	Concrete Washout RAMS
E16	Road Sweeper RAMS
E17	Dewatering RAMS
E18	Nuisance Pre-start Risk Assessment
E19	Communications Plan
Guidance Notes	
EG01	EMS Env Guidance Temporary Surface Water Crossings
EG02	EMS Env Guidance Working Near Water
EG03	EMS Env Guidance Oil Storage Refuelling & Inspection
EG04	EMS Env Guidance Chemical Storage
EG05	EMS Env Guidance Spill Response Preparedness & Resources
EG06	EMS Env Guidance Materials Storage
EG07	EMS Env Guidance Road Sweep and Vehicle Wash Water
EG08	EMS Env Guidance Temporary Ditches
EG09	EMS Env Guidance Pumping Standing Water & Excavations
EG10	EMS Env Guidance Concrete Washout Water
EG11	EMS Env Guidance Biosecurity
EG12	EMS Env Guidance Waste Management
EG13	Road Sweepers
EG14	Use of Water Standpipes
EG15	Topsoil Purchasing & Use
EG16	Concrete Washout
EG17	Waste Storage & Segregation
EG18	Hazardous Waste
EG19	Fuel, Oil Storage & Use
EG20	COSHH Storage & Use
EG21	Nesting Birds
EG22	Mobile Plant & Crushing
EG23	Recycled Aggregate Purchasing & Use
EG24	Dust
EG25	Vibration
EG26	Archaeology & Heritage
EG27	Reusing Excavation Materials
EG28	Spill Response
EG29	Timber Purchasing & Use
EG30	Persistent Organic Pollutant (POPs) Chemicals
Toolbox Talks	

GP1	Archaeology
GP2	Energy/Fuel Efficiency
GP3	Material Handling & Housekeeping
GP4	Working On Previously Developed Land
N1	Be A Good Neighbour
N2	Dust & Air Quality
NC1	Adders
NC2	Badgers
NC3	Bats
NC3	Noise & Vibration
NC4	Great Crested Newts
NC5	Nesting Birds
NC6	Giant Hogweed
NC7	Himalayan Balsam
NC8	Japanese Knotweed
NC9	Working Around Trees and Hedgerows
PP1	Bentonite
PP2	Cement & Concrete
PP3	Fuel & Oil
PP4	Pumping & Overpumping
PP5	Silt
PP6	Spill Control
W1	Control Of Road Sweeper Arisings
W2	Segregation Of Waste
W3	Storage Of Waste
W4	Waste Hierarchy

Activity area	Activity	Aspects	Acquisition of raw materials	Design	Transportation / delivery / distribution	Use	End of life treatment	Final disposal
Construction, refurbishment and maintenance of buildings.	Use of equipment on site	Use of natural resources including those which are unsustainable; Use of and emissions to water; Generation of high level noise; Generation of dust and other emissions to air; Generation of waste; Disruption to biodiversity	Source materials that generate minimal disturbance, or are from a sustainable source	Incorporate mitigation measures, energy efficiency and ease of disposal into design	Use the most local supplier when practical, taking into account amounts needing to be delivered and if many deliveries from the same place can be done at the same time to reduce amount travelled. Avoid deliveries during unsociable hours	Ensure the general public are aware of works and are able to raise concerns. Use necessary mitigation steps to reduce the nuisance caused. Use most energy efficient equipment which is practical.	N/A	Follow WEEE protocol if electrical waste is disposed of
Construction, refurbishment and maintenance of buildings.	Use of unsustainable construction materials (including equipment).	Use of unsustainable building materials; Generation of waste, needing treatment or disposing of.	Assess the sustainability of raw materials prior to development, selecting the most sustainable practical option	Design structures with sustainability in mind using sustainable construction plan, design out unsustainable materials wherever possible.	Choose more sustainable transportation options, reduce delivery journeys. Use local suppliers	Consider sustainability for end user alongside construction process. Ensure energy efficient appliances are used appropriately.	Reuse and recycle materials where possible and safe	Ensure materials can be disposed of sustainably once reuse and recycling have been considered
Construction, refurbishment and maintenance of buildings.	Transport	Use of natural resources; Use of and emissions to water; Erosion of and emissions to land; Generation of high level noise; Generation of dust and other emissions to air.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Encourage use of sustainable transport methods, from as local as possible. If possible schedule many deliveries from the same company for the same time.	N/A	N/A
Construction, refurbishment and maintenance of buildings.	Wastes produced	Generation of waste; Mixing of wastes (hazardous); Emissions to air; Emissions to water; Emissions to and erosion of land; Use of natural resources; General nuisance; Disruption to biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Educate users on correct disposal, provide disposal facilities. Use contractor who is able to divert as much waste as possible from landfill.	Recycle where possible via appropriate company, otherwise treat to make safer, reduce bulk or enhance processing.	Ensure waste is disposed of appropriately, and where possible sustainably. If incinerated use energy recovery.
Construction, refurbishment and maintenance of buildings.	Traffic	Use of natural resources; Emissions to air; Emissions to water; Emissions to land; Disruption to biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Encourage use of sustainable transport methods. Encourage alternatives to cars through initiatives, reduced car parking spaces etc.	N/A	N/A
Operations leading to Discharge to Water	Use of water creating an industrial effluent	Use of Water; Indirect use of natural resources; Erosion and emissions to Land Emissions to water	N/A	N/A	N/A	Reduce chemical usage to reduce effluent discharge where appropriate	Treat chemicals on site where possible to reduce bulk, make easier to break down or to make safer	Ensure chemicals are disposed of appropriately, in line with any consents the project has in place.
Operations leading to Discharge to Water	Use of water in labs creating effluent	Use of Water; Indirect use of natural resources; Erosion and emissions to Land; Emissions to water	N/A	N/A	N/A	Reduce chemical usage to reduce effluent discharge where appropriate	Treat chemicals on site where possible to reduce bulk, make easier to break down or to make safer	Ensure chemicals are disposed of appropriately, in line with any consents the project has in place. Use alternatives which are easier to dispose of where possible
Operations leading to Discharge to Water	Runoff of rain and surface water into storm drains	Emissions to water; Erosion and emissions to land; Indirect use of natural resources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Operations leading to Discharge to Water	Discharges to watercourses	Emissions to water; Erosion and emissions to land.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ensure only materials meant to enter the septic tank does.	N/A	Ensure consent to discharge is followed, and any measurement is done
Operations Leading to Air Emissions	Use of heating flues, boilers for heating and hot water, oil run emergency generator.	Use of natural resources; Emissions to air	Use biogas when/if possible, especially with anaerobic digester at cockle park farm.	Use more efficient boilers/flues for capture	N/A	Reduce usage via energy management and education	N/A	N/A
Operations Leading to Air Emissions	Use from fume cupboards	Emission of chemicals into the air	N/A	N/A	N/A	Educate users on proper use	N/A	N/A
Operations Leading to Air Emissions	storage of materials / fugitive emissions (oil, natural gas, lubricants, diesel, antifreeze, cleaning materials, arts and printing materials, ODPs and fluorinated gases from refrigeration project and air conditioning systems)	Emissions of stated chemicals to the air; Use of natural resources.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Educate users on proper use, phase out old F-gases and replace with passive systems where possible. Ensure automatic leak checks are in place wherever possible/ needed.	N/A	Dispose of stated chemicals in line with legislation by contractors who have the relevant required qualifications
Operations Leading to Air Emissions	Use of chemicals including solvents (arts, labs photography, printing etc and some cleaning materials)	Use of natural resources; Use of and emissions to water; Emissions and erosion to land; Emissions of stated chemicals and solvents to air	Source safest, and most sustainable materials,	N/A	N/A	Educate users of proper use, use alternatives wherever possible and practical.	N/A	N/A
Operations Leading to Air Emissions	Fire on site	Emissions to air; General disruption	N/A	N/A	N/A	Inform emergency services, ensure all fire safety systems are functional and sufficient	N/A	N/A
Operations Leading to Air Emissions	Vehicle use	Emissions to air Use of natural resources Use of and emissions to water Emissions to and erosion of land	N/A	N/A	N/A	Provide initiatives to staff and sub-contractors to use more sustainable transport. Use sustainable vehicles on site for deliveries etc	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Use of electricity from the National Grid for power to facilities	Indirect use of natural resources indirect emissions to air	Source from a 'green' suppliers using a proportion or all renewables	N/A	N/A	Educate users on how to reduce usage - energy management	N/A	N/A
Energy use	Direct use of gas, steam and other fuels for heating and lab activities	Use of natural resources Emissions to air Use and emissions to water	Source from a 'green' suppliers using a proportion or all renewables	N/A	N/A	Educate users on how to reduce usage - energy management	N/A	N/A
External - Extreme Weather	Emergency purchasing due to flooding	Use of natural resources Emissions to air Generation of waste Emissions to and erosion of soil Emissions to water Disruption of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External - Extreme Weather	Disruption to human health and welfare due to flooding	Disruption to human health and welfare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External - Extreme Weather	Disruption to regular travel due to flooding of site and surrounding areas	Increased use of cars to get into the site , reduction of walking into site; Use of natural resources; Emission and erosion of soil; emissions to water	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

External - Extreme Weather	Overload of surface drainage systems, causing burst manholes, spreading debris and untreated water due to flooding. Potential mixing or sewage and surface water	Generation of waste; Emissions to water; Emissions to and erosion of land; Use of natural resources; Disruption to biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External - Extreme Weather	Emissions released due to flooding: Broken equipment and enhanced activity on site	Emissions to Air: from broken equipment and general use of equipment on site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External - Extreme Weather	Use of energy (electricity and other fuels) due to flooding	(Indirect use of natural resources (indirect emissions to air; Emissions to and erosion of soil Emissions to water Disruption of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External - Extreme Weather	Chemical discharge due to flooding	Emissions to and erosion of land ; Emissions to water; Human health effects; Disruption of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External - Extreme Weather	Destruction and disruption to habitat and other resources for biodiversity on site	Erosion or destruction of land / habitat. Disruption of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
External - Extreme Weather	Disruption to the componentry which surround, use or are invested in the site	Generation of high level noise: construction, equipment use etc. General nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grounds Maintenance	Maintenance and landscaping of areas of the site	Use of chemicals on plants and land, potential runoff of chemicals; Erosion and emission to land	Source less harmful materials, source materials ethically and sustainably from the most local supplier	N/A	Consider transportation impacts when assessing sustainability, by in bulk/ arrange a single delivery for multiple orders where possible	Use only as needed, educate users in correct usage.	Treat chemicals on site where possible to reduce bulk, make easier to break down or to make safer	Dispose of chemicals appropriately, following any consents set by the EA
Grounds Maintenance	Restoration of habitat and nature on site	Planting of nature and pollinator friendly plants and areas on and off-site	N/A	Design building to incorporate and include the natural environment and biodiversity	N/A	Ensure protection of biodiversity procedure is followed, planting in done is a pollinator friendly way	N/A	N/A
Purchasing of equipment and other supplies	Purchasing of general consumables	Use of natural resources; Emissions to air; Emissions to Land and water by runoff from vehicles; Generation of waste	Consider the source of materials used and procure sustainably	N/A	Consider transportation impacts when assessing sustainability	N/A	Treat chemicals on site where possible to reduce bulk, make easier to break down or to make safer	Dispose of chemicals appropriately, following any consents set by the EA
Purchasing of equipment and other supplies	Purchasing of Electricity	Indirect use of natural resources indirect emissions to air	Purchase from a supplier who uses all or part renewables	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purchasing of equipment and other supplies	Purchasing of fuel oil	Use of natural resources; Emissions to air; Emissions to Land and water by runoff from vehicles; Generation of waste	Consider the source of materials used and procure sustainably	N/A	Consider transportation impacts when assessing sustainability	N/A	N/A	
Purchasing of equipment and other supplies	Purchasing of cleaning materials and janitorial supplies	Use of natural resources; Emissions to air; Emissions to Land and water by runoff from vehicles; Generation of waste	Source sustainable/ less harmful products where possible, from the most local supplier	N/A	Consider transportation impacts when assessing sustainability	N/A	Treat chemicals on site where possible to reduce bulk, make easier to break down or to make safer	Dispose of chemicals appropriately, following any consents set by the EA
Research and education	Provision of education relating to sustainability	Refined and more efficient use of natural resources; increase in recycling of waste; Reduction in emissions to land, air and water; Increased thought / provisioning for biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Research and education	Noise pollution from equipment used on site, student activity vehicles etc	Generation of high level noise: construction, equipment use etc. General nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A	Increase awareness about the problem with noise, with particular attention on "hot spots"	N/A	N/A
Research and education	Development of knowledge relating to sustainability	Refined and more efficient use of natural resources; increase in recycling of waste; Reduction in emissions to land, air and water; Increased thought / provisioning for biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Encouragement and provision of support for sustainability research	N/A	N/A
Transport	Commuting of Staff and sub-contractors to site	Use of natural resources; Emissions to air; Emissions to water; Emissions to land; Disruption of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continue providing incentives to staff to use sustainable transport	N/A	N/A
Transport	Staff Business Travel	Use of natural resources; Emissions to air; Emissions to water; Emissions to land; Disruption of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Continue providing incentives to staff to use sustainable transport, and reduce incentives (price paid per mile) for unsustainable travel (cars etc.)	N/A	N/A
Transport	Transport of goods purchased	Use of natural resources; Emissions to air; Emissions to water; Emissions to land; Disruption of biodiversity	N/A	N/A	Use of EVs for deliveries/ other tasks on site where possible	Continue to use and expand the use of electric vehicles, reduce number on conventional fuel vehicles in use	N/A	N/A
Production and storage of waste	Production, storage and disposal of controlled waste (general waste)	Generation of waste; Mixing of wastes (hazardous); Emissions to air; Emissions to water; Emissions to and erosion of land; Use of natural resources; General nuisance; Disruption to biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Educate users on correct disposal, provide disposal facilities, continue to increase awareness of what can and cannot be recycled	Recycle where possible via appropriate company with high recovery rate, otherwise treat to make safer, reduce bulk or enhance processing.	Ensure waste is disposed of appropriately by a waste contractor with high rate of waste recovery
External - Extreme Weather	Flooding - increased waste to be disposed of / recycled	Generation of waste in a condition which may be unsuitable for recycling; Use of natural resources; Emissions to air; Erosion and emissions to land; Emissions to water General nuisance to users of site (Human and biodiversity)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ensure as far as possible waste procedures are followed under these emergency conditions. Ensure storage is safe and non-mixing where possible	Recycle where possible via appropriate company, otherwise treat to make safer, reduce bulk or enhance processing.	Ensure waste is disposed of appropriately by a contractor with a high rate of waste recovery where possible, or appropriately if not.
Production and storage of waste	Waste recycling	Reduction in Waste generation; Reduction in resource use; improved habitats for biodiversity; reduced impact on human health and safety; Reduction of emissions to and erosion of land; reduction of emissions to water	N/A	N/A	N/A	Encourage and continue to push recycling, ensuring wastes are separated and uncontaminated, and to continue use of a contractor with high rate of waste recovery	Ensure waste collections are separate and frequent enough to avoid build-up.	Ensure waste is disposed of appropriately when not recyclable

Production and storage of waste	Production, storage and disposal of hazardous waste	Generation of waste; Mixing of wastes (hazardous); Emissions to air; Emissions to water; Emissions to and erosion of land; Use of natural resources; Disruption to biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Provide training for staff and sub-contractors who may have to deal with hazardous waste, including how to store, which bins to use and how to dispose of correctly etc...	dispose of using a registered waste carrier, ensure stores are secure and collections are as regular as needed to avoid build-up	Ensure waste is disposed of appropriately, via a licenced waste carrier.
Production and storage of waste	Removal and disposal of asbestos and including maintenance of asbestos register and related investigations	Generation of very hazardous wastes; Emissions to air: if disposal by incineration?, use of fuels etc. Consumption of natural resources; Disruption of human health: asbestosis, cancer etc.; Disruption to biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ensure only registered contractors are used, ensure certification are checked and any legislation is followed about disposal. Ensure training is given to staff where needed.	Only use specialised asbestos disposal contractor, ensure all waste is stored bagged etc. in line with company regulations and any legislation	Only use specialised asbestos disposal contractor, ensure all waste is stored bagged etc. in line with company regulations and any legislation
Production and storage of waste	Production, storage and disposal of WEEE waste	Use of resource consumption; Emissions to air; Emissions and erosion of land; Emissions to water; Disruption to human health and safety; Disruption to biodiversity	N/A	N/A	N/A	Provide training to staff who may produce or be used to transport WEEE, provide secure storage, and ensure legislative requirements (no cannibalisation etc.)	Recycle where possible via appropriate company, otherwise treat to make safer, reduce bulk or enhance processing.	Ensure waste is disposed of appropriately, as per procedures or via a licenced waste carrier.
Water use	Water Use	Use of water	N/A	Source infrastructure that will reduce wastage	N/A	Install infrastructure that will reduce consumer wastage Educate users on responsible water usage. Fix any leaks or wastage as soon as possible after made aware	Ensure all consent conditions are met, and where applicable pre-treatment is done	N/A

The following should be considered when determining the risk:

NOISE		
1	Are there any sensitive receptors nearby e.g., residents, schools, conservation areas or other businesses?	
2	Is the construction activity likely to generate noise that could negatively impact sensitive receptors?	
3	Are plant, vehicles and equipment likely to emit excessive noise e.g., reversing alarms / non-silenced generators?	
4	Could the noise emissions lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?	
5	Could the noise emissions lead to a short or long term negative perception with people not associated with the project?	
6	Is the site in an area known for being sensitive to noise e.g., vociferous neighbours?	
7	Is there a Section 61 notice applicable to the site?	
8	Have any working time restrictions been defined?	
9	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	
ODOUR		
1	Are there any sensitive receptors nearby e.g., residents, schools, conservation areas or other businesses?	
2	Is the construction activity likely to generate odour that could negatively impact sensitive receptors?	
3	Are any material or waste storage practices likely to generate odours that could negatively impact sensitive receptors?	
4	Could the odour emissions lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?	
5	Could the odour emissions lead to a short or long term negative perception with people not associated with the project?	
6	Is the site in an area known for being sensitive to odour e.g., vociferous neighbours?	
7	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	
DUST		
1	Are there any sensitive receptors nearby e.g., residents, schools, conservation areas or other businesses?	
2	Are climatic conditions likely to lead to dust emissions e.g., dry and windy conditions?	
3	Is the construction activity likely to generate dust that could negatively impact sensitive receptors?	
4	Are plant, vehicles and equipment in poor condition and likely to emit excessive dust / smoke?	
5	Are any material or waste storage practices likely to generate dust that could negatively impact sensitive receptors?	
6	Are there any crops (e.g., fruit farms) nearby that could be negatively impacted?	
7	Could dust emissions lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?	
8	Could dust emissions lead to a short or long term negative perception with people not associated with the project?	
9	Is the site in an area known for being sensitive to dust e.g., vociferous neighbours?	
10	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	
TRAFFIC		
1	Are there any sensitive receptors nearby e.g., residents, schools, conservation areas or other businesses?	
2	Is the construction activity likely to excessive traffic flows that could negatively impact sensitive receptors?	
3	Could construction traffic cause a disruption to non-project traffic / pedestrians / other sensitive receptors?	
4	Are public roads suitable for use by construction related traffic?	
5	Is parking on-site suitable or is off-site parking necessary?	
6	Could the construction traffic lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?	
7	Could the construction traffic lead to a short or long term negative perception with people not associated with the project?	
8	Is the site in an area known for being sensitive to traffic issues e.g., vociferous neighbours?	
9	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	
VISUAL IMPACT		
1	Are there any sensitive receptors nearby e.g., residents, schools, conservation areas or other businesses?	
2	Is the construction activity likely to lead to negative visual impacts?	
3	Could the visual impacts lead to a short or long term negative perception with people not associated with the project?	
4	Are any material or waste storage practices likely to generate adverse visual impacts?	
5	Is the site in an area known for being sensitive to general construction works e.g., vociferous neighbours?	
6	Could mud / dust be deposited on public roads?	
7	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	
VIBRATION & LIGHT		
1	Are there any sensitive receptors nearby e.g., residents, schools, conservation areas, other businesses or Listed Buildings?	
2	Is the construction activity likely to generate vibration or light that could negatively impact sensitive receptors?	
3	Could the vibration and / or light emissions lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?	
4	Could the vibration and / or light emissions lead to a negative perception with people not associated with the project?	
5	Is the site in an area known for being sensitive to vibration and / or light e.g., vociferous neighbours?	
6	Is there a Section 61 notice applicable to the site?	
7	Have any vibration and / or luminance restrictions been defined?	
8	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	

The following should be considered when determining the risk:

SURFACE WATER		
1	Are there any watercourses nearby e.g., rivers, streams, lochs, ditches, canals, burns or ponds?	
2	Is the construction activity likely to generate effluents that could negatively impact nearby watercourses?	
3	Does the construction activity require the blocking / damming / impounding of any watercourses?	
4	Does the construction activity require the use of any herbicides in the vicinity of any watercourses?	
5	Does the construction activity require the overpumping of any watercourses?	
6	Is the construction activity to take place near a main river?	
7	Is the construction activity to take place near or in a flood defence area?	
8	Is the construction activity to take place near a tidal defence?	
9	Are any dewatering activities necessary (e.g., from excavations / groundwater)?	
10	Is water required to be abstracted from a watercourse?	
11	Are effluent(s) required to be discharged to a watercourse?	
12	Is a discharge consent, applicable to the discharge of an effluent to surface watercourses, required?	
13	Could site drainage negatively impact the quality of nearby watercourses?	
14	Could drainage from material / waste storage areas negatively impact the quality of nearby watercourses?	
15	Are construction works to take place within tidal waters?	
16	Could vehicle / plant wash down activities have a negative impact upon nearby watercourses?	
17	Could the effluent discharges to surface watercourses lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?	
18	Could discharges to surface watercourses lead to a negative perception with people not associated with the project?	
19	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	
GROUNDWATER		
1	Are groundwaters of a good quality and are they protected by impermeable coverings e.g., clays / hardstanding?	
2	Is the construction activity likely to generate effluents that could negatively impact groundwaters?	
3	Could the effluent discharges to groundwaters lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?	
4	Are effluent(s) required to be discharged to groundwaters?	
5	Is a discharge consent, applicable to the discharge of an effluent to groundwaters, required?	
6	Is the construction activity to take place near an abstraction point / well?	
7	Is water required to be abstracted from groundwaters?	
8	Could groundwater abstraction cause localised depletion of groundwater resources?	
9	Are any dewatering activities necessary (e.g., from excavations / groundwater)?	
10	Could site drainage negatively impact the quality of groundwaters?	
11	Could drainage from material / waste storage areas negatively impact the quality of groundwaters?	
12	Could vehicle / plant wash down activities have a negative impact upon groundwaters?	
13	Could discharges to groundwater lead to a negative perception with people not associated with the project?	
14	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	

The following should be considered when determining the risk:

SOLID WASTE	
1	Could the construction activity lead to the generation of any inert wastes?
2	Are any inert wastes required to be stored on-site either for reuse or off-site disposal?
3	Could the construction activity lead to the disposal of inert wastes off-site?
4	Could the disposal of inert wastes lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?
5	Could the construction activity lead to the generation of any non-hazardous wastes?
6	Are any non-hazardous wastes required to be stored on-site either for reuse or off-site disposal?
7	Could the construction activity lead to the disposal of non-hazardous wastes off-site?
8	Could the disposal of non-hazardous wastes lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?
9	Could the construction activity lead to the generation of any hazardous (or Special in Scotland) wastes?
10	Are any hazardous (or Special in Scotland) wastes required to be stored on-site either for off-site disposal?
11	Could the construction activity lead to the disposal of hazardous (or Special in Scotland) wastes off-site?
12	Could the disposal of hazardous (or Special in Scotland) wastes lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?
13	Are all solid waste disposal contractors appropriately licensed i.e., waste carrier / broker license?
14	Are prospective solid waste disposal facilities appropriately licensed or exempt?
15	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?
LIQUID WASTE	
1	Could the construction activity lead to the generation of any liquid (non-hazardous / hazardous / special) wastes?
2	Are any liquid (non-hazardous / hazardous / special) wastes required to be stored on-site either for reuse or off-site disposal?
3	Are effluent(s) required to be discharged to a sewer or combined drainage system?
4	Could the disposal of liquid wastes lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?
5	Are all liquid waste disposal contractors appropriately licensed i.e., waste carrier / broker license?
6	Are prospective liquid waste disposal facilities appropriately licensed or exempt?
7	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?

The following should be considered when determining the risk:

CULTURAL HERITAGE	
1	Has any evaluation been conducted to determine the presence of cultural heritage, namely:
	- Archaeological sites and / or monuments?
	- Historic buildings?
	- Historic landscapes and / or features e.g., conservation areas; registered parks / gardens; historic street furniture?
2	Is the site located in an area of known or suspected archaeological importance?
3	Are there any protected buildings (e.g., Listed Buildings) that could detrimentally be impacted by the construction activity?
4	Are there any scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) that could detrimentally be impacted by the construction activity?
5	Is any work going to be conducted upon a Listed Building or SAM?
6	Could construction activities result in vibration impacts that could negatively impact known areas of cultural heritage?
7	Could construction traffic result in negative impacts upon known areas of cultural heritage?
8	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?

The following should be considered when determining the risk:

LAND USE		
1	Is there any evidence of known or suspected areas of contaminated land?	
2	Is there any evidence of pollution originating on adjacent land and migrating onto the site?	
3	Have either Phase I or Phase II site investigations been conducted?	
4	Are remediation and / or disposal strategies needed to manage known areas of contaminated land?	
5	Are competent contractor(s) needed to deal with known areas of contaminated land?	
6	Are licences required to deal with the treatment and / or disposal of contaminated materials?	
7	Could the management of contaminated land lead to the generation of any non-hazardous or hazardous (special) wastes?	
8	Are any contaminated soils required to be stored on-site either for reuse, treatment or off-site disposal?	
9	Could the disposal of contaminated soils lead to a short or long term harm to the environment?	
10	Are topsoils required to be stripped and stored?	
11	Are subsoils required to be excavated and stored?	
12	Are defined methods / practices required for the stripping, excavation and storage of soils?	
13	Are large quantities of soils to be stored for more than 3 months?	
14	Are defined methods / practices required for the reinstatement of soils?	
15	Are temporary and / or permanent erosion control measures required to protect reinstated soils?	
16	Are any revegetation measures required to reduce erosion and establish a natural / restored habitat?	
17	Is there any need for fertilisers to be applied?	
18	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?	

The following should be considered when determining the risk:

MATERIALS	
1	Are construction materials required to be stored on-site?
2	Are construction materials required to be stored in certain ways to avoid becoming degraded?
3	Can materials be sourced from local sources?
4	Is there any need for materials to be sourced from sustainable sources e.g., FSC wood sources?
5	Is there any need to use materials that have a low environmental impact?
6	Can reprocessed or recycled components and materials be used?
7	Is there any need to use durable materials and products?
8	Is there any need to use materials and products that can be recovered, reused and / or recycled?
9	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?
ENERGY	
1	Is there any need to conserve electricity during the construction activity?
2	Is there any need to conserve gas during the construction activity?
3	Is there any need to conserve fuel oil during the construction activity?
4	Is there any need to conserve gas oil during the construction activity?
5	Is there any need to conserve petrol during the construction activity?
6	Is there any need to conserve diesel during the construction activity?
7	Is there any need to use microgeneration on-site?
8	Are there any opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of the construction activity?
9	Is there any way of monitoring energy consumed for the construction activity?
10	Can any energy saving devices be used?
11	Can good energy management practices be adopted to reduce overall energy consumption e.g., heating / lighting controls?
12	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?
WATER	
1	Is there any need to conserve water during the construction activity?
2	Is there any way of monitoring water consumed for the construction activity?
3	Can any water saving devices be used?
4	Can good water management practices be adopted to reduce overall water consumption e.g., water efficient fittings?
5	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?

The following should be considered when determining the risk:

ECOLOGY	
1	Are construction works to take place in or near a conservation area e.g., SSSI; nature reserve?
2	Have either a Phase 1 or Phase 2 habitat survey been conducted?
3	Are there any known / suspected / potential for the presence of protected wildlife species?
4	Are there any known / suspected / potential for the presence of protected floral species?
5	Are there any known / suspected / potential for the presence of invasive plant species?
6	Is the construction activity likely to negatively impact any ecological resource?
7	Are specific mitigation measures required to manage any protected wildlife species?
8	Are specific mitigation measures required to manage any protected floral species?
9	Are specific mitigation measures required to manage any protected trees or tree roots?
10	Are specific mitigation measures required to manage any invasive plant species?
11	Are competent contractor(s) needed to effectively ecological resources on-site?
12	Are compensation measures required to ensure no overall net loss to ecological resources?
13	Are there any special geological and / or hydrogeological conditions affecting site works?
14	Is there any need for ecological monitoring to take place on-site?
15	Could a relevant piece of environmental legislation be breached?

21. Contractors Method Statements and Risk Assessment: (copies kept in subcontract files)

- Cabin Set up
- Temporary Fencing
- Demolition and Asbestos removal
- Bulk Earthworks
- Foundations
- Groundworks and drainage
- Pre-cast stairs
- UPVC Windows
- External timber doors
- Man safe System
- Scaffold
- Lift Installation
- Aluminium Entrance screen and Doors
- Roof lights
- Joinery and Ironmongery
- Decoration [Painting and wallpaper]
- Ceramic tiling
- Partitions, Plastering, Tape and Jointing
- Floor finishes [Carpets & Vinyl]
- MF Ceilings
- Kitchen installations
- Mechanical installations
- Electrical Installations
- Landscaping
- Fencing and gates
- External paving
- Sealants
- Builders clean
- Miscellaneous Metalwork



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21. The Health & Safety File:

Health and Safety file to be completed in accordance with the Clients requirements.

Q44 O&M Manual Tracker to be used.