

**TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND AT
M62 JUNCTION 19**
CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN

HE548642-COS-EGN-SII_MLT-PL-W-0002

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Construction Environmental Management Plan

1 Background to the plan

- 1.1 This document is the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the J19 Temporary Compound. This CEMP has been prepared to accompany a planning application by National Highways to establish a temporary construction compound at M62 Junction 19 (hereafter the 'J19 Temporary Compound' to support the construction works of the M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange Scheme (hereafter the 'M60 Simister Scheme') for which a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the M60 Simister Scheme was granted by the Secretary of State for Transport on 9 September 2025. This application was validated by Rochdale Council on 17 October 2025 and has the reference number 25/01061/FUL.
- 1.2 This CEMP will provide an overview of all the environmental mitigations specific to the J19 Temporary Compound and set out specific mitigations that are not dealt with in other documents. The document details the specific roles and associated responsibilities regarding environment management at the J19 Temporary Compound. The management plan references other documents that contain mitigation measures required.
- 1.3 A Preliminary Environmental Assessment [E548642-JAC-EBD-SII_MLT-RP-LE-0029] has been written to accompany the planning application for the J19 Temporary Compound, which takes account of the screening opinion issued by Rochdale Council. The requirement and mitigation measures committed to in each of these will be incorporated into this management plan which includes commitments to avoid, prevent, reduce potential environmental impacts associated with the establishment, operation and decommissioning of the J19 Temporary Compound.
- 1.4 The compound uses are set out in Section 4 and the site plan is illustrated in the Site Layout Plan [HE548642-COS-LDC-SII_MLT-DR-W-0003]. The CEMP identifies environmental risks, their associated control measures, compliance and corrective actions, including procedures for communication, monitoring, audit mechanisms and reporting of control measures. This CEMP provides details on roles and responsibilities, consents and permissions, the collection and submission of environmental data, and induction, training and briefing procedures for those carrying out the establishment, operation and decommissioning of the J19 Temporary Compound.
- 1.5 For the purposes of the CEMP, the following definitions apply:

- The Principal Contractor (PC) means any contractor appointed by National Highways to deliver the advance works (and shall also include any subcontractors appointed by the PC to carry out any part of establishment, operation and decommissioning J19 Temporary Compound).

1.6 The purpose of this CEMP is to:

- Document all environmental actions and commitments that are required to manage and minimise the environmental effects of the establishment, operation and decommissioning J19 Temporary Compound.
- Provide the equivalent of a Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) containing the control measures and standards to be implemented by the proposed scheme, including those to avoid or reduce environmental effects

2 Preparation of the CEMP

2.1 The establishment, operation and decommissioning of the J19 Temporary Compound will be undertaken with the appropriate environmental controls in place, in line with the CEMP inclusive of all mitigation measures identified in the application submission documents.

2.2 This CEMP will ensure the implementation of appropriate industry standard practices and control measures for environmental impacts arising during establishment, operation and decommissioning.

2.3 This CEMP will ensure that the mitigations measures and actions for the establishment, operation and decommissioning of the J19 Temporary Compound are successfully implemented. The CEMP will inform the works and the development of associated task specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS), as required.

2.4 The following specific documents should be read in conjunction with this CEMP.

- EIA screening report [HE548642-JAC-EAC-SII_MLT-RP-LE-0002]
- Preliminary Ecological appraisal [HE548642-JAC-EGN-SII_MLT-RP-LE-0029]
- Construction and Operational Traffic Management Plan [E548642-COS-TTM-SII_MLT-PL-W0004]
- Lighting Assessment [HE548642-JAC-EGN-SII_MLT-RP-LE-0042]

- Noise Impact Assessment [HE548642-JAC-EGN-SII_MLT-RP-LA-0005]
- Flood Risk Assessment [HE548642-JAC-EGN-SII_MLT-RP-LE-0041]
- Drainage Strategy [HE548642-COS-HDG-SII_MLT-SG-W-0001]
- Existing Drainage Plan [HE548642-COS-LDC-SII_MLT-DR-W-0002]
- Transport Statement [HE548642-JAC-EGN-SII_MLT-RP-Z-0001]
- Construction and Operation Traffic Management Plan [HE548642-COS-TTM-SII_MLT-PL-W-0004]
- Site Layout Plan [HE548642-COS-LDC-SII_MLT-DR-W-0003]
- Biodiversity Net Gain Exemption Statement

2.5 The measures contained in the CEMP will be reviewed and updated by the Principal Contractor in consultation with the Applicant on a regular basis; the CEMP in such a way will be a “live” document. As a minimum the measures will be reviewed and updated every six months as follows:

- To incorporate changes to legislation, policy or other requirements.
- To incorporate the outcomes of environmental audits and inspections.
- Following the outcome of environmental incident investigation on site.
- In response to near miss and good practice reporting.

3 Project team roles and responsibilities

Environmental Management responsibilities

- 3.1 The PC is responsible for all activities onsite and for ensuring that all other parties such as subcontractors, National Highways and any delegated consultants acting on their behalf, comply with the CEMP and applicable environmental legislation.
- 3.2 The mitigations would form part of any subcontract contract agreement with the PC and all persons onsite would be made aware of their duty of care to the environment through training, for example toolbox talks, supervision, or specific instruction such as method statements.

Site roles and responsibilities

- 3.3 The roles, identified in Table 1, define the responsibilities associated with the works that the PC must establish and maintain. The responsibilities defined in the table include those relating directly to the development and implementation of the CEMP and wider environmental responsibilities. It is

anticipated that prior to the commencement of the relevant works, individuals would be identified to fulfil the relevant roles.

Table 1 Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
National Highways ' Project Manager (PM)	<u>Overall responsibilities:</u> Set the framework and policy for environmental requirements and objectives for the proposed scheme. To monitor the PC's performance against the contract including any environmental commitments and targets agreed for the proposed scheme. Primary responsibility for all matters for the delivery of any planning permission granted, its requirements and the CEMP.
The Principal Contractor's (Costain) PM	<u>Overall responsibilities:</u> Responsible for the delivery of the proposed scheme. Has overall responsibility for the environmental performance of the proposed scheme and all staff. Regular communication with National Highways and the relevant statutory environmental bodies on all environmental matters (as they arise). The PM would be required to: • Provide information on contract requirements to the EM prior to start of works onsite • Ensure environmental and waste requirements are included on requisitions and in subcontracts and orders • Ensure that all required consents and licences are in place for the relevant works • Log and monitor incidents and non-compliances. Report incidents and non-compliances to National Highways at the earliest possible opportunity • Ensure that National Highways is informed of all environmental complaints • Provide an initial point of contact for members of the public and local community who have queries regarding the works • Ensure employees and subcontractors receive Induction Training (including environmental) and toolbox talks, as appropriate • Verify actions resulting from non-compliances and observations raised during audits are completed by the deadlines set • Undertake inspections alongside the EM to ensure that the environmental controls as set out within the CEMP and management plans are in place and working effectively Ensure all records are retained and readily available onsite

Principal Contractor's Environmental Manager (EM)	<u>Overall responsibilities:</u> Responsible for ensuring that the proposed scheme complies with all environmental legislation, consents, objectives, targets and other environmental commitments throughout the relevant project phase. The EM would be required to: • Monitor compliance of construction activities in line with the CEMP/Management Plans and the relevant environmental legislation, consents, and permissions throughout the construction phase • Assist with the delivery of environmental training (e.g. toolbox talks and environmental inductions) to all staff involved in the relevant phase of the proposed scheme • Deal with queries and correspondence on environmental issues, including liaison with relevant consultees/stakeholders • Provide appropriate professional and practical advice to contractors, consultants and project team members associated with environmental issues (e.g. identification of key environmental concerns onsite as the proposed scheme progresses) and where appropriate resolve issues in a practical and efficient way • Manage environmental specialists • Investigate environmental incidents and implement follow-up corrective actions to ensure compliance with UK regulations and legislation • Identify cost savings and best practice activities
Principal Contractor's Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Responsible for ensuring that the proposed scheme complies with all ecological legislation and consents, throughout the construction phase The ECoW would be required to: • Monitor ecological compliance of construction activities in line with the Management Plans and the relevant environmental legislation, consents, and permissions throughout the construction phase • Monitor and supervise construction activities (e.g. watching briefs during site clearance activities) to ensure that any unanticipated discoveries of notable flora and fauna, including invasive species, are appropriately dealt with • Identify any new ecological constraints onsite and appropriate mitigation measures for them • Give toolbox talks, where required, to inform all site personnel of the ecological constraints onsite • Deal with queries and correspondence on environmental issues • Provide appropriate professional and practical advice to contractors, consultants and project team members associated with ecological issues and where appropriate resolve issues in a practical and efficient way • Identify cost savings and best practice activities

Principal Contractor's Appointed Environmental Specialist (s)	As required environmental specialists such as ecologists would be responsible for undertaking preconstruction surveys and watching briefs, as well as providing advice on specific issues (as they arise) throughout the mobilisation phase. <u>Overall responsibilities:</u> Provide appropriate professional and practical advice to PCs, consultants and project team members associated with environmental and ecological issues and where appropriate resolve issues in a practical and efficient way. Other responsibilities as necessary and appropriate, such as: • Developing and reviewing environmental management plans and method statements • Liaison with statutory environmental bodies • Obtaining relevant consents and permissions • Monitoring compliance of construction activities in line with the CEMP and the relevant environmental legislation, consents, and permissions throughout the construction phase
Principal Contractor's Community Liaison Manager	<u>Overall responsibilities:</u> Coordinate the Community Liaison team's communications with the public and interested parties, including outreach activities and education, as appropriate. The role would include the following responsibilities: • Ensuring a project 24-hour reporting system (e.g. hotline number) is established prior to construction works commencing • Assisting National Highways with responses to public concerns or complaints about the works received by National Highways correspondence team and the out-of-hours 'phone service • In collaboration with the PM and EM, addressing landowner or occupier (if applicable) and community concerns relating to the works and liaising directly with concerned parties in conjunction with National Highways, as required • Keeping the PM and the EM informed of environmental complaints received • Keeping the public informed of project progress and explaining construction activities that may be of interest to and/or inconvenience local communities
All site staff	<u>CEMP responsibilities:</u> Ensure adherence to all environmental policies, procedures and rules as set out in the CEMP and any supporting management plans. Organise work to be carried out to the required standards within the aim of minimum risk to the environment. All site personnel to receive instructions on their responsibilities to ensure correct environmental practice in line with the CEMP. <u>Overall responsibilities:</u> To receive general environmental awareness training and undertake work in

	accordance with all works method statements and toolbox talks. Only trained personnel are to manage particular tasks such as refuelling plant and equipment, managing the stores, water quality monitoring and supervising the segregation and collection of waste. The responsibilities of all staff onsite throughout the construction of the works would include the following: • All staff are to be appropriately trained to carry out their respective tasks • Adhere to legislation and, where appropriate, codes of practice and guidance notes relevant to their work
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3.4 This J19 Temporary Compound CEMP details the practical measures to be implemented by the PC in relation to the management of the J19 Temporary Compound situated, at Junction 19 on the M62, such that the environmental effects which may occur because of activities, can be appropriately mitigated and controlled.

3.5 The PC will adhere to all applicable and relevant national legislative and regulatory requirements.

4 Compound facilities

4.1 The primary function of the J19 Temporary Compound is to provide office buildings and welfare facilities for staff during the construction phase of the Scheme. The operation of the compound includes for normal daytime hours, off peak working hours and 24/7 operation for some activities. Full details included within Section 4.3 of the submitted Planning Statement [HE548642-JAC-GEN-SII_WLT-RP-Z-0071].

4.2 The key activities and facilities to be contained within the main site compounds are likely to include:

- office and administration centre for the M60 Simister Scheme with office areas comprising staff desks, meeting rooms, kitchen/break areas, staff toilets and changing areas.
- welfare facilities comprising changing and drying rooms, toilets, kitchen/break areas, training and inductions spaces.
- staff and visitor car parking and internal access roads.
- site stores compound, including subcontractor material storage yards and plant yards and laydown areas.
- materials testing laboratory facilities.
- CCTV traffic control facility.
- vehicle free recovery unit and storage, with customer care centre.

- waste management (general, recyclable, inert and hazardous waste) and segregation areas (covered skips or containers collected regularly or in the case of hazardous waste stored in dedicated bunded areas in lockable waste segregation drums collected by a licensed hazardous waste contractor and documented).

Hoardings, Fencing and Screening

- 4.3 Existing site perimeters contain the area and to provide site security against theft and vandalism.
- 4.4 Ecological checks have been undertaken in advance of moving into the J19 Temporary Compound area. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) has found that there is no requirement for specific boundary types to mitigate for protected species. Therefore, no changes to the site boundary are proposed overall. If this were to change the CEMP would be updated to reflect this and actioned on site.

5 Permits and Consents

- 5.1 Permit requirements have been identified for the work associated with establishment, operation and decommissioning the J19 temporary Compound. Associated work will not take place without the required permits first being obtained. These include:
- A Great Crested Newt District Level Licence for maintenance to the drainage ditch where required. This will be obtained from Natural England.
 - Waste duty of care information required for waste from the office and interim operation of package treatment plant as a cess pit. The relevant discharge consent will be sought for the package treatment plant and where granted operation will implemented in accordance with any conditions imposed. This will be obtained from the Environment Agency before use.

6 Audits and monitoring

- 6.1 The compound will be subject to the auditing and monitoring schedule implemented by the Applicant. Table 2 provides a typical overview of this auditing and monitoring type and frequency. The activities will be audited for legislative and regulatory compliance. Any findings will generate corrective actions to be managed in line with the contractor's internal processes, aligned to ISO 14001.

Table 2. Audit and monitoring schedule

Type	Frequency	Report
Internal EMS Environmental audits (carried out by Costain staff)	Annually	Auditor reports
External Audits (currently carried out by BSI)	Annually	
Site environmental inspection (Contract Targeted Risk Monitoring) (carried out by site based staff)	Monthly	Reported in internal management software, actions sent to appropriate managers for rectifications
Environmental incidents	Ad hoc	Reported in SLT meetings and in Environmental Alerts/Bulletins
Enforcing Authorities	Ad hoc	Reported in SLT meetings

6.2 The Principal Contractor will report environmental data monthly. The data will include:

- Waste
- Carbon
- Fuel
- Materials

7 Environmental Aspects and Impacts Management

7.1 This section addresses the environmental risks and control measures specific to the J19 temporary compound.

Ecology

General

7.2 According to the PEA, there is limited potential for impacts to protected species from the use of the J19 Temporary Compound. Best practice measures will be adopted and timing on work will be considered to create the least impact on ecology possible.

7.3 During site establishment and decommissioning, where there may be potential to impact on areas that might be used as habitat, an ECoW will be present. Suitable habitat is present, including grassland, hedgerow, and ditch, on the Application Site to support common mammal species such as rabbits, hedgehogs and foxes. An ECoW would complete checks of suitable habitats prior to decommissioning works and would provide advice on additional relevant mitigation measures if appropriate.

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- 7.4 In consideration to bats, as set out in 5.3.3 of the PEA, the following mitigation measures will be adopted:
- Avoidance of light spill using directional and or baffled lighting.
 - Positioning of lighting columns away from habitats of value to foraging and commuting bats (hedgerows, trees, woodland).
 - Reducing the height of lighting columns to reduce light spill onto adjacent habitats.
 - Avoidance use of blue white short wavelength lights and high UV content.
 - The use of construction lighting will be in accordance with industry standards and follow best available guidance on lighting with regards to protected species (e.g. Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals (2023)). The construction lighting design will consider the need to avoid illuminating hedgerow habitats.
- 7.5 In consideration to badgers, as set out in 5.3.5 of the PEA, prior to establishment at the site, and within the surrounding 30m buffer, an ECoW will check no setts are present. If any active badger setts are identified, then a licence will be sought from Natural England to allow works to continue.
- 7.6 In consideration to breeding birds, as set out in 5.3.6 of the PEA, any works on the earthworks bunds should be undertaken outside the main breeding bird season (February to September). If this is not possible, any works that is required in these areas must be checked by a qualified ecologist no more than 24 hours prior to works taking place. Ground nesting birds will be provided a suitable buffer zone on the advice of an ECoW/ecologist and this would remain in place until the ECoW/ecologist has confirmed all young have fledged.
- 7.7 In consideration to Great Crested Newts (GCN), as set out in 5.3.9 to 5.3.11 of the PEA, the ditch, drainage basin and rubble piles could support populations. When the compound was constructed, a GCN District Level Licence (DLL) was obtained. Works to the ditch, drainage basin or rubble piles would require a DLL, as would decommissioning the site; any works which damage or destroy habitat will require DLL. Additionally, an ECoW will be present for any such works.
- 7.8 In consideration to reptiles, as set out in 5.3.12 to 5.3.13 of the PEA, any decommissioning works will be supervised by an ECoW. Works to features with potential to support hibernating reptiles would be timed to avoid sensitive periods (generally November to February inclusive)
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depending on seasonal variations). Works to habitat with potential to support reptiles outside for the hibernation period would be supervised by an ECoW.

7.9 As set out in 5.3.14 of the PEA, suitable habitat is present for common mammal species. Checks are to be undertaken by ECoW ahead of any devegetation works. Hedgerows are to be retained.

7.10 The EIA Screening Report found there would be no direct impact on the spread of invasive species; none have been found in the survey area at this stage. If invasive non-native species (INNS) are later found present in the compound area any works in the vicinity of or directly affecting invasives species would be managed to prevent the spread of such plants. Specific method statements would be produced and the approach to managing INNS would be:

- Identification
- Prevention (prevent seeds from dispersing)
- Containment (isolate the areas until control measures are put in place)
- Control (control measures during treatment or works)

Habitat

7.11 Hedgerow H1 was identified is considered a 'priority habitat' as it is a native hedgerow. Boundary features such as hedgerows would be retained and would be unaffected by operation of the J19 Temporary Compound or decommissioning.

Biodiversity Net Gain

7.12 The part of the Application Site to be used for the temporary compound already comprises hardstanding surfaces (which is a mix of tarmac, gravel, and concrete). The rest of the Application Site comprises modified grassland and one drainage basin.

7.13 The de minimis criteria is justified on the basis that none of the undeveloped habitats described above would be disturbed by the development. Please see the Biodiversity Net Gain Exemption Statement for further detail. The re-establishment of the temporary compound use only requires above ground construction activity on previously developed land. Whilst works may be undertaken to maintain the onsite ditch and drainage basin, there would be no loss of these habitats, and are restricted to ensuring these features are in optimal condition to maximise functionality for management of surface water within the Application Site. The area of modified grassland, although within the Application Site, would only be used to enable the restoration of the site and is not required

for operational purposes. All these habitats are therefore discounted from the calculation. Overall, this means no loss of onsite habitats would occur as a result of this planning application.

- 7.14 These reasons confirm that the proposed development would impact less than 25 square metres (as the actual figure is zero) of onsite habitat that has a biodiversity value greater than zero, thereby meeting Condition 2.

Air Quality

- 7.15 The proposed Site Layout for the J19 Temporary Compound is set out on the Site Layout Plan. This layout drawing indicates the proposed location of the main compound facilities. No Air Quality Assessment was required as the compound was not found to meet the DMRB threshold to require one, as covered in Section 4.4. of the EIA Screening Report.

Notwithstanding this, the EIA screening report requires air quality best practice and specific measures are implemented as set out below:

- Dust mitigation measures will be implemented in accordance with the Institute of Air Quality Management Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction.
- The day-to-day operation of the Application Site will include the use of plant for the storage of materials, and there will be movements of heavy and light vehicles on-site. The Application Site will use mains electric, and so the use of generators to power facilities is not planned.

- 7.16 To reduce the likelihood of an environmental incident or air quality nuisance occurring, the following measures would be used, where reasonably practicable:

- The surface for the compound is a bound surface which will diminish the amount of dust produced by moving vehicles, also removing the need for additional provisions such as wheel wash facilities. However, should there be any dust or dirt encroaching onto the highway, this will be managed by means such as road sweepers.

Noise and Vibration

- 7.17 The Noise Impact Assessment section 6.1.1 finds that a significant effect through noise and vibration is not predicted for the establishment, operation and decommissioning of the Junction 19 Compound. Notwithstanding this, to mitigate any potential effects on receptors through noise and vibration, mitigation measures will be implemented in line with the EIA Screening Report. To reduce the likelihood of an environmental incident or nuisance occurring, the following measures would be used, where reasonably practicable:

- The use of less intrusive noise alarms that meet the safety requirements of the site, such as broadband reversing warnings, or proximity sensors to reduce the requirement for traditional reversing alarms.
- Management of staff congregating outside the site prior to commencing or leaving work.
- Avoidance of the use of loudspeaker or loudhailer devices.
- Adequate welfare facilities for staff.

Water Resources

- 7.18 The package treatment plant would only discharge to the surface water system after obtaining the necessary discharge consent. No other trade effluent will be discharged. Please see Existing Drainage Plan.
- 7.19 Further detail on refuelling and management of potential pollutants below.

Site Lighting

- 7.20 Temporary site lighting would be provided to ensure safe working conditions and to maintain security within construction compounds and working areas. The Lighting Assessment (E548642-JAC-EGN-SII_MLT-RP-LE0042) assesses the impact of the proposed lighting on receptors and concludes that subject to the implementation of the following mitigation measures in the lighting design the impacts from the J19 Temporary Compound lighting on ecology and the environment are considered to be negligible.
- 7.21 As per 7.1.2 of the Lighting Assessment, the following mitigation measures are to be implemented:
- LED light sources with full cut-off optics, Correlated Colour Temperature (CCT) $\leq 3000\text{K}$
 - Presence detection for the car park, to dim the area during quiet periods and provide a significant energy saving
 - Integral back light shielding in locations that are close to the Application Site boundary
 - Position luminaires to project light inwards across the Application Site, rather than towards the boundary
 - Avoid any upward tilt on any luminaires and limit the use of low level flood lights
 - Periodically review/check all lighting performance and orientation

Transport and Access

- 7.22 Please see the Construction and Operation Traffic Management Plan. This will be communicated alongside the CEMP to all subcontractors and suppliers, detailing the measures to be implemented in respect of managing traffic to minimise disruption and nuisance associated with the site compounds.

COSHH and Fuel Storage

Storage

- 7.23 We recognise the risk of storing COSHH and fuel items on site. We anticipate storing no more than 10,000L of fuel (combination of diesel and HVO) at any one time. We will implement the following controls:
- The storage of hazardous liquids (including fuel stores) will be within bunded areas to 110% of the total capacity of the storage containers, in accordance with the Oil Storage Regulations and EA Guidance (PPG2 and 26).
 - All tanks containing fuel will be in a designated area on hardstanding, where possible and away from surface drains and any watercourses. A drip tray or plant nappy will be used to 'catch' any drips.
 - The delivery of fuels etc. shall be attended and always supervised.
 - A clearly signed spill control kit will be in the vicinity of fuel stores in the event of any spillages.
 - Mobile Bowsers will be double skinned. All bowsters will be fitted with automatic shut-off refuelling pumps and any site glasses securely attached. Where movements occur of mobile fuel bowsters, the refuelling valves and flaps will be shut down to prevent lapping liquids escaping.
 - Storage of Liquid in Drums, all drums, or containers of liquid i.e. hydraulic oil, will be stored within a drip try that can hold 25% of the contents. If the total capacity of the drums stored is greater than 200 litres, then the containers must be within a bund of 110% of the total capacity. All drums must be clearly labelled to identify contents.
 - Storage and Use of Fuel Cans, ensure the appropriate vessel is used for each fuel and that caps are securely fitted when not in use and containers are restrained during transportation.
 - Paint and solvents will be stored in a lockable container or premises to prevent unauthorised access.

- Use of drip trays is mandatory across the site, for items of small plant, fuels Control of Substances Harmful to Health (COSHH) substances. Drip Trays are not expected to follow excavators, dumpers etc. around unless the item of plant shows signs of leakage, in which case maintenance will be carried out.
- The use of Plant Nappies is promoted across sites, in preference to the 'baking sheet' style of drip tray. These shall:
- Always have the proprietary insert in them during use.
- Ensure they are adequately weighted down
- The inserts are 'squeezed' out onto spill kit material after a spill and replaced into the nappy.

7.24 'Interceptor' style drip trays may be used for semi-static plant and stores. The following will be applied when using a 'Interceptor' style drip tray:

- Place on level ground
- Prime with water to the indicated level
- Regularly check tray to ensure that there are no blockages or that oil is not being discharged from outlet.
- Always use for static plant operating within 10m of a watercourse but note refuelling will not take place within 10m of site drainage.
- Chemicals that DON'T float on water will NOT be stored in an 'interceptor' drip tray.

7.25 The use of 'baking sheet' style of drip tray will require careful monitoring for, damage, water ingress and spillages. The use of spill kit absorbents within the drip tray is promoted to enable easy clean-up of spills collection of spills. The contents of these drip trays will require decanting into a suitable container for disposal. If oils or chemicals are present, they will never be emptied to; ground, drains or water courses.

7.26 If there is to be any onsite storage of oils (petrol, diesel, biofuels, kerosene, vegetable oils, synthetic oils, oils used as solvents, biodegradable oils, liquid bitumen-based products, cutting fluids, insulating oils), then the guidance of The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 which is regulated by the Environment Agency will be followed. Procedures will be in place for dealing with catastrophic spillages of any liquids which may have an impact upon land contamination and / or aquifers.

- 7.27 Oils will be stored following appropriate guidance and bunded to 110% of capacity.

COSHH Assessments

- 7.28 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be available for all chemicals stored at the compound. COSHH assessments will be undertaken for all substances hazardous to health. This assessment will identify requirements such as, safe storage, use, first aid, fire-fighting arrangements and disposal of excess material and packaging.
- 7.29 Any members of the workforce who are going to use or come into contact with the material will be briefed on the contents of the COSHH assessment; this briefing will be recorded using the Costain Way management system procedures.
- 7.30 All COSHH data sheets will be kept in a dedicated file within the stores office to ensure the material data is easily and quickly available in case of accidental discharge.

Refuelling

- 7.31 The fuelling of vehicles on site provides a potential for pollution to the environment. Whilst likely to be localised it is possible to become widespread owing to waterborne dispersal but, with regards to this, please see the existing drainage plan which includes details of the petrol interceptor to mitigate such a risk. The PC recognises the potential risk involved in fuel-filling vehicles and equipment and has decided that certain precautions must be carried out whilst employees or sub-contractors are engaged in activities of this nature.
- 7.32 All re-fuelling activities will be supervised by a responsible person in a designated area. Spill kits will be fitted to all re-fuelling vehicles, ensuring spills do not run to soft ground or drainage. Absorbent spill kit materials will also be present on site to soak up any spills will they occur on impermeable surfaces.
- 7.33 Refuelling will take place within the construction compound and will be carried out in areas at least 10m from any drain.
- 7.34 The compound will utilise the existing drainage system which includes an interceptor and was designed to ensure run off rate is discharged at a lower than greenfield run off rate. Any exceedance causes the system to back up to a drainage basin. The drainage has been designed to the 1 in 10-year event as the J19 Temporary Compound has an expected lifespan of approximately 5 years. For details refer to the Drainage Strategy.

- 7.35 The EIA Screening Report requires the use of weather forecasting and plans for extreme weather events (e.g. very high intensity rainfall events or heat waves). Weather forecasts will be checked and consideration given to the ability of the existing drainage system to ensure the plan to utilise it remains adequate.
- 7.36 Operatives and maintenance fitters will be inducted and trained in the potential risks associated with refuelling, oil changes, hydraulic oil and the use of other oil-based products and trained to follow the spillage procedure in the event of spillage.
- 7.37 In the event of a spill occurring this will be managed using procedures included within the Emergency Response Plan.

The PC will be responsible for:

- Supervising third party fuel deliveries to site.
- Bowser security.
- Site accommodation generator use.
- Spill clean-up & replenishing used spill kits this can be supplemented by the dedicated site spill response team.

COSHH Controls

Welfare Facilities

- 7.38 Effluent from the site welfare facilities will be discharged and stored in cess pit. The cess pit will be monitored daily and emptied through the contract hire agreement until such a time the package treatment plant can be used under a discharge consent.

Plant/Equipment Maintenance

- 7.39 All machinery will be checked on arrival and daily, with particular attention paid to hydraulic hoses to discover damage or significant wear. Results will be recorded on plant inspection sheets. Any damage to the equipment will be reported and will not be used until fixed. All plant will be stored correctly, preferably in the construction compounds at the end of each working day.
- 7.40 All fitters' vans, and any plant or machinery being stored in the compound area must carry their own individual spill kits.
- 7.41 Plant maintenance and repairs will only be undertaken by trained and competent operatives.
- 7.42 Waste arising from plant maintenance, e.g. old fuel filters, oil, etc. shall be disposed in the appropriate containers and sent to a suitably licensed facility.

Biodegradable Oils

- 7.43 Environmentally considerate lubricants, such as synthetic non-toxic biodegradable hydraulic fluids, will be used where appropriate. Despite the use of biodegradable oil, plant systems will be checked daily, as per the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) inspection regime, and the hydraulic system checked for leakages, ingress of dust, dirt and water.
- 7.44 Biodegradable oils will be stored, handled and disposed of using the same procedures and facilities as standard oils and fuels.

Site Security

- 7.45 The security of the fuel and material storage areas is an important security and safety concern and the PC will enforce the following site security procedures:
- Clear signage will be installed around the fuel storage areas.
 - All static fuel tanks will be locked when not in use.
 - All mobile fuel tanks will be locked and de-mobilised when not in use and left in the secure site compounds out of working hours.
 - All security guards will be trained in fuel emergency procedures.

Training

- 7.46 Site staff will be trained in the emergency procedures and what to do in the event of a spill by the following measures:
- Inductions and toolbox talk to ensure people are aware of the contents and location of site spill kits and how to deploy in a safe and efficient manner.
 - Spill Response Training – oil and chemical. Ensuring operatives are aware of prioritisation ‘protect people, environment, and property’.

Waste Management

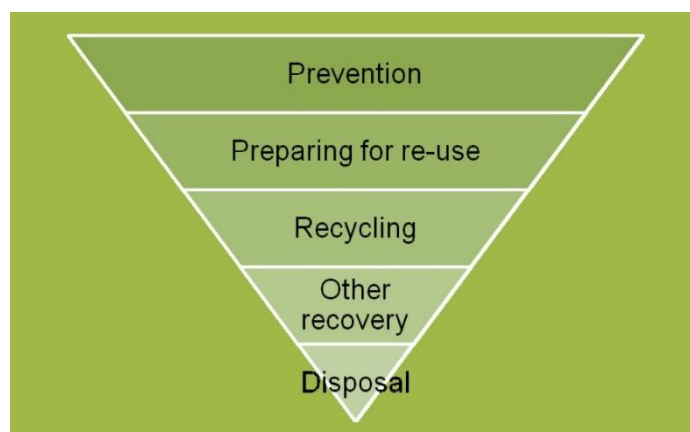
Waste Storage and Disposal

- 7.47 Waste is defined as “any substance or object which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard”. In any construction Scheme, there may be a variety of different wastes, from office and canteen waste to construction materials and waste oils.
- 7.48 Anecdotal evidence suggests that small quantities of asbestos containing materials were encountered in made ground during the construction of the existing site compound. Although this lies outside the Application Site boundary, it should be considered and avoided during reinstatement to agricultural use. In the unlikely event that it is not possible to avoid during

reinstatement, appropriate management and disposal of the material will be undertaken. Where dealing with contaminated ground and where specifically dealing with asbestos contaminated ground the following will apply: Materials should be handled in accordance with The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and CL:AIRE Control of Asbestos Regulations-SOIL guidance (CL:AIRE, 2016) during reinstatement. This may require disposal to hazardous landfill dependent on Waste Acceptance Criteria testing and asbestos content, and in accordance with the Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (Environment Agency, 2021).

Principles of waste management

- 7.49 Waste management priorities and practical actions that can be undertaken on site will follow the principles of the waste hierarchy as illustrated below:



(Ciria Good Practice on Construction Sites)

Duty of Care

- 7.50 All those who produce, or handle waste have legal responsibilities for its safe keeping, transport and subsequent recovery or disposal. Regular toolbox talks and site inductions will reinforce the importance of waste segregation.

- 7.51 Failure to comply is an offence as the “Duty of Care” is a legal requirement under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

“Duty of Care” requires the producer to:

- Ensure those transporting waste are registered with the relevant body.
- Ensure the waste is being treated, re-used or disposed of at a suitably licensed site in line with current legislation.
- Keep a waste transfer slip for all waste being transported off site.

- Ensure that all waste on site is properly stored and secured.
- Take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised handling or disposal by others; Anyone dealing with hazardous/special wastes, such as asbestos, chemicals, oils, or contaminated soils, has extra legal responsibilities and may be required to complete detailed special waste consignment notes.

7.52 All contractors and suppliers will be required to provide waste carrier licences and Environmental Permits.

7.53 Waste Transfer Notes will be maintained on record to track all waste streams leaving site.

7.54 If there is uncertainty over whether a waste is hazardous/special; advice will be sought from the Environmental Manager.

Waste Movement

7.55 All movement of waste will be undertaken in line with the relevant waste regulations. Any waste being transported off site will be done so by a registered waste carrier.

7.56 A waste transfer note/hazardous waste consignment note will be completed and retained prior to waste leaving the site.

7.57 Before waste is allowed to leave site, the producer will ensure that the site it is being transported to is appropriately licensed.

7.58 All vehicles transporting waste will be suitably secured so as not to allow waste to escape.

Waste Storage

7.59 All waste will be stored in the area shown on the site layout plan.

7.60 The site will operate in line with the Non-Waste Framework Directive 3. The site will be always kept tidy and free from litter. This will be checked using the Contract Targeted Risk Monitoring system operated by the contractor to inspect for compliance and ensure rectification of any non-compliance that is found.

7.61 Waste storage areas will be appropriately secured to ensure to prevent pollution and will include:

- Controls to prevent wind dispersal of waste (e.g. covered skips);
- All wastes that could leach or be entrained in water run-off will be stored on an impervious surface with barriers to lateral flow; and
- Storage of liquid wastes will be stored on impermeable surfaces within a secondary containment system, ideally a bund with 110% capacity of the container.

- Segregation of waste at the point of generation will be implemented using designated storage areas/containers to ensure cross-contamination is avoided.
- All storage areas/containers will be clearly labelled to identify the waste type and properties contained within.
- Keep the duration of storage to the minimum required.

8 References

The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 ([The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012](#))

CL:AIRE Control of Asbestos Regulations-SOIL guidance (CL:AIRE, 2016) ([Asbestos in Soil and Construction & Demolition Materials](#))

Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste (Environment Agency, 2021) ([Waste classification technical guidance - GOV.UK](#))