Construction Environmental Management Plan. Rev 0.

Turing House School, Twickenham

Project Details	
Name	Turing House School
Address	Hospital Bridge Road, Twickenham, TW2 6LH

CEMP Approval	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Approved By
Name	Paul Smith, PIEMA	Richard Shawcroft	**Richmond Council through Planning Application**
Position	Environmental Manager	Contracts Manager	
Signed		Richard Shawcroft	
Date	7th May 2019	7th May 2019	

Issue	Date	Reason
P1	18th July 2018	Issue for Internal Review
A	1st August 2018	Issue for Planning Application.
B	24th October 2018	Added for comments by DPP
C	4th January 2019	Added specific details for the Principal Aquifer, section 4 & 5.
D	7th May 2019	Amended details regarding tree protection mitigation

E	8th January 2020	Amended site plan added - GW
F	31st January 2020	Appendix A – constraints plan amended
G	3rd March 2020	Amended Phasing and Logistics Plans
H	28th April 2020	Revised to suit LBRuT planning comments
J	30th April 2020	Revised with updated AMS details.
K	27th May 2020	Revised to suit further LBRuT planning comments
L	8th June 2020	Revised to suit further LBRuT planning comments . (Page 12)
M	17th June 2020	Amended to include vehicle unloading details (in section 6) and site route plan . (in Appendix A)
N	18th June 2020	Amended as per further LBRuT comments
O	24th June 2020	Vehicle tracking plans added to Appendix A

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Appendices

1. Introduction

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been developed to identify the environmental mitigation measures and management controls to minimise the environmental impact of the development of the new Turing House School. The CEMP is to be implemented throughout the entire construction phase.

Bowmer & Kirkland have implemented a Integrated Management System (IMS) which is externally verified by a UKAS accredited certification body, BM Trada to ISO9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001 (See appendix C).

Quality

Bowmer & Kirkland recognise the importance of developing our business through continued improvements in quality. By consistent and effective implementation of a robust Quality Management System (QMS) we believe that we can add value to the project development process for the benefit of Clients and users of our buildings. Our Quality Management System complies with ISO 9001:2015, and delivers the objectives of our Quality Policy (see appendix B)

Environment

Bowmer & Kirkland are committed to sound management practices that minimise the potential effects of building activities on the environment. By encouraging the sustainable use of natural resources, minimising environmental pollution, reducing waste and encouraging recycling, we aim to contribute to improving the world in which we work and live.

We believe that a proactive approach for promoting awareness of environmental issues with our employees, together with our development of various environmental initiatives, helps us to grow an even more sustainable business of the future.

Bowmer & Kirkland's Environmental Policy (see appendix B) sets out the company's strategy for minimising the environmental impact of our site and office operations. Through promoting the prevention of pollution, energy efficiency and the sustainable use of natural resources in all our construction activities and those of our sub-contractors, we endeavour to achieve a high standard of environmental performance.

Our Environmental Management System complies with ISO 14001:2015, and delivers the objectives of our Environmental Policy (see appendix B)

Health & safety and Well-being

Bowmer & Kirkland has the highest regard for the well-being of all persons involved in its activities and who may be affected by them. We are committed to working with our Clients and external stakeholders to manage and control Health & Safety Risks. It is our belief that all accidents and occupational ill health can be prevented by adherence to our policies and procedures. We take a sensible, positive approach to Health & Safety.

Through the company's Health & Safety Policy (see appendix B) the importance of discharging our statutory obligations and duties, and our leadership and commitment to effective Health & Safety management is defined. Best practice is accepted as a core aim throughout business operations and integral to maintaining a strong, positive safety culture. To facilitate this aim, the company the company's management system and procedures has gained accreditation to OHSAS 18001:2007.

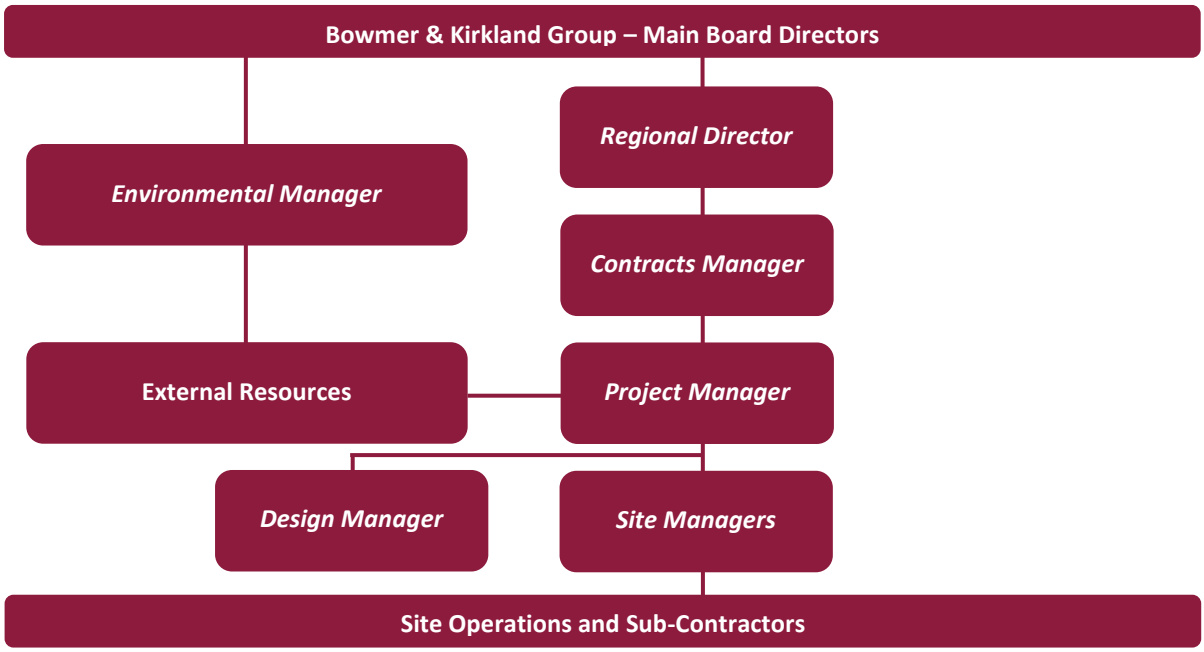
Corporate and Social Responsibility

Bowmer & Kirkland is underlining its commitment to sustainability through compliance with BS ISO 26000:2010 (see certificate in Appendix B). This Standard presents a framework for Bowmer & Kirkland to ensure that socially responsible behaviour is incorporated into its existing policies, procedures, and performance. Bowmer & Kirkland has a strong commitment to ethical practices in its business operations, and hopes to strengthen these

through a more rigorous assessment of its social responsibility policies. Adherence to the Standard will create multiple benefits, not only improving the company's environmental credentials and enhancing its brand reputation, but also supporting more cost-effective business practice to build a long-term competitive advantage. Engaging staff to improve the company's environmental performance can also improve employee motivation, and bring sustainability into mainstream corporate communications. Meanwhile, monitoring environmental performance can present an insight into potential risks and opportunities to the business.

2. Organisation and Responsibilities

Following is an organisation chart demonstrating the management structure for the project:



A summary of the roles and project responsibilities for the personnel identified is included below. These are appended to the CEMP along with the training records for those directly responsible for the project.

Regional Director

The Regional Director takes overall responsibility for all projects conducted by the construction region responsible for delivering the project and will visit the site on a regular basis.

Contracts Manager – Perry Goodhew - 07387 128082

The Contracts Manager (CM) takes Senior Management Responsibility for the overall project. The Contracts Manager will not be permanently on site but will visit the project on a weekly basis to ensure the requirements of this CEMP and Bowmer & Kirkland's IMS are fully implemented and effective. The Contracts Manager will conduct a formal inspection of the Site Operations on a monthly basis to assess the adequacy of Health, Safety and Environmental controls.

The Contracts Manager along with the Project Manager is responsible for liaison with the public and community groups during construction. The Contracts Manager will manage communication with the public and wider community which will include meetings, notices, news-letters and site visits as appropriate. This includes overseeing the resolution of any complaints raised relating to nuisance during the work.

Project Manager – Gary Walsh - 07880 002665

The Project Manager is responsible for the day to day management of the project and will be permanently on site during the works. This includes the selection of competent sub-contractors and the inclusion of control measures in their sub-contracts. The Project Manager will, in conjunction with the Site Managers monitor the works on a daily basis to ensure the specified controls are implemented and effective. In addition, the Project

Manager will ensure that the project is inspected on a weekly basis for Health, Safety and Environmental compliance.

The Project Manager will assist the Contracts Manager in liaison with the public and community groups during construction. The Project Manager will assist in communication with the public and wider community which will include meetings, notices, news-letters and site visits as appropriate. This includes assisting with the resolution of any complaints raised relating to nuisance during the works.

2. Organisation and Responsibilities (continued)

Design Manager

The Design Manager is responsible for the management of the design consultants to ensure that the project specification is established in accordance with project requirements, building regulations and relevant standards. The Design Manager will be permanently on site during the early stages of the project and will visit site regularly during the later stages of the project. The Design Manager will liaise with relevant parties on the final scheme design and ensure advice is provided to the Project Manager on the potential impact of proposed construction methods.

Site Managers

A Site Manager is permanently on site during the works although this may be increased depending on the construction output. The Site Managers are responsible to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the specified controls on a day to day basis. This includes the induction of all sub-contractor's operatives and liaison with their management should improvements be required. The Site Managers, under instruction from the Project Manager, will formally inspect the works on a weekly basis for Health, Safety and Environmental compliance.

Environmental Manager

The Environmental Manager takes overall responsibility for the organisational legal compliance of the Bowmer & Kirkland Group of Companies. This includes ensuring our EMS recognises current regulatory and other requirements and the specified controls are effective in achieving compliance, preventing pollution and reducing the environmental impact of the organisation. The Environmental Manager will monitor the compliance of the project from information provided by external resources (see below) and site visits ensuring the project is audited internally at least once.

External Resources

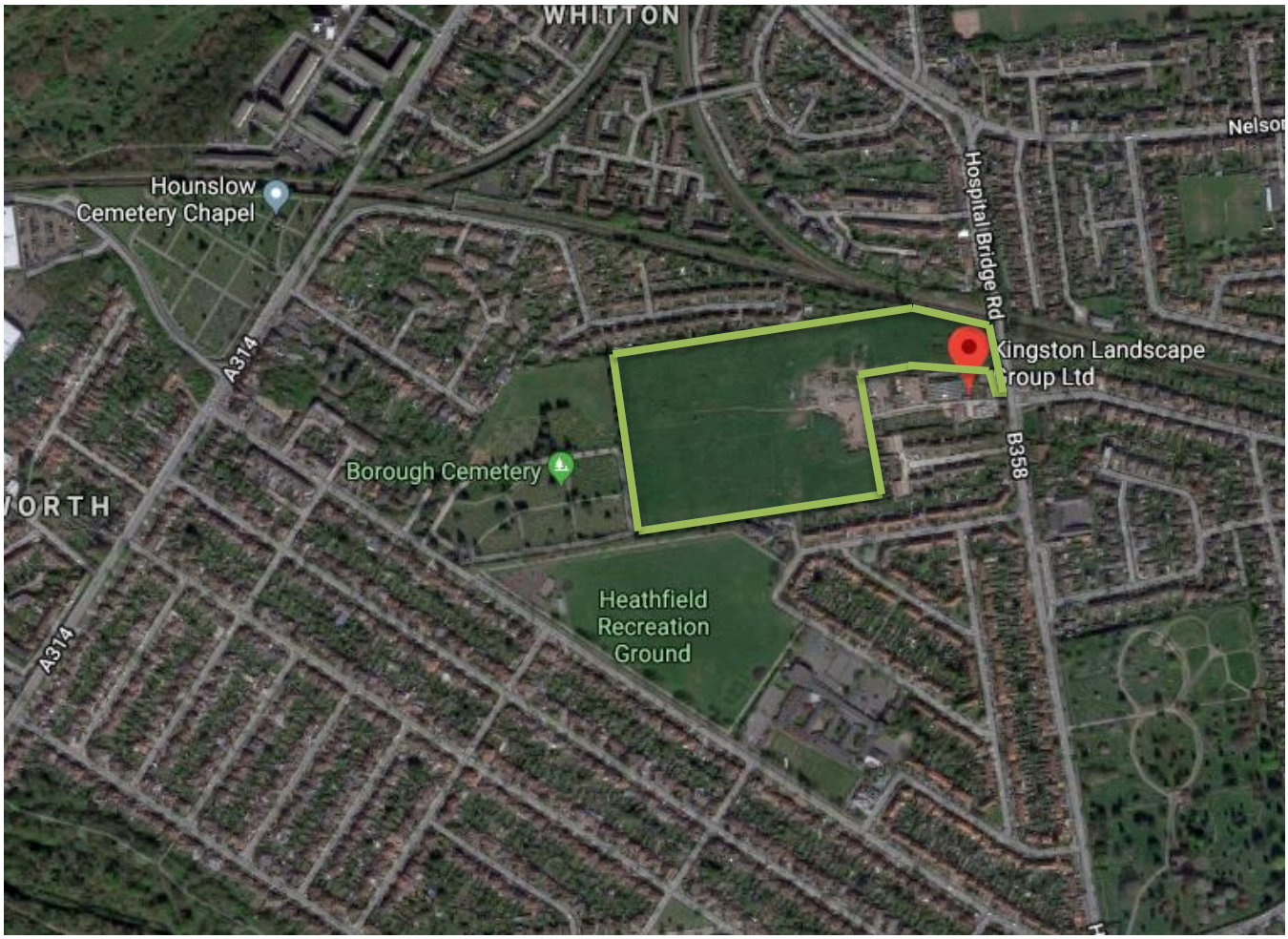
The following resources are employed by the Bowmer & Kirkland Group under instruction from David Gregory:

- RG Wilbrey Consultants – conduct Health, Safety & Environmental inspections of the project bi-weekly
- Adler & Allen – provide pollution response 24/7 mobilising resources where required
- Cardinal Environmental – provide legislation updates and specialist legal advice where required

3. Scope of Work

The development comprises the construction of a new two storey Teaching Block with Sports Hall. External works including hardstanding, games courts, playing pitches, car parking and soft landscaping.

Fig 1 – Aerial View (taken from www.google.co.uk/maps)



4. Environmental Impacts

The following table summarises the current key features on and around the development site which may be impacted by Bowmer & Kirkland's operations. In assessing the significance of the impact potential on these receptors we have taken into consideration reports received to date and publicly available information. The impact severity will be re-assessed the specialist reports once they have been received.

Receptor	Description	Potential Impact Severity								
		Noise	Vibration	Dust	Fumes	Visual	Physical Harm	Flooding	Pollution	Heritage
General Community	The community in the vicinity of the development may be impacted by traffic movement of vehicles coming to the site.	M			M			L	L	
Residential Neighbours	Residential neighbours are located on all site boundary's, noted as Red Fern Avenue, Bishops Farm Garden Centre, Hospital Bridge Road, Sterling Road, Berwick Close and Springfield Road.	M	L	L	L				L	
On Site Archaeology	Archaeology a desktop survey has been carried out by CGMS Heritage potential for encountering archaeology is low. No further mitigation required.						L			L
Unexploded Ordinance (UXO)	A UXO Risk Assessment has been undertaken by 6 Alpha, this has assigned a Very High risk of UXO's, additional surveys will be required to confirm presence of UXO's, prior to excavation and piling.	M	M	M			H			
Land	A Phase 1 SI has been carried out by Campbell Reith the Phase 2 Site investigation has been conducted by RPS including intrusive hand trial pits and bore holes. No contamination has been identified other than a localised area of asbestos fibres identified in one of the trial pits.								M	
Principal Aquifer	The underlaying Taplow Gravel is designated a Principal Aquifer. The SI identifies no ground contamination on the site that could be a risk during excavation or piling works. The main potential sources of contamination will be from spillages from material containers, plant and equipment or leachate from waste caused by rainwater. (see requirements in section 8 of the Environmental Legal Register - Water resources Act - Page 52.								M	
Ecology	Japanese Knotweed has been identified in the vegetation along the northern boundary. A disused badger set has been identified in the area for the proposed new playing fields, fox earths and rabbit burrows are also identified in this area. See site plan appendix A. There is potential for reptiles on site. Nesting birds have been confirmed on site as well as potential for bat roosts in trees along the boundary to the north.	M	L	M	L		H			
Site Operatives	Site Investigations and the geo-environmental assessment have concluded there are no contaminants on site which will affect workers. One hotspot area has been identified for removal and disposal.						L			
Trees	Arboricultural surveys were undertaken by Haydens and Arboricultural Method Statement dated 30th April 2020 Rev A. and Plan 7938-D-AMS 30th April 2020 produced. A number of trees and some vegetation have been identified for removal to facilitate the development. Root protection to be erected for retained trees.					M	L			M
Flood Risk	Development is in Flood Zone 1, the risk of ground water, sewer or pluvial flooding is considered to be very low or negligible. Site Drainage will be as agreed with the LPA in accordance with Thames Water including agreed attenuation flow rate of surface water.							L		

Building Users	The building will be used by teachers, staff, pupils, parents and the general public and worked on by maintenance staff. There are no pre-existing contaminants, no harmful materials will be used in the construction of new facilities.						L	L		

KEY: ***Insignificant*** ***Low*** ***Medium*** ***High***

5. Environmental Mitigation

In order to reduce the environmental impact of the construction phase of the development Bowmer & Kirkland propose to implement our Environmental Management System (EMS) for the project. Our EMS is registered to meet the requirements of the international standard ISO14001 by a UKAS registered certification body, BM TRADA (see ***Appendix C*** for certificate). Bowmer & Kirkland's EMS includes standard controls to mitigate the environmental impact of our activities during normal construction operations. Site specific environmental issues requiring project specific mitigation have been considered and are summarised in the following table, these mitigation measures will be further detailed as the CEMP is developed on the receipt of further information:

Description of Mitigation	Impact Mitigated								
	Noise	Vibration	Dust	Fumes	Visual	Physical Harm	Flooding	Pollution	Heritage
Workings Hours Working hours for construction activities on project will be restricted as follows: ➢ Construction: 8:00 – 18:00 Mon to Fri ➢ Construction: 8:00 – 13:00 Sat There will be no works on Sundays or Bank Holiday. Where construction activities may exceed these working hours then the EHO and local residents will be notified prior to the works.	✓	✓	✓	✓					
UXO Non-intrusive geophysical survey to be carried out to a depth of 5m. Intrusive Magnetometer Survey to be carried out ahead of piling. Operational UXO emergency plan shell be held on site and communicated to sub-contractors especially groundworkers / piling. Tool box talks on the risk of UXO's to be carried out.						✓			
Birds Bird nests are present in the disused livestock paddock and embankment area's. The removal of the paddock, shed as well as the vegetation and earth embankment should be undertaken outside of nesting bird season, March – August. If this is not feasible, then a nesting bird check should be undertaken to ensure no nesting birds occupy the nests.						✓			
Reptile Additional reptile survey carried out by Delta-simons between 13/6/18 and 13/7/18 no evidence of reptiles identified, no further mitigation is required.						✓			
Badgers A pre-construction survey is to be carried out on the embankment to confirm if the identified disused badger sett is still inactive, a survey of the rest of the embankment should also be carried out to ensure there are no other setts. If badgers are identified then the appropriate action will be undertaken under Naturel England licence.						✓			
Bats Four trees have been identified as moderate potential for bat roosts, the four trees are being retained so no physical impact to the bats. Site security lighting will not be required along the boundary line. Consideration of permanent lighting scheme along the north and west elevation for location of potential bat roosts.						✓			
Tree Protection Additional arboricultural surveys have been carried out by Haydens (ref 6924-D-AIA, 22/5/19) to identify the RPA's that maybe affected by construction activities. Two			✓			✓		✓	✓

Description of Mitigation	Impact Mitigated								
	Noise	Vibration	Dust	Fumes	Visual	Physical Harm	Flooding	Pollution	Heritage
areas of risk have been identified as being the north of the Muga pitches and the North West corner of the new build. During key works. The detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan (ref. 7938 – AMS, 30.04.20) issued for the site will be implemented during construction.									

5. Environmental Mitigation (continued)

Description of Mitigation	Impact Mitigated								
	Noise	Vibration	Dust	Fumes	Visual	Physical Harm	Flooding	Pollution	Heritage
Japanese Knotweed Japanese Knotweed has been identified in the tree line along the northern boundary near to the railway line. Specialist contractors will be appointed to review the extent of the Knotweed and provide suitable means of treatment or removal prior to commencing works on site. A 7m easement will be in place until treatment works have been completed.						✓		✓	
Earthworks RPS Phase 2 SI identifies asbestos fibres in one trial pit (ref HP8). To verify the extent, additional testing has been carried out by Deltasimons this concluded that the asbestos fibres are restricted to the HP8 sample location. This area is currently outside of the area proposed for built development A watching brief will be kept during excavation for visual and olfactory signs of contamination. Should any unexpected contamination be identified then the Site Manager is to be notified immediately and any nearby or downstream exposed pathways (e.g. drains or underlaying aquifer) covered immediately.						✓		✓	
Spillage Emergency Planning An emergency plan for spills of fuels, oils or other CoSHH materials will be prepared for the project and briefed to all operatives. All minor spills will be cleared and consigned off site as hazardous waste. An emergency response contractor, Adler and Allan, will be retained to attend site in the event of a major spill or spill which may affect the water course or Principal Aquifer.								✓	
Traffic Management For details on Construction Traffic Management and the impact to the area, see ***Section 6.*** The details for storage of CoSHH and Skips locations for mitigation to protect the principal aquifer are identified in the site plans, these will be away from areas of excavations.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Waste Management Bowmer & Kirkland will apply the waste hierarchy to the project to minimise waste production and subsequent landfill burden. No waste removed from site will be permitted to leave without the provision of an adequately completed waste transfer note and copy of valid waste carrier licence for the person removing the waste and environmental permit for the site where the waste is being taken. In order to implement these requirements and monitor the amount of waste being produced by the project a Site Waste Management Plan will be prepared and maintained	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

Description of Mitigation	Impact Mitigated								
	Noise	Vibration	Dust	Fumes	Visual	Physical Harm	Flooding	Pollution	Heritage
throughout the course of the construction phase. Skips will be strictly stored in dedicated areas to prevent leachate entering water course or principal aquifer.									
Statutory Nuisance - Vibration To minimise issues caused by vibration during construction, Best Practise Means will be employed in accordance with BS5228:2009 Part 2 that gives guidance on vibration levels that could be used to assess the likely impacts of construction activities, including piling, on the environment and people. The main vibration impacts could arise from piling activities or heavy construction vehicle movements near sensitive receivers (typically within 20m).		✓							

5. Environmental Mitigation (continued)

Description of Mitigation	Impact Mitigated								
	Noise	Vibration	Dust	Fumes	Visual	Physical Harm	Flooding	Pollution	Heritage
Statutory Nuisance – Dust The control of dust is a prime concern for all construction projects, particularly during periods of dry and windy weather. During construction, it is anticipated that the primary air pollution emissions will be associated with dust generated as dust from plant movement on site and fumes generated by machinery. All spoil and waste materials stored temporarily within skips and muck away trucks on-site will be covered at all times. Dust monitors will be positioned around the site during construction works. Mud and debris on the road is regarded as one of the main environmental nuisances and safety problems arising from construction works. All vehicles removing spoil and debris from the Site will be fully sheeted to minimise the risk of any debris over spilling onto the highway. Wheel washing will be required by all vehicles leaving the site and will be located near the site exit ; to reduce mud on the road. (see site plan Appendix A.). A road sweeper will also be used where necessary to ensure any debris on Hospital Bridge Road is removed swiftly . Working hours will be Mon- Fri. 8am – 6pm. Saturdays – 8am – 1pm. Any works outside of these hours will need to be agreed in advance by the LPA and local residents informed. No works on Sundays or Bank Holidays. The Site Managers will undertake daily inspections of the site to ensure that dust control measures are complied with. All Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) used during the course of the development within the scope of the GLA 'Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition' Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) shall comply with the emissions requirements within."			✓						

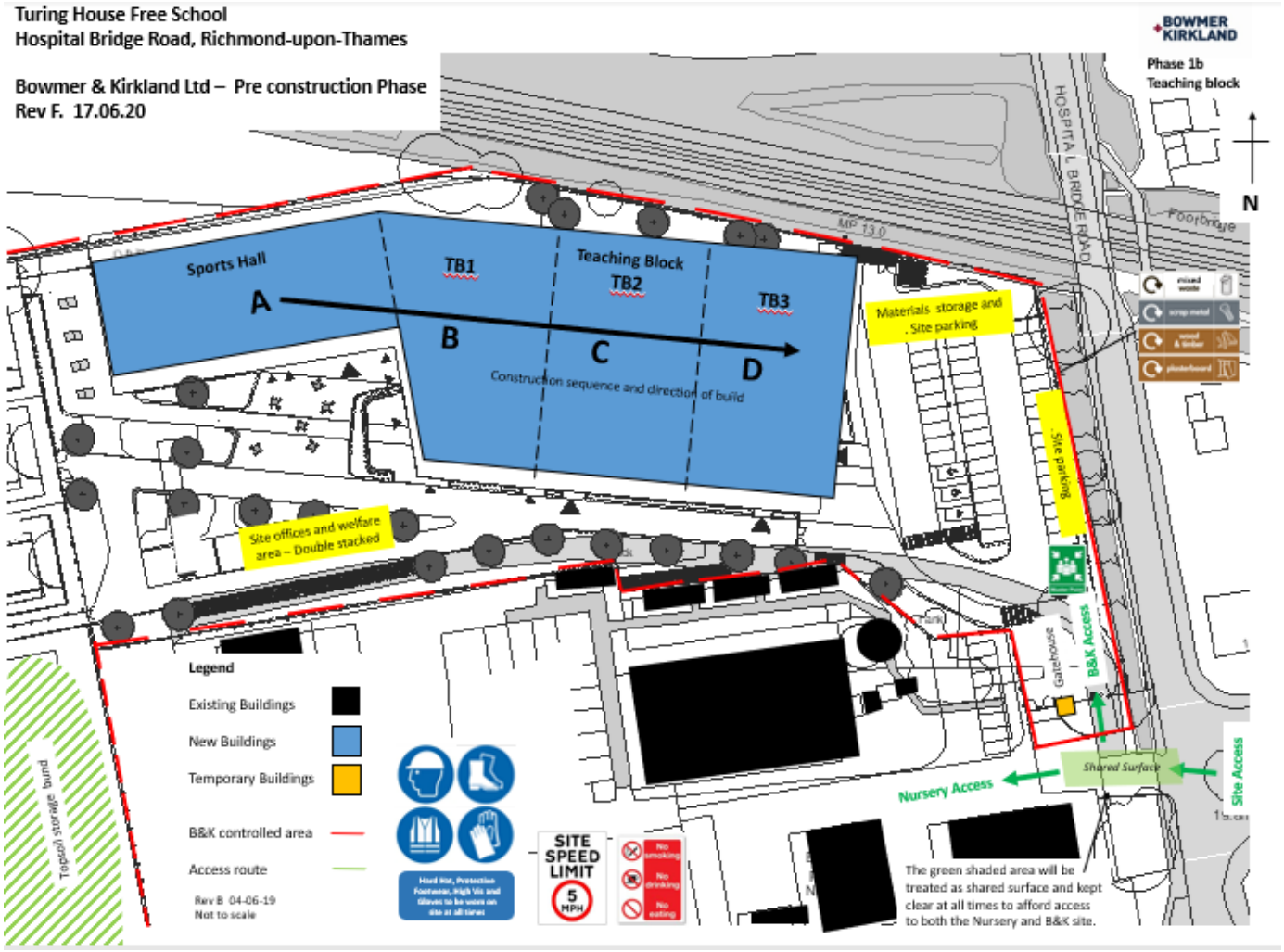
Description of Mitigation	Impact Mitigated								
	Noise	Vibration	Dust	Fumes	Visual	Physical Harm	Flooding	Pollution	Heritage
Statutory Nuisance - Noise To minimise issues caused by noise during construction, Best Practise Means will be employed in accordance with BS5228:2009 Part 1 during each phase of the project. Daily noise / vibration monitoring will be carried out for the sensitive receptors nearby and records maintained. Noise and vibration monitors will be set up around the site during construction. The quietest and lowest impact processes that are reasonably practicable will be employed on-site in the undertaking of all construction works. Measures that will be implemented as a means of minimising noise include: • The quietest vehicles, tools and machinery shall be used as far as is reasonably practicable; • No machinery will be permitted to start up on-site before the designated core working times/delivery times. • Include within material and subcontractor requisitions details of permitted vehicle arrivals (i.e. during designated hours) • Radios and other noise-generating devises are not permitted on site. • Keep voices and conversation outside of the perimeter of the Site to a minimum and low in volume; • No engines left running whilst vehicles are stopped on-site; • Construction personnel to carefully place waste into muck away trucks and skips, where required, to minimise noise; and • Local residents will be advised of the start and finishing dates and times of particularly noisy works and these will be timed to minimise the disruption to local residents as far as possible.	✓								

6. Traffic Management

Site Setup (see site plans in appendix A)

Site accommodation will be located in the site compound off Hospital Bridge Road via the shared access with the Kingston Landscapes (see fig 1 below). The compound will also accommodate a number of containerised stores for both our use and our subcontractors. A provision for contractor and visitor car parking spaces will be available inside the compound to minimise the effect to the local area. The site is also located 10 minutes' walk from Whitton railway station.

Fig 1. Site Compound, welfare, site parking



All visitors arriving on foot will be directed to the Site Office from the Gate cabin. The Gate Cabin will be the focal point for all vehicle and pedestrians entering / leaving the site. This will be the operational base for our security personnel who will manage access and egress from the site.

As soon as practicably possible the contractor's car park will have hardstanding and base course tarmac applied to give a safe clean environment.

In order to reduce disruption to neighbouring businesses and residents during the construction periods we will take several steps to ensure as little impact as possible on the roads surrounding the site. These will include the following.

- All subcontractors will be advised of the requirement for site tidiness, and enforcement of this rule will take place if necessary.
- Newsletter drops to local community informing of progress and planned works.
- Should any local complaints arise about these or any other matter they will be dealt with promptly and courteously, and suitable compromises agreed wherever practicable, subject to the normal restrictions of construction sites.
- Provision for contractor / visitor parking on site to remove vehicles from neighbouring roads.
- Minimise the accumulation of loose materials on site road by regular sweeping.
- Ensure bulk deliveries /collections are sheeted (where appropriate).
- Provision of chassis and wheel washing facilities to access points as necessary.

6. Traffic Management (continued)

Due to the position of the project it is imperative we reduce the risk of any mud on the surrounding roads due to the construction process. The risk of this will be higher within the first 15 weeks of the project due to the nature of the works over this time.

Wheel washing will be required by all vehicles leaving the site and will be located near the site exit ; to reduce mud on the road. (see site plan Appendix A.). A road sweeper will also be used where necessary to ensure any debris on Hospital Bridge Road is removed swiftly .

Storage of Materials

The site compound will be used for the storage of construction material; additional areas of material storage will also be available in the proposed construction areas. (see Appendix A – site plans). Some material will be used in construction areas directly from the transport for example, Steel works will be craned off and positioned for erection directly in construction area.

No deliveries will be allowed to load/ unload outside the confines of the site. All vehicles will be turned around on site , but if this is not possible for any reason then the vehicle will be "banked" out with appropriately trained Traffic Banksman/ marshalls. (see Appendix A – Vehicle entrance plan.)

Construction Traffic Route

Bowmer & Kirkland are registered as FORS and CLOCS Champion (CLOCS ID number is: A00322) and as such are committed to implementing the requirements within the CLOCS *Standard for construction logistics*: *Managing work related road risk.* And ensuring use of the safest, most efficient fleets, protecting and enhancing its reputation and helping to improve transport standards within the construction industry.

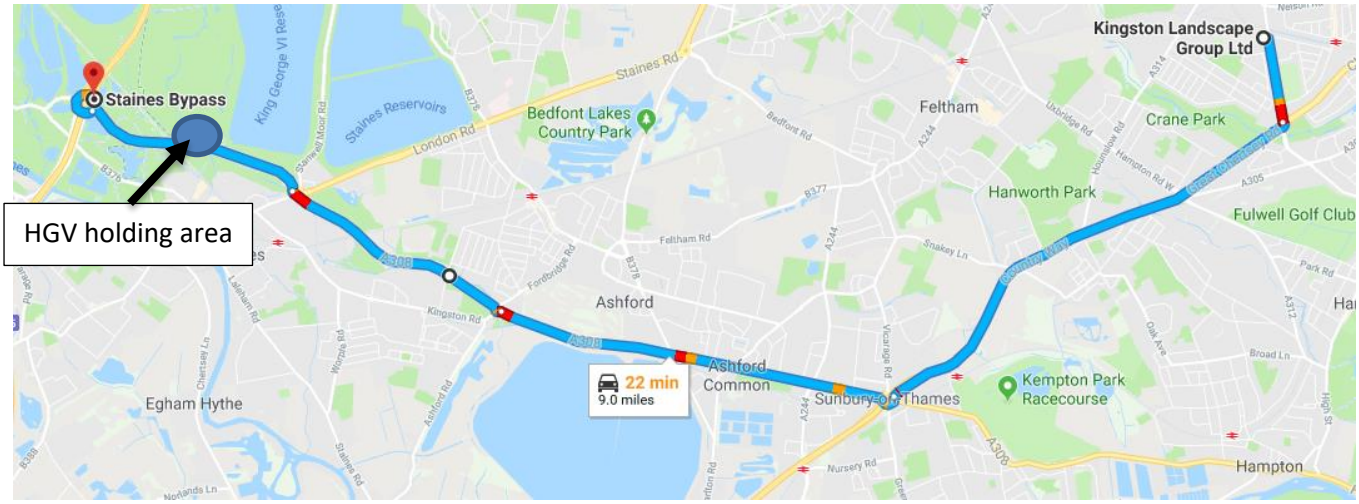
Our commitment is to:

- Promote Driver and Industry Awareness
- Promote Cyclist and Public Awareness
- Promote Driver Training
- Encourage use of appropriate technological adaptations to minimise risks to cyclists and vulnerable road users
- Liaise with Schools

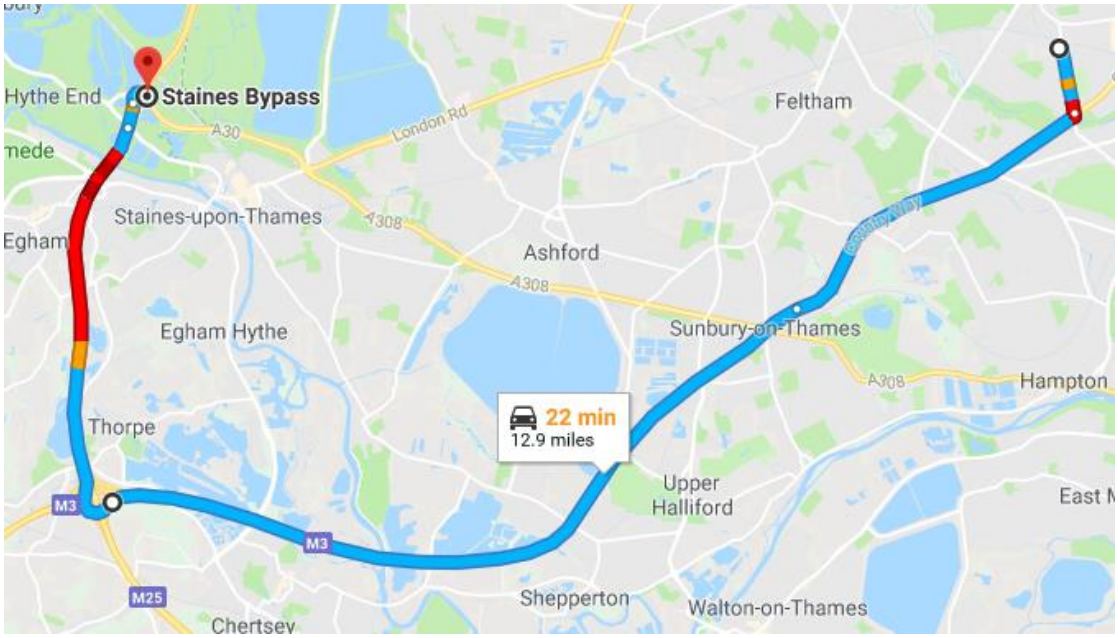
6. Traffic Management (continued)

The proposed construction vehicle routing strategy to be employed for the duration of the construction programme is shown below. The routing strategy has been developed taking into consideration highway routes in the vicinity of the Site, sensitive receptors, and key pedestrian and cycle routes.

There are two routes to the site these being:
1st Route
From M25 Junction 13, follow the Staines Bypass to Chertsey Road, before turning left on Hospital Bridge Road. An HGV holding area has been identified to enable control of deliveries to site on the A30.



2nd Route
From M25 (Jct 12) via the M3 (from Jct 2) that leads into Country Way and subsequently Chertsey Road, before turning left on Hospital Bridge Road.



Although both routes require a left turn into site, these will reduce construction traffic through Hounslow and Whitton. The same routes will be used when leaving site.

7. Implementation and Review

The control measures identified in the CEMP, and sub-ordinate documentation, will be implemented by the following means:

- Relevant information will be communicated to sub-contractors before an order is placed during a pre-contract meeting. An order will only be placed with a sub-contractor following a commitment that they will work to the control measures specified. Where they are required to appoint specific plant, equipment or specialist resources this will be stated in their contract.
- Sub-contractors will be required to submit a detailed method statement for all works they undertake stating detailed control measures. This will be reviewed and authorised by the Site Manager prior to the commencement of operations.
- All sub-contractors will be required to monitor their own works and provide a permanent on-site Supervisor. Where many operatives are provided Supervisors will be required at a ratio of 1:8 with site operatives.
- All site operatives will be required to attend a site induction before undertaking any work. The induction will be conducted by the Site Managers and will include all control measures site operatives are required to work to.
- Access and egress from the site for operatives and deliveries / collections will be controlled by a gateman who will be supervised by the Site Managers.
- The Site Managers will walk the site daily to monitor the works and implementation of the specified controls. Where actions are required to further implement controls these will be raised with the sub-contractor's supervisor. If required they may use a red / yellow card disciplinary and or toolbox talks to improve the implementation of the specified controls.
- Any incidents or visits from regulators will be reported to the Environmental Manager by the Site Manager.

In addition to the monitoring described above, the implementation and effectiveness of controls will be reviewed as follows:

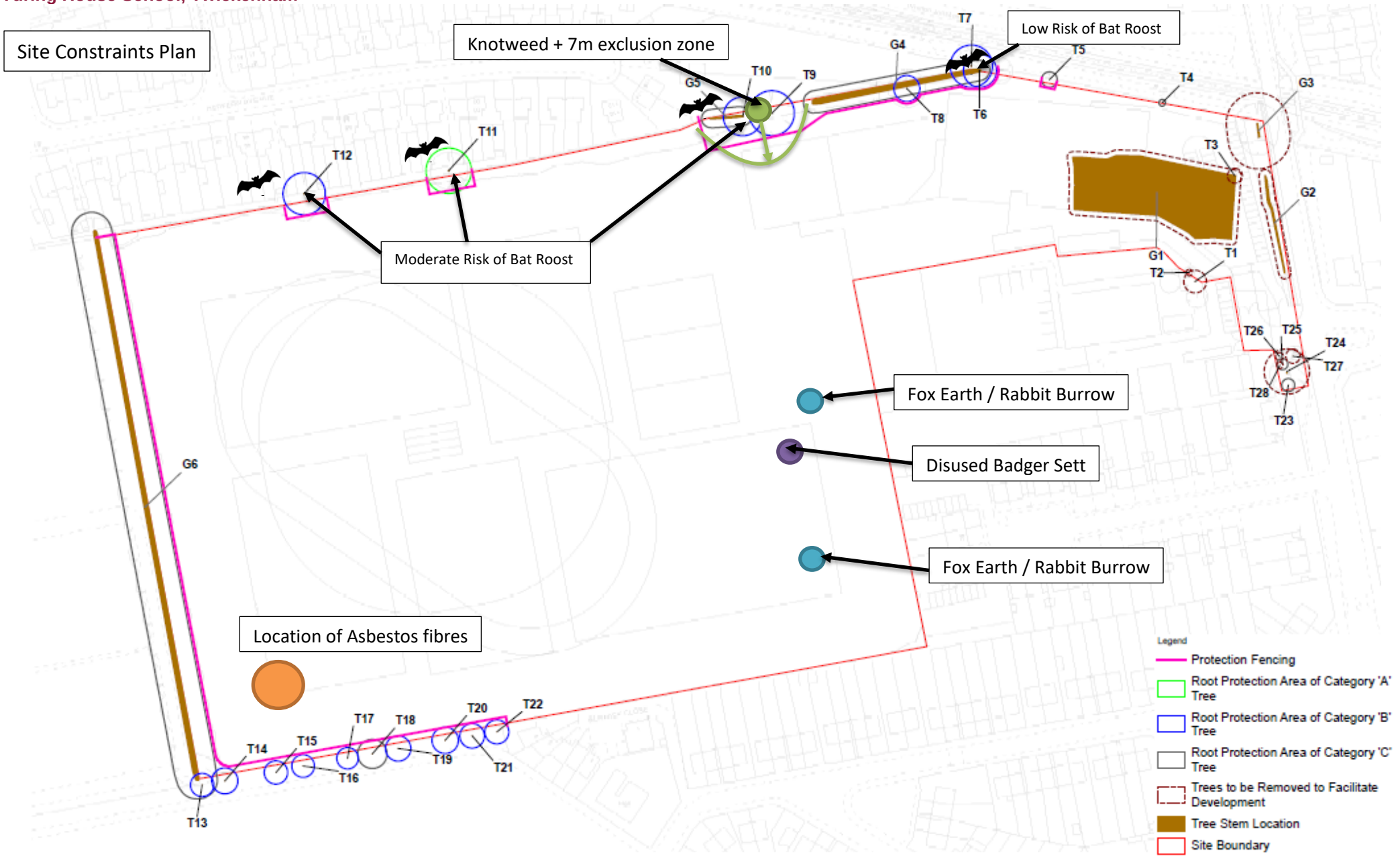
- The Site Managers will conduct an inspection on general good order and security on a daily basis.
- The Site Managers will conduct an inspection of all environmental controls on a fortnightly basis, this will be alternated with the external inspection described below.
- RG Wilbrey Consultants will conduct an inspection of all environmental controls on a fortnightly basis.
- The Contracts Manager or Regional Director will conduct an inspection of environmental controls on a monthly basis.
- The Environmental Manager will ensure the project will be audited for compliance with our Environmental Management System, controls which have been specified and legal requirements at least once during the project.
- A project meeting will be held on a monthly basis, to be attended by the Site Manager and Contracts Manager, to review the results of the above monitoring and inspections. The effectiveness of the specified controls will be considered and any actions required to improve the overall environmental performance of the project agreed and documentation updated accordingly.

Appendix A

Site Constraints Plans
Site Setup – Overall Site
Site Setup – Enabling
Site Setup – Construction Phase
Vehicle entrance plan .
Vehicle tracking plans

Construction Environmental Management Plan

Turing House School, Twickenham



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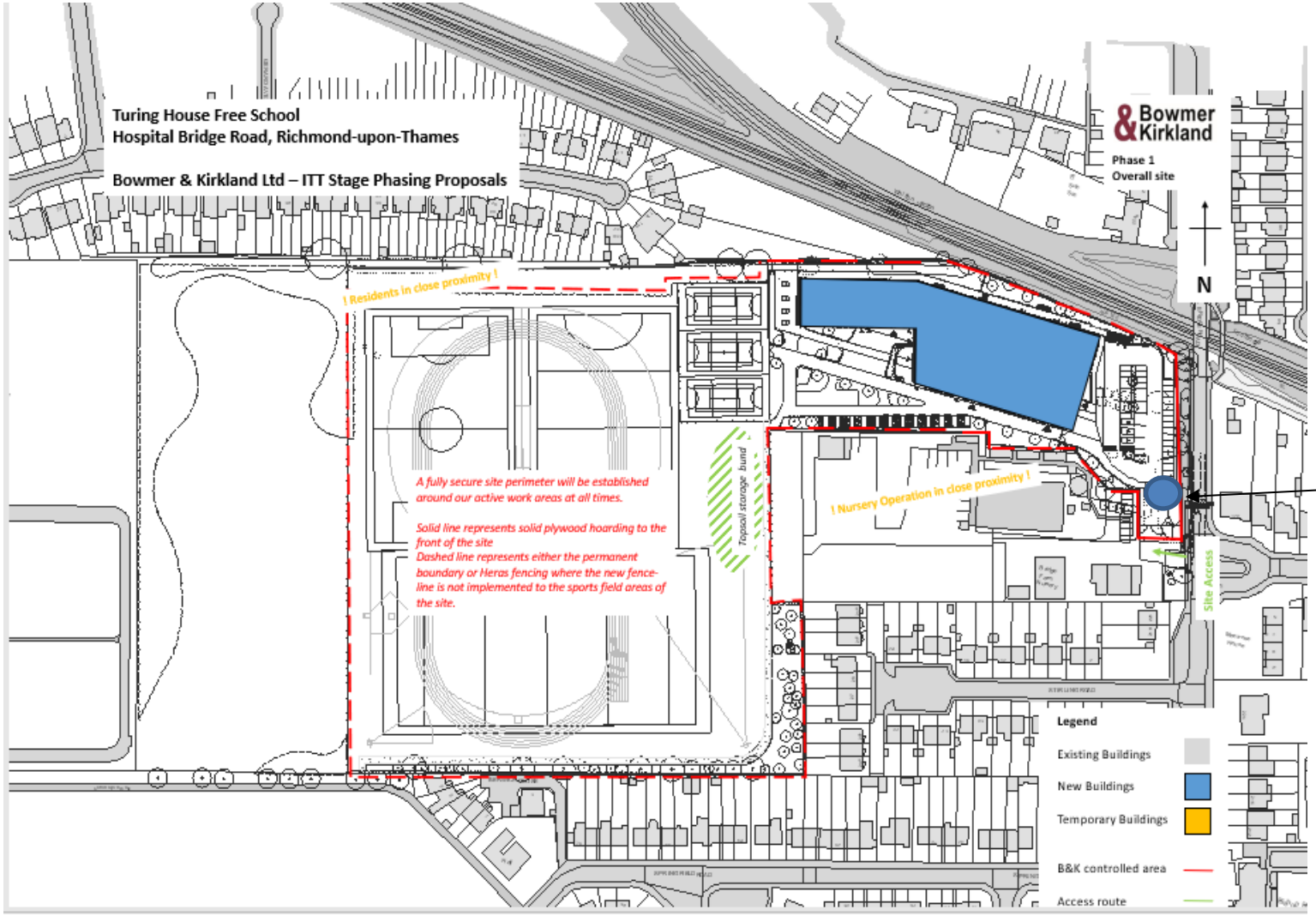

Wheel Wash Location

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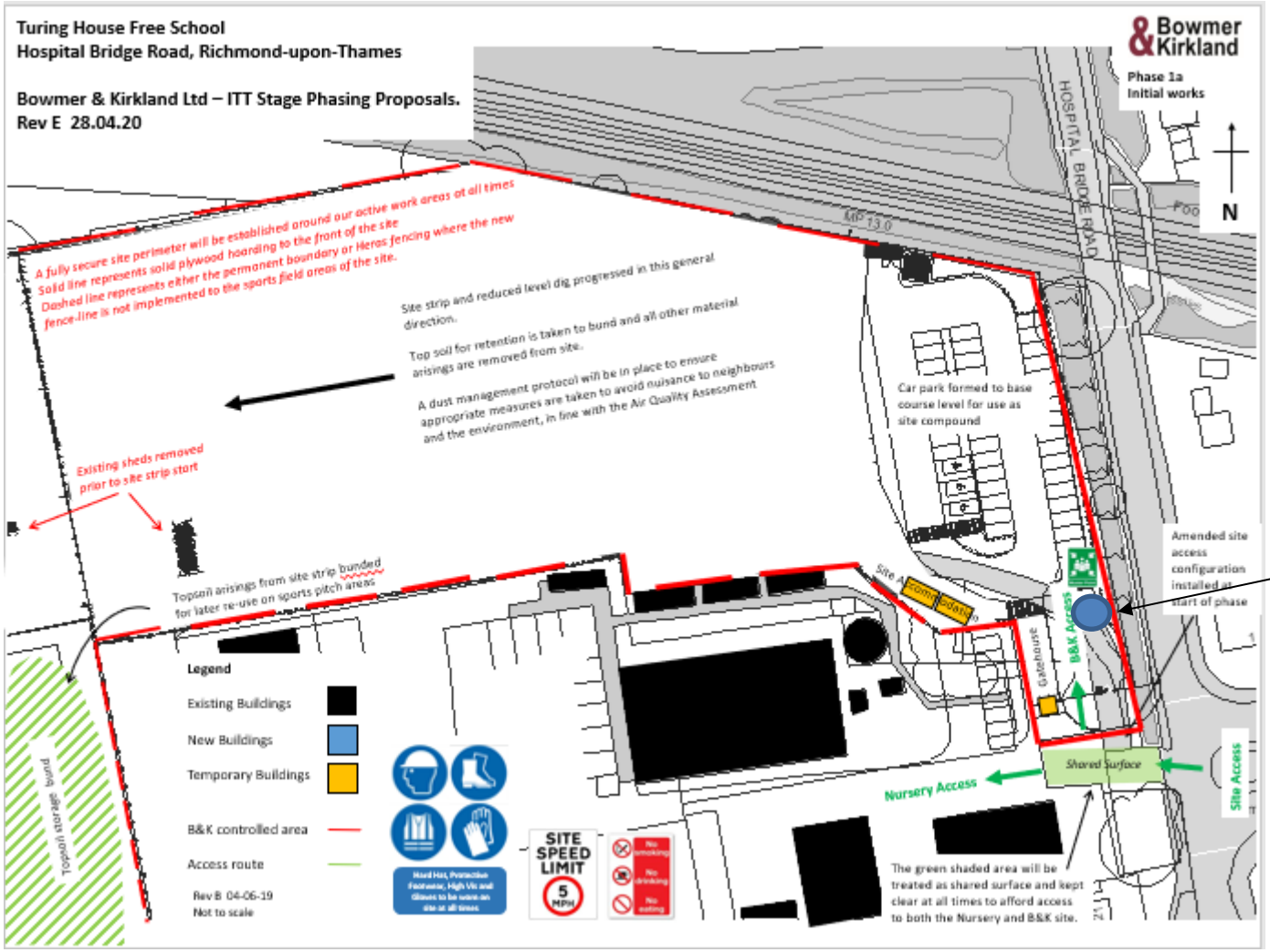

Enabling

Wheel Wash Location

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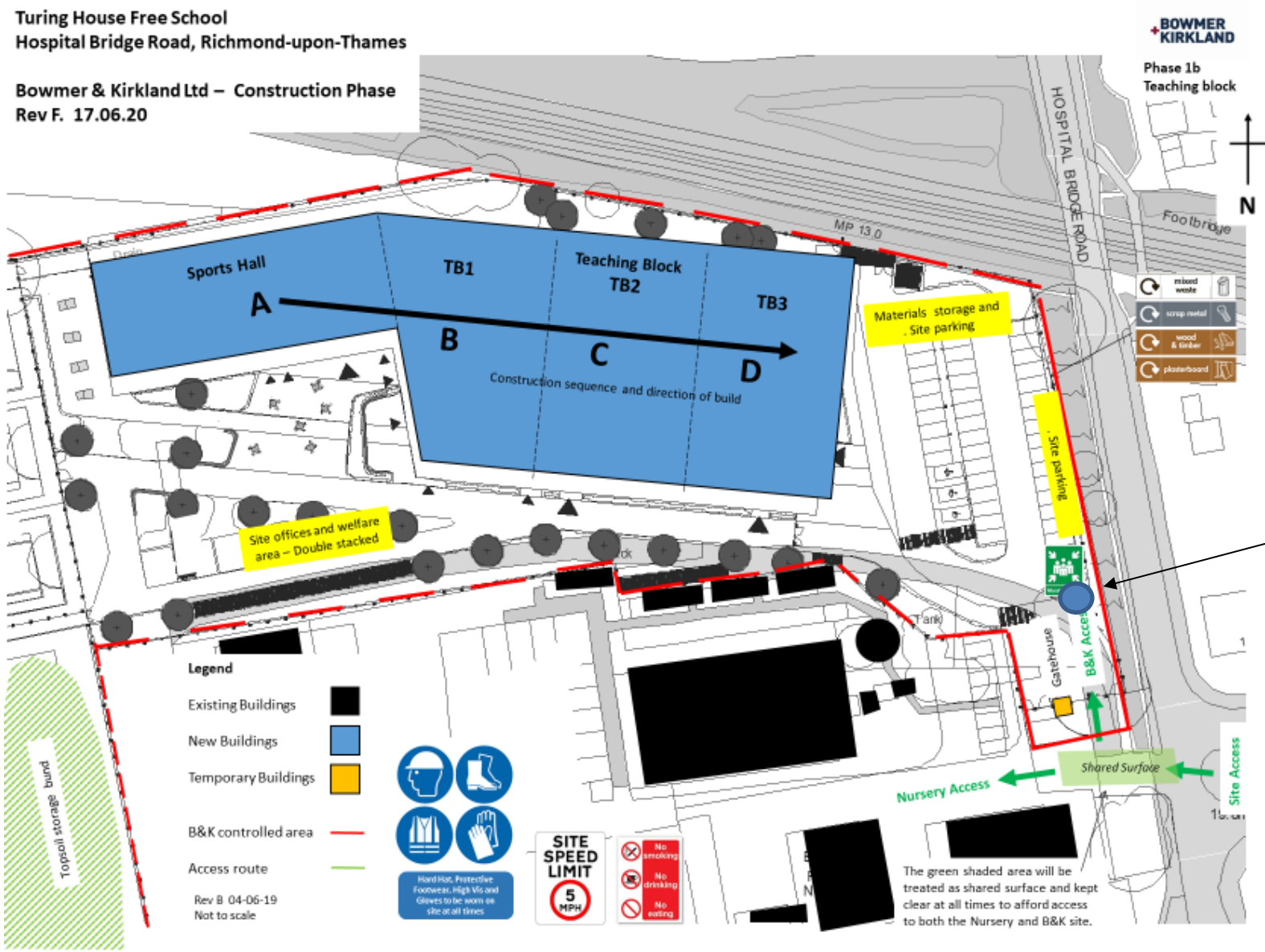


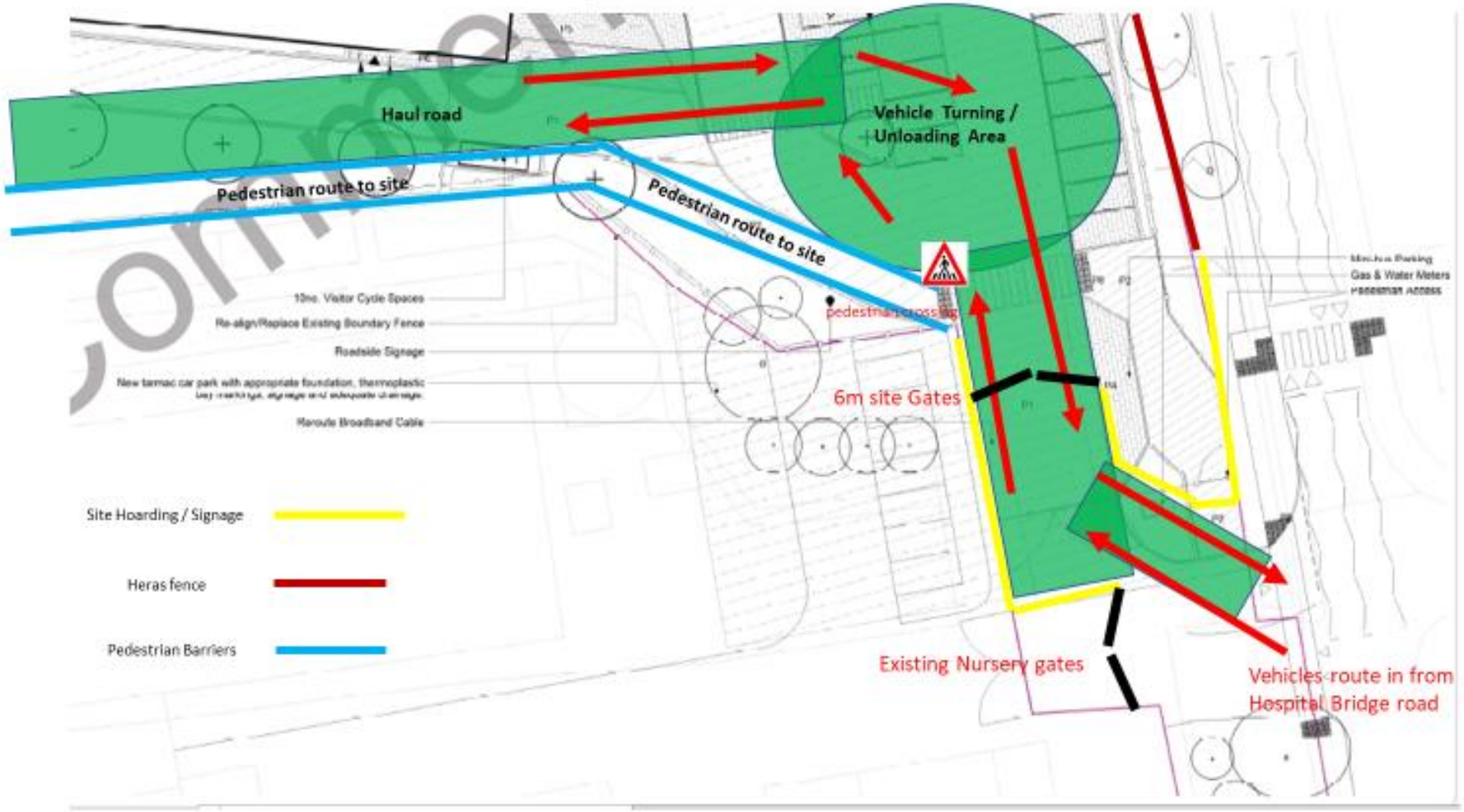
Construction

Wheel Wash Location

Construction Environmental Management Plan

Turing House School, Twickenham

Site Vehicle Entrance – (not to scale)



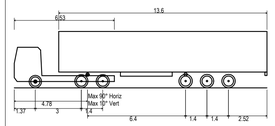
DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING

Notes:

1. This drawing must be read in conjunction with all drawings with project reference number 4185-002.
2. All dimensions in meters unless stated otherwise.
3. Proposed design has been undertaken using Amethyst Surveys Limited topographical survey 30760_T(2D) Rev 0 dated July 2018.
4. Existing utilities taken from Amethyst Surveys Limited Underground Utility Survey 13167_UG Rev 0 dated July 2018.

Key

- Site Hoarding
- Pedestrian Barrier
- Haul Road
- Gate



Max Legal Length (UK) Articulated Vehicle (16.5m)

Overall Length	16.500m
Overall Width	2.550m
Overall Body Height	3.681m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.411m
Max Track Width	2.500m
Lock to lock time	6.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius	6.530m

Rev	Date	By	Comment	Chkd	Appr
P02	25/06/20	TA	S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS	JT	JT
P01	24/06/20	JT	S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS	JT	JT

Status

S4 - FOR APPROVAL

Client

BOWMER & KIRKLAND

Robert West

Delta House
175-177
Borough High St
London SE1 1HR

t: 020 7939 9916
f: 020 7939 9909
www.robertwest.co.uk

Project

TURING HOUSE SCHOOL

Drawing Title

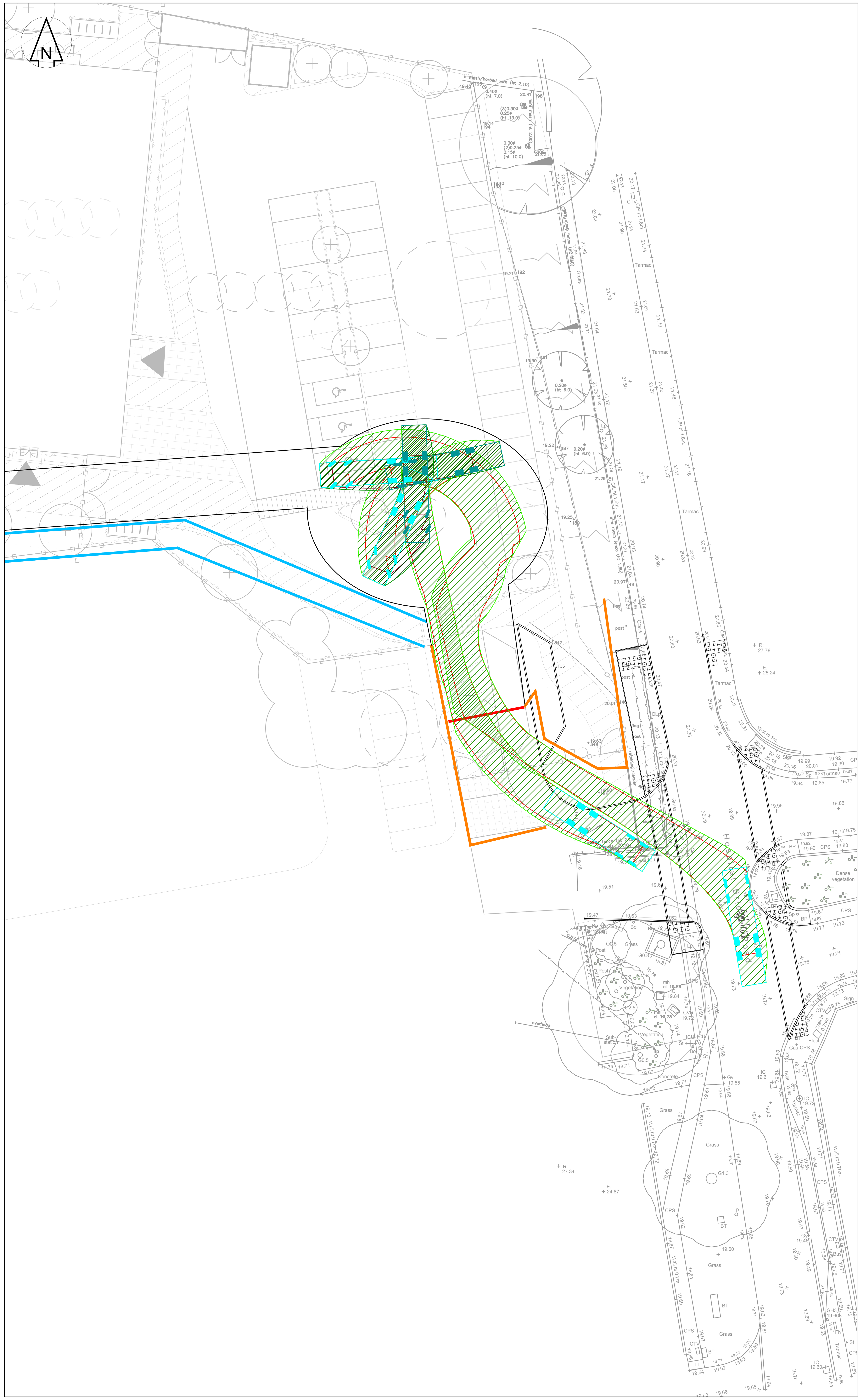
TEMPORARY SITE ACCESS
SWEPT PATHS ANALYSIS
ARTICULATED VEHICLE SHEET 1 OF 4

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale
By JT	By JT	By JT	AS SHOWN @ A1
Date 24/06/20	Date 24/06/20	Date 24/06/20	

Client No.	Project No.	Discipline	Drawing No.	Rev
4185	002	C	7000	P02

Scale 1:250 @ A1 - 1:500 @ A3

5m 0 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m



Scale 1:250 @ A1 - 1:500 @ A3

5m 0 5m 10m 15m 20m 25m

DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING

Notes:

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Key

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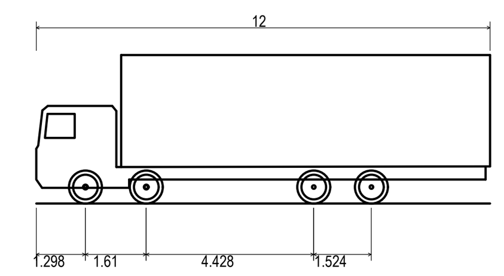
- Pedestrian Barrier
- Haul Road
- Gate



Rigid Truck

Overall Length	12.000m
Overall Width	2.500m
Overall Body Height	3.928m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.412m
Track Width	2.471m
Lock to lock time	6.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius	11.900m

Rev	Date	By	Comment	Chkd	Appr
P02	25/06/20	TA	S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS	JT	JT
P01	24/06/20	JT	S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS	JT	JT

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Drawing Title

TEMPORARY SITE ACCESS
SWEPT PATHS ANALYSIS
RIGID TRUCK SHEET 2 OF 4

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Scale
By JT	By JT	By JT	AS SHOWN @ A1
Date 24/06/20	Date 24/06/20	Date 24/06/20	

Client No.	Project No.	Discipline	Drawing No.	Rev
4185	002	C	7001	P02

DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING

Notes:

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3. Proposed design has been undertaken using Amethyst Surveys Limited topographical survey 30760_T(2D) Rev 0 dated July 2018.
4. Existing utilities taken from Amethyst Surveys Limited Underground Utility Survey 13167_UG Rev 0 dated July 2018.

Key

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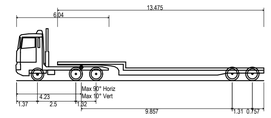
- Pedestrian Barrier
- Haul Road
- Gate



Low Loader	
Overall Length	16.154m
Overall Width	2.520m
Overall Body Height	3.393m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.318m
Max Track Width	2.500m
Lock to lock time	6.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius	6.990m

Rev	Date	By	Comment	Chkd	Appr
P02	25/06/20	TA	S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS	JT	JT
P01	24/06/20	JT	S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS	JT	JT

Status

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Project

TURING HOUSE SCHOOL

Drawing Title

TEMPORARY SITE ACCESS
SWEPT PATHS ANALYSIS
LOW LOADER SHEET 3 OF 4

Drawn		Checked		Approved		Scale
By	JT	By	JT	By	JT	AS SHOWN @ A1
Date	24/06/20	Date	24/06/20	Date	24/06/20	

Client No.	Project No.	Discipline	Drawing No.	Rev
4185	002	C	7002	P02

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Key

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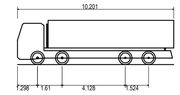
- Pedestrian Barrier
- Haul Road
- Gate



Large Tipper	
Overall Length	10.201m
Overall Width	2.495m
Overall Body Height	2.890m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.341m
Track Width	2.471m
Lock to lock time	6.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius	11.550m

Rev	Date	By	Comment	Chkd	Appr
P02	25/06/20	TA	S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS	JT	JT
P01	24/06/20	JT	S3 - FOR REVIEW AND COMMENTS	JT	JT

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Project

TURING HOUSE SCHOOL

Drawing Title

TEMPORARY SITE ACCESS
SWEPT PATHS ANALYSIS
LARGE TIPPER SHEET 4 OF 4

Drawn		Checked		Approved		Scale
By	JT	By	JT	By	JT	AS SHOWN @ A1
Date	24/06/20	Date	24/06/20	Date	24/06/20	

Client No.	Project No.	Discipline	Drawing No.	Rev
4185	002	C	7003	P02

Appendix B

Company Polices

Environmental Policy

Bowmer & Kirkland are committed to promoting the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, to preventing environmental pollution and to promote energy efficiency in all of its own construction activities and those of its sub-contractors and suppliers.

To achieve a high standard of environmental performance on our construction projects and related operations, we are committed to operating and maintaining a certified Environmental Management System that complies with ISO 14001: 2015. To promote efficiency this is part of an Integrated Management System which also complies with ISO 9001: 2015 (Quality) and OHSAS 18001: 2007 (Health & Safety).

It is the general policy, therefore, to:

- Minimise any potential effects on the environment arising from site operations
- Liaise with our Clients on any potential environmental and sustainability issues and work with them to address issues and concerns
- Set clear environmental objectives and targets that are regularly reviewed to enable continual improvement in our overall environmental management performance
- Provide appropriate training for our employees
- Foster a constructive working environment through liaison with government and other interested parties, together with the communities in which we work.
- Conserve energy through minimising consumption, maximising efficiency and monitoring our carbon emissions
- Develop management processes and operational procedures to prevent pollution and enable compliance with environmental laws, regulations, codes of practice and other relevant obligations
- Minimise the use of materials which may be harmful to the environment
- Promote efficient purchasing which will avoid waste, incorporate sustainable materials and allow for materials to be recycled at the end of building life
- Employ sound waste management practices and encourage the efficient use of materials
- Promote prudent environmental practice in design
- Recognise and encourage the contribution every employee can make towards improving the Company's environmental performance

This Environmental Policy, together with our Management System, will be periodically reviewed to ensure their continued suitability within an ever-changing industry.

Signed:

J N Kirkland – Chairman

Date 27th April 2018

Health & Safety Policy

Bowmer & Kirkland is family owned and promotes family values - Health & Safety is a core business value. We are committed to creating a future free of incidents, injuries and ill health as a result of our activities.

We are committed to working with our Clients and external stakeholders to manage and control Health & Safety risks. Managing safety, health and wellbeing and engaging with, and training our workforce are integral to how we work.

Bowmer & Kirkland wish to maintain workplaces where everyone is valued, all views are listened to and a safe and healthy working environment is the norm and not the exception.

It is the Group's belief that all accidents and occupational ill health can be prevented by adherence to our policies and procedures. We take a sensible, positive approach towards Health & Safety. We seek to comply with legislation as a minimum standard. Good practice is accepted as core value throughout the business and integral to maintaining a strong, positive safety culture.

Nothing we do is so important that we cannot take the time to do it safely. No one is asked or expected to work unsafely.

We take pride in everyone returning home safely every day, and we will target matters of concern measuring our success against specific objectives.

All efforts will be made and sufficient resources will be made available to maintain, as far as reasonably practicable, a safe and healthy environment at every location under the Group's control.

We embrace the principles of leadership and endeavour to help everyone in our business to work safely and prevent unsafe work practices, and will never knowingly walk past an unsafe act or condition on site.

Documented arrangements are maintained in our Health & Safety Management System based upon OHSAS 18001:2007 and the Company's operational procedures. Compliance and continual improvement are achieved by effective implementation of this Policy and monitoring and audit to evaluate performance and progress This Group Health & Safety Policy is reviewed on an annual basis and monitoring the implementation of this policy is supported by the Group Director of Health & Safety and his Team.

Leadership, passion and commitment are present at all levels. The Group expects and requires all levels of Management and Supervision to actively initiate and pursue ways and means of making the working environment as safe and healthy as possible.

It is the responsibility of ALL our employees and subcontractors to comply with legal, moral and company safety requirements. Good safety behaviour is admired, respected and recognised across the organisation. Peer pressure will reinforce policing – acting unsafely is anti-social.

All the Group Companies' Directors acknowledge their responsibility for successful implementation of the Health & Safety Policy and for promoting the continual improvement of Health & Safety within the Company.

Proper management of Health & Safety is critical in the future development of the Company and in safeguarding its reputation. Attitude and behaviour, not just statistics, are a measure of success. Our business welcomes those who support our vision and are willing to work with us – without compromise on safety.

For, and on behalf of, Bowmer & Kirkland Group

John Kirkland OBE
Group Chairman
December 2017

Quality Policy

Bowmer & Kirkland are dedicated to achieving the highest possible level of Client satisfaction in everything we undertake. Over time, the company has grown substantially and adapted to suit many differing circumstances, but the underlying principle of Client satisfaction has never changed.

Throughout the Bowmer & Kirkland Group we recognise the importance of developing our business through continued improvements in quality. By consistent and effective implementation of a robust Quality Management System, we believe that we can add value to the project development process for the benefit of our Clients. During this process our objectives are to meet specific project requirements, and to exceed Client expectations.

To achieve quality performance on our construction projects, we are committed to operating and maintaining a certified Quality Management System that complies with ISO 9001: 2015. To promote efficiency this is part of an Integrated Management System which also complies with ISO 14001: 2015 (Environmental) and OHSAS 18001: 2007 (Health & Safety).

In support of high quality performance through our Quality Management System, we have set the following strategic aims:

- Ensure that all employees remain dedicated to looking after our Clients' best interests.
- Develop the skills, knowledge and capability of all existing and new employees so that we can successfully meet the changing needs and expectations of our Clients and other interested parties
- Monitor the effectiveness of our Quality Management System and set high standards on all projects undertaken by the company.
- Set clear Quality objectives and targets that are regularly reviewed to enable continual system improvements.
- Communicate essential objectives and targets to all employees to ensure that our quality ethos permeates the entire company.
- Continually review and develop our Quality Management System working procedures to support company objectives.

This Quality Policy, together with our Management System, will be periodically reviewed to ensure their continued suitability within an ever-changing industry.

Signed:

J N Kirkland - Chairman

Date: 27th April 2018

Waste Reduction Policy

Bowmer & Kirkland are committed to continuous improvement of waste management practices to reduce the proportion of waste created at construction sites and offices. The company promotes increased treatment of waste for re-use or re-cycling, in order to minimise the amount of waste sent to landfill sites.

The company embraces its legal duty to comply with Duty of Care provisions of current Environmental and inter-related Waste Management legislation, and will act responsibly to manage waste in support of the following objectives:-

REDUCE

- Discarding less material through the use of robust design and management practices, and encouraging members of the supply chain to adopt the same principle.

RE-USE

- Making use of existing materials wherever practically possible, either on site or on other projects.

RE-CYCLE

- Identifying and segregating materials for re-cycling.
- Appointing waste management contractors with a proven track record on recycling high volumes of waste construction and demolition material.

RESPONSIBLE DISPOSAL

- Complying with current waste management legislation, and, company policy and procedure, for the safe disposal of waste.

Bowmer & Kirkland will raise awareness of waste management with all employees, both at offices and on construction sites, including Sub-Contractors that can be identified as producers of significant waste.

Continuous improvements will be guided by consideration of environmental benefits, changing legislation, reviews of waste management procedures and innovation in the waste management industry.

This Waste Reduction Policy, together with our waste management system, will be periodically reviewed to ensure their continued relevance and appropriateness to our activities.

Signed:

J N Kirkland – Chairman

Date: 27th April 2018

Appendix C

Management System Certificates

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This is to certify that

Bowmer & Kirkland Group
High Edge Court
Heage
Belper
Derbyshire
DE56 2BW

has been audited and found to meet the requirements of standard
ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management System

Scope of certification

Building Contracting, including Design & Build.
Property Refurbishment, Fit Out and New Build Contractors, including Design & Build.

012

Certificate number: C1000

Issue number: 2016-01

Certificate start date: 19 February 2017

Certificate expiry date: 18 February 2020

Date of initial certification: 1 September 2000

Tom Johnston
General Manager
Central Certification Services

Management System Certificates

Turing House School, Twickenham

Bowmer & Kirkland

012

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This is to certify that

Bowmer & Kirkland Group
High Edge Court
Heage
Belper
Derbyshire
DE56 2BW

has been audited and found to meet the requirements of standard
ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System

Scope of certification

Building Contracting, including Design & Build.
Property Refurbishment, Fit Out and New Build Contractors, including Design & Build.

Certificate number: 1133

Issue number: 2016-01

Certificate start date: 19 February 2017

Certificate expiry date: 18 February 2020

Date of initial certification: 19 February 2008

Tom Johnston
General Manager
Central Certification Services

Management System Certificates

Turing House School, Twickenham

Bowmer & Kirkland

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This is to certify that

Bowmer & Kirkland Group
High Edge Court
Heage
Belper
Derbyshire
DE56 2BW

has been audited and found to meet the requirements of standard
(BS) OHSAS 18001:2007 Health & Safety Management System

Scope of certification

Building Contracting, including Design & Build.
Property Refurbishment, Fit Out and New Build Contractors, including Design & Build.

(Bowmer & Kirkland Group) is deemed to satisfy and is registered to the SSIP Accredited Registered Scheme, which covers all OHSAS 18001 certified sites detailed in this certificate, for the duration of this certificate and for the following CDM categories (Designer and Principal Contractor). To verify this organisations registration please go to the SSIP Portal:
http://www.ssipportal.org.uk/Home

SSIP SAFETY SCHEMES IN PROCUREMENT

Tom Johnston
General Manager
Central Certification Services

Certificate number: 304

Issue number: 2016-01

Certificate start date: 19 February 2017

Certificate expiry date: 18 February 2020

Date of initial certification: 16 June 2009

Planet Positive verifies that Bowmer & Kirkland have aligned their Social Responsibility Policy, Procedures & Practices with ISO 26000:2010

Steve Malkin, CEO Planet Positive
1st May 2012

Planet Positive

ISO 26000:2010 - Social Responsibility

Bowmer & Kirkland's Social Responsibility Policy, Procedures & Practices encapsulate the seven fundamental core principles of social responsibility:

Organisational Governance	*Ensuring that an organisation has an effective system and structure in place to implement its social responsibility policies.*
Human Rights	*The guarantee that Bowmer & Kirkland respects the fundamental rights of the people that it interacts with. It means, for example, promoting equal opportunities and diversity.*
Labour Practices	*Practices to ensure that the health and wellbeing of Bowmer & Kirkland's employees and those working on behalf of B&K are safeguarded, that they are well trained and receive opportunities for development.*
The Environment	*Stems from the recognition that businesses have an impact on their environment, both directly and indirectly. Puts procedures in place to minimise this and wherever possible have a positive impact.*
Fair Operating Practices	*Commits Bowmer & Kirkland to ethical, honest and fair transactions with other parties. Also promotes harmonious working practices bewteen management and Bowmer & Kirkland's employees.*
Consumer Issues	*Gives consumers the confidence that Bowmer & Kirkland have their best interests at heart. Focused primarily on B&K delivering complete customer satisfaction.*
Community Involvement & Development	*Acknowledges the important role that Bowmer & Kirkland plays in the wider community and that Bowmer & Kirkland can promote positive community development through engagement.*

BSI British Standards

Bowmer & Kirkland

Appendix D

Environmental Legal Register

Definition
The Environment can be defined as any physical surroundings consisting of air, water and land. The main thrust of the current environmental legislation is to prevent damage, harm or pollution, which can arise from the release of any substances having the potential to injure or harm human life or other living organisms supported by the environment. Damage can also cause harm to the health of living organisms, other interference with the ecological systems or, in the case of humans, offence caused to their senses or property.

REGULATORS: ENGLAND – Environment Agency (EA) WALES – National Resources Wales (NRW) SCOTLAND – Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)						
REF	**LEGISLATION**	**ENGLAND**	**WALES**	**SCOTLAND**	**KEY RELEVANCE**	**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - FORM MPF 6.3 SECTION REFERENCE + SITE ACTIONS (IF ANY APPLICABLE)**
1.0	**INTEGRATED POLLUTION PREVENTION & CONTROL**					
1.1	Environmental Protection Act 1990 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water. Smoke, fumes or gases, dust, steam and odours must not be released into the atmosphere. Excessive noise must not be allowed as it is considered a nuisance and a health hazard. Regulations also place a 'duty of care' on all those involved in the management of waste, be it collecting, disposing or treating controlled waste, which is subject to licensing. Prohibits deposition of controlled waste in or on any land unless an Environmental Permit (England & Wales) or a Waste Management Licence (Scotland) is in place and the deposit is in accordance with the permit/licence.	EIA SECTION REF D, E, F, J, K • Check Planning Conditions and contract documents etc for restrictions on dust, noise, site lighting, prevention of pollution etc, and that restrictions can be fully complied with. • Provide method statements, if required, to confirm compliance. • Check need for submission of reserved matters in respect of site operations that affect the environment. • If in doubt contact LA/Regulator • Reference to reducing potential pollution, dust, noise etc to be made in Site Induction and Toolbox Talks

REGULATORS: ENGLAND – Environment Agency (EA) WALES – National Resources Wales (NRW) SCOTLAND – Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)						
REF	**LEGISLATION**	**ENGLAND**	**WALES**	**SCOTLAND**	**KEY RELEVANCE**	**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - FORM MPF 6.3 SECTION REFERENCE + SITE ACTIONS (IF ANY APPLICABLE)**
1.2	The Environmental Act 1995 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	The Act creates a system whereby Local Authorities must identify, and if necessary, arrange for the remediation of contaminated sites in their areas. If a site is found to fall within the definition of 'contaminated land', thus attracting a remediation notice from the Local Authority, the notice will specify the work to be done. If the original polluter of the site is not known, then the notice is served on the owner or occupier of the contaminated land, who is responsible for the clean up costs.	EIA SECTION REF B, C, H, J, K • Check planning conditions and contract documents for requirements in respect of possible 'contamination' on site and the testing/remedial action required. Undertake further testing as required to meet planning conditions. • Check the areas used for the storage or decanting of fuel oils or chemicals must not be permeable. • Provide method statements for dealing with contaminated material, if required. • Reference to dealing with contaminated material to be in Site Induction.
1.3	The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002 (as amended)	✓	✓	✓	As well as damaging to air, working with products containing Lead can produce residues. These can damage the surrounding environment. Such activities as burning off old paintwork containing lead, or rubbing it down for re-decoration, can produce high levels of lead dust on the ground.	EIA SECTION REF D • Review method statements that may involve dealing with lead. • Review all method statements of painting subcontractors in respect of suitable methods for dealing with old paint.
1.4	The Controls of Dangerous Substances and Preparations Regulations 2006	✓	✓	✓	Restrictions on the use of leaded paint to historic buildings and scheduled monuments. Requirement for contractor who intends to use leaded paint to provide a declaration, which is to be sent to a 'competent body' ie, English Heritage. Period of 3 weeks notice required after providing the relevant declaration to the competent body before using leaded paint.	EIA SECTION REF A • Notice of approval required from English Heritage or other 'competent body' • 3 weeks notice required. • Review all method statements of painting subcontractors - review paint specifications

Environmental Legal Register

Turing House School, Twickenham

Bowmer & Kirkland

REGULATORS: ENGLAND – Environment Agency (EA) WALES – National Resources Wales (NRW) SCOTLAND – Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)						
REF	**LEGISLATION**	**ENGLAND**	**WALES**	**SCOTLAND**	**KEY RELEVANCE**	**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - FORM MPF 6.3 SECTION REFERENCE + SITE ACTIONS (IF ANY APPLICABLE)**
1.5	Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 *(as amended)* Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016 Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 Control of Pollution Act 1974 (with amendments 1989 & 2001)	✓	✓	✓ ✓	Fuels and oils outside must be stored in a manner to reduce the risk of pollution. Part of this Act relating to water pollution still applies to Scotland and prohibits the discharge of polluting matter into any controlled water unless by consent.	EIA SECTION REF H OIL / FUEL DRUMS (>200 litres) • Must be stored on a drip tray which will hold 25% of the capacity of the drum • If more than one drum stored on the same drip tray then the tray must hold 25% of the aggregate of the capacity of all drums FIXED TANKS • Must have a secondary containment system (bund) which is impermeable and will hold 110% of the capacity of the drum • Any hoses, valves, pumps etc. must be located within the secondary containment system • Must have lockable access to filling hose • When filling being conducted, must be done on a suitable area (hard standing) or have drip trays placed underneath
1.6	The Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations 2015 *(as amended)* The Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) (Wales) Regulations 2009 *(as amended)* The Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	An activity that causes environmental damage will have to be remedied by the polluter, ie the "polluter" pays. You no longer have to be prosecuted first. If there is a risk of damage from our construction activities we must instigate measures to prevent such damage occurring. Under the regulations environmental damage is:- • damage to surface or underground water • contamination of land where there is a significant risk to human health • damage to natural habitats and species, and protected sites.	EIA SECTION REF B, C, H, K We must:- • Take steps to prevent damage or further damage • Notify the Authority. • Provide information and undertake preventative and remedial measures as required by the Authority. • Pay cost claimed by the Authority in relation to 'Environmental Damage'. Refer to leaflet 'Getting your site right' from the Regulator

Environmental Legal Register

Turing House School, Twickenham

Bowmer & Kirkland

REGULATORS: ENGLAND – Environment Agency (EA) WALES – National Resources Wales (NRW) SCOTLAND – Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)						
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2.0	**AIR POLLUTION**					
2.1	The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012	✓	✓	✓	Risk Assessments required to ensure that the exposure of any employee to asbestos will not exceed the control limit, and that the exposure of employees to asbestos is sporadic and of low intensity. Requirement for building owners to manage asbestos and carry out suitable and sufficient assessments. Written plan of works required for any work with asbestos. Duty on employees to ensure that no demolition or maintenance work is carried out which is liable to expose employees to asbestos. Where doubt may exist, a basic assumption is to be made that asbestos is present. Need for correct labelling of products containing asbestos.	EIA SECTION REF D, J • Obtain all asbestos survey reports from Client in respect of existing buildings, including retained estate and buildings to be demolished. • Prepare risk assessments and method statements based on surveys. • Discuss legal implications with specialist asbestos removal contractors. Check all licenses to ensure that they are current. • Implement further surveys as deemed necessary
2.2	The Clean Air Act 1993 *(as amended)* The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016) The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 *(as amended)*	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	It is an offence to allow the emission of dark smoke from industrial premises, which includes building construction and demolition sites. It is an offence to burn timber that has been treated with chemical preservatives. Local Authorities have the power to set up 'smoke control areas' where it is likely that the emission of smoke will be prohibited. The Waste Management Licensing Regulations provide exemption for the burning of specified volumes of construction or demolition waste, without a licence.	EIA SECTION REF D, H, J • Check Planning Conditions and other contract documents for control measures • Contact Local Authority Pollution Control Officer before undertaking any burning to ascertain restrictions applicable to the site. • Include reference to no burning on site in Site Induction, unless a permit exists. • Under the Waste Management Licensing Regulations activities such as burning waste on site will require and Environmental Permit.

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Bowmer & Kirkland

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2.3	The Ionising Radiation Regulations 1999 *(as amended)* The Radioactive Substances Act 1993 *(as amended)* The Radioactive Substances Act 1993 Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2011	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Before starting work on site where any work involving radioactive materials has taken place previously, and where radioactive contamination (whether natural or man-made) may be present, consult the Health & Safety Executive and the Environmental Agencies. It will be necessary to use specialist contractors for all aspects of both the removal of substances and decontamination where radioactive materials are being dealt with.	EIA SECTION REF D, H SITE PERMITS/NOTICES/LICENCES REQUIRED: • Approvals required from Health & Safety Executive and Regulator. • Building regulations approval required. POTENTIAL LEAD-IN PERIOD Substantial timescales if all approvals have not been obtained. OTHER COMMENTS: Discuss legal implications with specialist contractors.

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2.4	The Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2015	✓	✓	✓	Need for employment of a competent person to carry out work which involves the recovery, recycling, reclaiming or removing of materials on site that may contain substances which deplete the ozone layer. (eg refrigeration plant, freezers etc).	EIA SECTION REF D, H SITE PERMITS/NOTICES/LICENCES REQUIRED: • Transfer notes required from waste carrier. • Licence number of removal company required. POTENTIAL LEAD-IN PERIOD 1 - 5 days OTHER COMMENTS: Seek specialist services for removal of ozone depleting equipment. Annual inspections of air conditioning systems by a competent engineer are required Check certification of service engineers working on air conditioning and heat pump equipment (either conducting inspections or commissioning) to ensure compliance with F Gas Regulations (Usually City & Guilds 2079-i and CITB J11).
	The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gas Regulations 2015 (F-Gas Regulations) *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	Includes qualifications of the competent persons who can carry out works on air conditioning and heat pump equipment. Relevant certification required from the City and Guilds and/or the CITB.	
	European Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	Sets out plans to phase our production, trade and use of HCFC's Covers the recovery of controlled substances in refrigeration, air conditioning and fire protection systems. Also requires measures to be introduced to prevent and minimise leaks and emissions of controlled substances.	
2.5	Smoke-Free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations and Smoke-Free (Signs) Regulations 2006	✓			From 1st July 2007 smoking will no longer be permitted in any enclosed or substantially enclosed premises that are open to the public and all places of work, including building sites. Requirement to display specific signage at each entrance in a prominent position visible to all employees, customers and visitors.	EIA SECTION REF D • 'No smoking' notice required in cabins and at entrances. • 'Smoking' restrictions to be included in Site Inductions.
	The Smoke Free Premises etc (Wales) Regulations 2007		✓			
	The Smoking, Health & Social Care (Scotland) Act 2005			✓	Designated smoking areas and shelters can be provided for smokers, provided they are no more than 50% enclosed.	
	The Smoke Free (Signs Regulations) 2012	✓				

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3.0	**NOISE POLLUTION**					
3.1	The Control of Pollution Act 1974 *(as amended)* The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 *(as amended)* The Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006 *(as amended)* The Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	Refers to the control of noise and vibration from construction and demolition site. Local Authorities may place restrictions upon the persons responsible for a construction site to observe specific controls designated to minimise noise nuisance. Section 61 of the Act requires persons planning to carry out works which may create a nuisance, to apply to the Local Authority for consent.	EIA SECTION REF F, I SITE PERMITS/NOTICES/LICENCES REQUIRED: * Permission required from LA., if a 'noise nuisance' is anticipated * Planning conditions to be met and approved. POTENTIAL LEAD-IN PERIOD 4 - 6 weeks for LA approval to planning condition. OTHER COMMENTS: Need to comply with planning conditions regarding noise restrictions. All reasonable measures to reduce noise should be implemented. Out of hours work should be agreed with Environmental Health Officer irrespective of planning requirements. Where restrictions are in place noise monitoring should be carried out.
3.2	The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	Intended to protect workers against risks to their health and safety, arising from exposure to noise at work. These regulations set out the dB exposure action levels in the workplace, and the need for provision of personal hearing protection.	EIA SECTION REF F The regulations require you as an employer to:- • Assess the risks to your employees from noise at work • Take action to reduce the noise exposure that produces those risks • Provide your employees with hearing protection if you cannot reduce the noise exposure enough by using other methods • Make sure the legal limits on noise exposure are not exceeded • Provide your employees with information, instruction and training • Carry out health surveillance where there is a risk to health

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4.0	**WASTE POLLUTION**					
4.1	The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environmental Act 2005	✓	✓		Section 35 It is an offence for anyone who is not a registered carrier of controlled waste to transport waste to or from any place in the course of any business. Section 54 Gives the Secretary of State power to make regulations that require contractors to prepare a written site waste management plan for the management and disposal of waste created during construction and demolition works - and to comply with such plans. The plans need to identify waste minimising opportunities during the design phase, the type and volumes of waste expected, who is responsible for waste management, and provision of necessary details relating to waste contractors.	EIA SECTION REF B, D, E, F, G, H, J • Can require premises with alarms to be registered with the Local Authority and Key Holders nominated. • Artificial lighting can be classed as a 'nuisance'. • Ensure site lighting does not affect neighbours.

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4.2	Environmental Protection Act 1990 *(as amended)* The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 *(as amended)* The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 *(as amended)* The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations (Scotland) 2014 *(as amended)* The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 *(as amended)* The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016 The Waste Information (Scotland) Regulations 2010 The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Welsh Government Statutory Guidance on the Separate Collection of Waste Paper, Metal, Plastic and Glass	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	The requirement to transport waste only by authorised persons and provide transfer notes to identify the quantity, nature, time and place of the transfer of waste along with SIC code and statement that practicable measures have been taken to segregate waste for reuse / recycling. Transfer notes to be retained for at least two years. An Environmental permit / Waste Management Licence is required for deposit, cover or dispose of controlled waste. If undertaken without a permit, licence, or a licence exemption, offenders custodial sentencing could be issued by the courts along with extensive fines. The waste Hierarchy must be applied to all waste produced. In length terns the following should be segregated: • Paper / card • Glass • Metal • Plastic • Food waste Where small volumes of waste are produced it is acceptable to segregate the above into one container. Advice should be sort from the waste contractor. In is good practice to hold food and glass separate from other waste types EWC Code required for each waste type, this must be stated on the waste transfer note. For full list of EWC codes refer to Section 10 of H&S Procedures.	EIA SECTION REF B, H, J • Check that all carriers of waste are registered with the regulators • Check that you receive a valid transfer note from the waste carrier, and that their license number is on the notice, together with a description of the waste (EWC Code) and details of licensed receiving site. • Site Induction and Toolbox Talks to be undertaken to explain responsibilities and requirements. • Segregate waste on site as far as is economically practical

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4.3	The Highways Act 1980 The Builders Skips (Markings) Regulations 1984	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	If you are working on a site which necessitates placing a skip or container on the roadway, the Highways Act 1980 requires that the skip/container must have a permit, and must be lit at night and coned off. Each skip shall not exceed 5 metres in length by 2 metres in width. Need to ensure skips are marked correctly and kept clean. Each skip must have the owners name, telephone number or address clearly identifiable on the skip. Skips to be guarded by at least 3nr traffic cones. Permission of Highway Authority required.	EIA SECTION REF G, J • Obtain relevant permit from the Highway Authority for parking skips on roads. • Ensure skips are adequately lit at night with the correct markings • Ensure no soil etc is washed onto the road
4.4	The Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 *(as amended)* The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 *(as amended)* The Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003 *(as amended)*	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	Applies to all waste (unless specifically exempt) disposals to landfill at a licensed landfill site. (Reference HM Customs and Excise Publication LFT 1, 'A general guide to Landfill Tax'). Deals with the waste acceptance criteria for various types of waste for landfill (hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste).	EIA SECTION REF B, J • Ensure that the waste is correctly categorised by a European Waste (EWC) Code. The loads must not be contaminated with another waste stream unless it is noted as a 'mixed waste'. • Consider the disposal of non-hazardous gypsum plaster as an identified separate waste, which is not allowed to be deposited in a mixed biodegradable non-hazardous landfill site. • This Regulation requires the treatment of waste before it can be accepted at a landfill site. • Waste disposal to be included in site Toolbox Talks.

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4.5	Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2005 *(as amended)* The Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations, 2005 *(as amended)* The Special Waste Regulations 1996 *(as amended)*	✓	✓ ✓	 ✓	It is an offence for hazardous waste to be mixed with other waste types. When working in Wales then sites producing hazardous waste may need to be registered with the NRW. The Regulations require hazardous waste to be stored separately on site.	EIA SECTION REF B, J • When working in Scotland, prior to consignment of special waste, SEPA must be sent a pre-notification form at least 3 working days before movement. • Hazardous waste is any waste that is listed as hazardous in the Waste Regulations (England & Wales). Special Waste (Scotland) is as defined nu the Special Waste Regulations. • The Regulations require a 5 part consignment note to be produced to accompany the waste, with copies retained by each party in the chain. • Sites that expect to produce over 500kg of hazardous waste in <12 months in Wales need to be registered. Registration to be renewed annually
4.6	The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 *(as amended)*	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	This legislation includes business that use and dispose of EEE. If a business uses EEE there are two main requirements:- • To dispose of WEEE separately from other waste • Obtain and keep proof that your WEEE was given to an authorised waste management company, and was treated and disposed of in an environmentally sound way. Introduced a ban on batteries to landfill or incineration from 1st January 2010. • Requires the separate collection of batteries from other waste.	EIA SECTION REF J • Transfer note required from specialist 'WEEE' carrier for removal of redundant electrical equipment from site. • Check that specialist is authorised. • Arrange for batteries to be collected separately from other waste.
4.7	*Removed – incorporated into 4.2 (requirement for EWC codes)*					
4.8	Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008 (as amended)	*Revoked as of 1st December 2013*				

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4.9	The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016 The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	These regulations consolidate a number of key environmental regulations and directives (refer to 8.1 for water discharge requirements). Applies to all storage, processing, treatment and disposal of waste with the except storage on the site where it was produced for up to 12 months and storage on a different site belonging to the producer of the waste for up to 3 months. There are 3 types of permit depending on the associated risk of the operation: • Waste exemption • Standard Permit (England and Wales) • Bespoke Permit (England and Wales • Waste Management Licence (Scotland)	EIA SECTION REF H, J, K • Make sure no waste is stored on site for a period of longer than 12 months without a waste exemption • Do not treat, process or use waste on site without a waste exemption / permit (mobile crushing / screening operations can work under their own permit) • When disposing of waste ensure this goes to a site which has an appropriate waste exemption / permit, waste exemptions have strict limitations so check that they are allowed to accept the quantity and type of waste sent Contact regulator if unsure or permitting requirements prior to operation / removal (guidance also available on .www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

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4.10	The producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	Regulation applies to businesses, including groups of companies, who handle more than 50 tonnes of obligated packaging in a year and turnover more that £2million. Obligated packaging is as follows: • Manufacturing • Supplying packaged goods (both pre-packaged and by using new packaging) • • Importing packaged goods directly into the UK Obligated companies are required to take measures reduce the amount of packaging handled, register with the Environment Agency, accurately establish how much obligated packaging has been handled, buy Packaging Recycling Notes (PRN's) and submit to the Environment Agency annually.	EIA SECTION REF J Sites should ensure that:- • Help to minimise the amount of packaging required for goods and materials. Whenever possible make sure packaging is recovered and is re-usable. • All subcontractors/suppliers should whenever possible use take back schemes for their packaging. • Where products are purchased directly from outside the UK information is kept on the amount of packaging on the products (requirement to provide information will be prompted by the Buyers).
5.0	**PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT CONTROL & ASSESSMENT**					
5.1	The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 *(as amended)* and Regulations and Orders made under it Planning Condition Guidance National Planning Policy Framework click here for link	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	Most developments defined as 'the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change of use of any building or other land' - require planning permission from the Local Authority. The requirements and guidance on acceptable criteria are primarily contained within these documents. Delivering sustainable development Biodiversity and geological conservation Transport Planning for the historic environmental Renewable energy Planning and pollution control Planning and noise Development and flood risk	EIA SECTION REF A, C, D, E, F, I, J, K • Ensure that a valid Town & Country Planning Approval Notice exists for the development. • Review all conditions in the planning permission to ensure that they have been discharged or where they have not been discharged a procedure is in place for discharging the conditions. • Provide all method statements and risk assessments that may be required for the development by the Planning Department and submit well in advance of the works being carried out. • If in doubt regarding compliance contact the Local Authority.

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5.2	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 *(as amended)*	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	 ✓ ✓	The regulations identify whether a statutory Environmental Impact Assessment is required to show the likely effects of new development. There are two types of development, Schedule 1 for high risk developments (dams / mining / new motorways etc.) and Schedule 2 for other developments. Schedule 2 developments consider size and location, the need for EIA is determined through the planning process. Where required an EIA is to be conducted considering sensitive receptors and proposed land uses in consultation with relevant statutory bodies and local interest groups. The EIA results in an Environmental Statement which identifies the likely effects, both during construction and in use, with proposed mitigation measures. The recommendations in the Environmental Statement are secured by planning.	EIA SECTION REF C, E • If an Environmental Impact Assessment has been carried out for the development there may be works/actions that need to be carried out during the construction period. Review the Environmental Statement, as prepared by the consultant, along with any further surveys and produce a plan for discharge/meeting the conditions of the EIA. Seek advice from the professional consultant responsible for the EIA / additional surveys.
5.3	Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990 *(as amended)* Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991	✓	✓	✓ ✓	Restriction on work affecting listed buildings, and buildings in conservation areas. Establishes requirements for listed building consent prior to working on historic buildings, including demolition, alterations and extensions.	EIA SECTION REF A • If working on a listed building ensure that a valid 'Listed Building Consent' is in place. Review conditions on the 'Listed Building Consent' that may be different/additional to the Planning Consent. • If working on a building in a conservation area ensure that a valid 'Conservation Area Consent' is in place. • If in doubt whether the building is listed or in a conservation area consult the LA.

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6.0	**BUILDINGS AND ENERGY**					
6.1	The Building Act 1984 (as amended) Building Regulations 2000 *(as amended)* Building (Scotland) Act 2003 Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004 *(as amended)*	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	 ✓ ✓	Proposals to be approved by an 'Approved Inspector' prior to works being carried out, to ensure compliance with the Building Regulations. The Act aims to further the conservation of fuel and power, the prevention of waste, and prevent misuse or contamination of water.	EIA SECTION REF A, I • Ensure that a Building Regulation approval notice is in place for the development, if not, contact the Architect. • Notify the Approved Building Inspector at appropriate stages regarding inspections. • Need to comply with Building Regulation requirements during the construction phases. • Undertake relevant tests when specified/required ie. air-leakage tests, acoustic test etc.

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6.2	Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 *(as amended)* Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations 2007 *(as amended)* Energy Performance of Buildings (Scotland) Regulations 2008 *(as amended)*	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	 ✓	Managing energy efficiency in all new buildings and when refurbishing existing buildings to cut carbon emissions and reduce the effect of global warming. These regulations will improve compliance by requiring air pressure testing for new buildings, simplifying the process of calculating energy performance and establishing new competent persons self-certification schemes. Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIA's) consider the potential impact of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. It looks at the background rationale for government intervention, enforcement, monitoring and evaluation. These regulations support the requirement for RIA's for domestic and non-domestic buildings and the need for energy performance certificates and display of energy certificates in public buildings.	EIA SECTION REF _____ • Requirement to appoint consultant who is an accredited Energy Consultant who can carry out a review of the energy performance of the building on completion and issue an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). • All air conditioning systems over 12kW are required to be inspected every 5 years by an accredited Air Conditioning System Energy Assessor for energy efficiency. • Where separate systems in a building are controlled by the same person these are considered as one system in relation to the 12kW threshold. • Newly installed systems are required to be first inspected within 5 years of their installation date.
6.3	Sustainability Energy Act 2003 *(as amended)* The Climate Change and Sustainability Act 2006 *(as amended)*	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	Requirement of the SEA to direct authorities to take energy conservation measures that are practical and cost effective. The 2006 Act is aimed at enhancing the UK's contribution to climate change, including reductions in carbon emissions, the main contributor to global warming by some 60% by about 2050 with real progress by 2020. The Acts reinforce the requirements of the Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act 2000, and production of electricity through sustainable energy and CHP provision.	EIA SECTION REF _____ • Consider energy usage of site establishment and ways to maximise energy, including controls, time switches, low energy light fittings, improved insulation etc. • Consider fitting 'Switch off when not in use' signs to lighting and heating control switches in site cabins • Include education of employees and subcontractors to save energy in Site Induction.

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6.4	The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme Order 2013 *(as amended)* The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (Allocation of Allowance for Payment) Regulations 2012	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	Establishes for the UK a new energy efficiency scheme designed to reduce carbon emissions through improving energy efficiency in public and private sector organisations that consume large amounts of electricity, gas and other fuels. Bowmer & Kirkland are not a participant for Phase 2. Review the qualification requirements for Phase 3 in 2017 / 2018 by Quality & Environmental Manager **Note:** *Decision made during budget March 2016 that scheme will be scrapped on 1st April 2019 – yet to be confirmed by parliamentary decision.*	EIA SECTION REF _____ • Bowmer & Kirkland are no longer a participant for Phase 2 of the scheme, this will be reviewed for qualification of phase 3.
6.5	The Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014	✓	✓	✓	The regulations set out the requirements for Energy Assessments of business premises to identify energy saving opportunities, these are required to be carried out every 4 years. Compliance is managed by B&K Group Quality & Environmental Manager who notified the Environment Agency of the compliance of all B&K Group companies on 29th January 2016. A copy of the notification and accredited Lead Assessor audit is available on request.	EIA SECTION REF _____ • n/a – Managed corporately by Quality & Environmental Manager

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7.0	**CONSERVATION & WILDLIFE PROTECTION**					
7.1	The Conservation of Natural Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 *(as amended)* The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) (Scotland) Regulations 1994 *(as amended)* The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 *(as amended)* The Environmental Civil Sanctions (England) Order 2010 The Environmental Civil Sanctions Order (Wales) 2010	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	 ✓ ✓	Requirement for developers to control any damaging operations. The Regulations make it an offence to deliberately kill or disturb those animals or their habitats listed in Schedule 2 e.g. bats, great crested news, dormouse, others etc, or pick or destroy plants listed in Schedule 5. These actions may be made lawful through the granting of licences by the appropriate authorities. Permits regulators to impose civil sanctions to offences in respect of:- • Nuisance weeds • Protection of animals and plants and SSSIs • Waste • Trade effluent • Badger protection	EIA SECTION REF C, E, K • Need to meet Planning Conditions and comply with specialist reports when working on or adjacent to natural habitat sites. • Specific conditions will apply when working on sites containing bats, newts, etc. • Ensure no hedges are removed during the nesting season, Mid-March until August. • Where works may disturb a protected species or their habitat then a European Protected Species (EPS) License will be required from Natural England (England) / NRW (Wales) / Scottish Natural Heritage (Scotland). This must be applied for by a licensed ecologist and will take up to 28 days to be granted.
7.2	Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 Town and Country Planning (Trees) (England) Regulations 1999 (as amended) The Town & Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order and Trees in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Regulations 2010 The Hedgerows Regulations 1997	✓ ✓	 ✓ ✓	 ✓	The protection of trees and procedures in respect of Tree Preservation Orders, including exemptions.	EIA SECTION REF C • Need to meet Planning Conditions and comply with specialist reports when working adjacent to protected trees. • Provide adequate protection around all trees that have TPO's. Agree extent of protection with the LA • Requirement to protect certain trees on site to be included in Site Induction, Risk Assessments and relevant Method Statements to avoid damage. • Particular care should be taken when excavating ground adjacent to trees ie. drainage, services etc. • Ensure that no trees are cut down during the nesting seasons, Mid-March – August without ecologist input • Seek approval from LA if removing an established hedgerow, if not included in the planning approval notice.

REGULATORS: ENGLAND – Environment Agency (EA) WALES – National Resources Wales (NRW) SCOTLAND – Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)						
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7.3	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 *(as amended)* Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓	It is an offence to plant or otherwise cause Knotweed to grow in the wild. Cut Knotweed material and soil containing rhizomes must be disposed of as controlled waste and they are to be removed from their site of origin.	EIA SECTION REF B, C • If invasive plants are present on site need for additional protection measures to be undertaken to prevent their spread or their removal. • Method statements to be prepared for dealing with the removal of invasive plants. • Include presence of invasive plants on the Risk Schedules. • Toolbox Talks to be undertaken on the impact of invasive plants and dealing with their removal. • If the site contains a 'Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI's)' or adjacent to an SSSI, special provision should be made for protecting these areas. • Include presence of SSSI's in Site Induction
7.4	EU Timber Regulations 2010	✓	✓	✓	The first company who places Timber on the market in the EU is required to do a due diligence risk assessment to demonstrate the timber is legally harvested. This may either be from a forest within the EU or a company who imports it, this will normally be a distributor. If timber procured from within the EU is sold as part of any works or product then the company is classed as a 'Trader' with the exception of to domestic clients. Traders are required to keep 'basic' information on where they procured the timber from. A record is to be maintained, where more than one supplier has been used then the record is to hold sufficient information to identify which timber product has been procured from which supplier.	B&K will normally only act as a trader with legal duties satisfied by standard procedure (MP 5.0 Construction and MPF 5.35 Timber Schedule) therefore addition to the EIA is not required. Where timber is to be imported directly by B&K (i.e. not from a sub-contractor or EU based distributor) then this is to be added to the EIA. The mitigation measure is as follows: • A due diligence risk assessment is to be conducted by the Quality and Environmental Department. This is to commence before an order is placed to identify what accompanying documentation is required to demonstrate legal harvesting and include as a condition of supply

Environmental Legal Register

Turing House School, Twickenham

Bowmer & Kirkland

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8.0	**WATER**					
8.1	The Water Resources Act 1991 *(as amended)* The Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999 *(as amended)* The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 The Anti-Pollution Works (Scotland) Regulations 2003 The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016 The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 The Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 The Marine Licencing (Exempted Activities) Order 2011 The Marine Licencing (Exempted Activities) (Wales) Order 2011	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	 ✓ ✓ ✓	Control of entry of polluting matters and effluents into any place which may ultimately affect the watercourse. It is an offence to discharge trade effluents into storm drains or groundwater. Responsibility for discharges to the water environmental lies with the regulator. Consents are required to work on, near or over any watercourse, if required to work within 10 mts then check with Quality and Environmental Manager	EIA SECTION REF K • Licence required for abstracting water. • Consents/Permits required from regulators to work on, near or discharge into a water course (check with Quality and Environmental Manager). • Method statements to be prepared to prevent unauthorised discharge to watercourse or ground. • Include protection of watercourses etc in Site Induction and Toolbox Talks. • Before causing a groundwater activity to take place it is a legal requirement to have an environmental permit from the regulator. A groundwater activity may either be a discharge to groundwater or an installation which may discharge to groundwater if it fails, e.g. underground fuel tank. • Review safety procedures SP 10.4 (Water Pollution Prevention) and SP 10.11 (Working on or Near Water)

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8.2	The Water Industry Act 1991 *(as amended)* The Water (Scotland) 1980 *(as amended)*	✓	✓	✓ ✓	Companies have the right to discharge water to the public sewer only with the agreement or consent of the Water Company.	EIA SECTION REF K • Ensure all fittings and works do not allow the mains to be contaminated or wasted. • Consider using fittings that reduce the usage of water • Consider installing water meters, where appropriate to measure water usage. • Consents required for discharging trade effluent to a sewer. Check with consultants that all consents have been obtained. • Seek approval of Water Authority or their Agent with regard to connections to sewers.
8.3	The Water Resources (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2003 Water Environmental and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	✓	✓	 ✓	Measures relating to requirements for impact assessments for projects likely to have significant effects on the environment. The Environment Agency considers whether the project is a relevant project.	EIA SECTION REF K • Ensure that the Regulator has details and calculations regarding surface water storage/retention etc and that approvals to discharge (and discharge rates, where applicable) are in place. Check with Consulting Engineers. • Check planning requirements and other documents ie (EIA's prepared by Consultants).