



MORGAN SINDALL

4M3000 – PEAK EAST VIP

16866-MSI-1405-XX-PL-W-050000

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

CLIENT

NATIONAL GRID

Plan

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – PEP Part 3

Revision	Date	Author	Checked By	Approved By	Revision Detail
00	04.11.20	Claire Briggs	David Swan	Zoe Lonsdale	Initial draft document for project team review
01	10.12.20	Claire Briggs	David Swan	Zoe Lonsdale	First submission of draft document to NG for comment
02	22.01.21	Claire Briggs	David Swan	Zoe Lonsdale	Second submission of draft document to NG for comment
03	03.02.21	Claire Briggs	David Swan	Zoe Lonsdale	Submission of final document to NG for Discharge of Planning Condition.

Management System

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CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Environmental Management

Morgan Sindall business unit / region:		Energy Water	
Project name:		Peak East VIP	
Project no.:		4M3000	
Customer:		National Grid	
Location:		Dunford Bridge Car Park, Dunford Bridge, S36 4TF	
Revision no.:	03	Date:	3rd February 2021

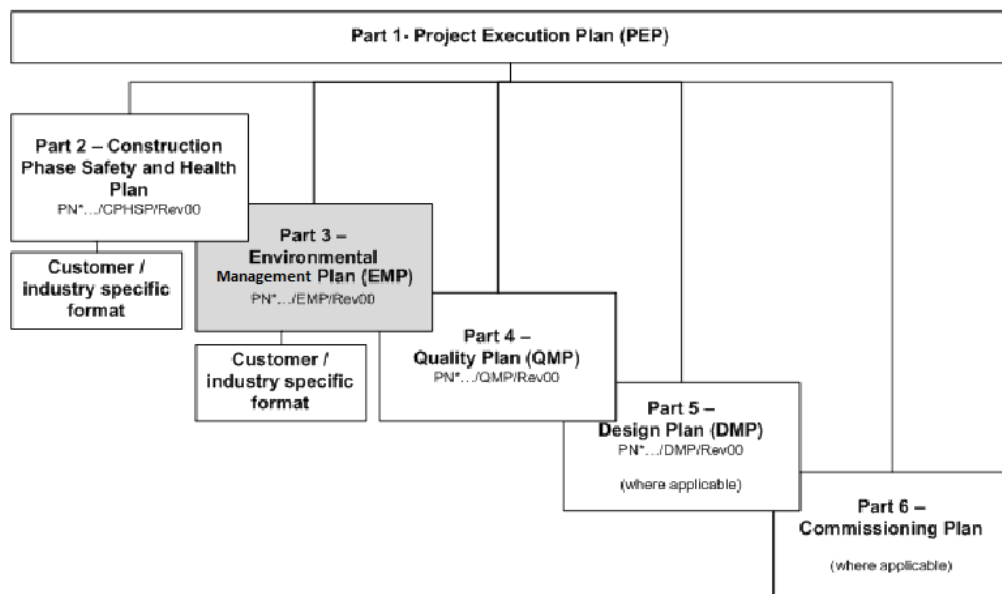
For full revision schedule see section one Project Execution Plan (PEP) (Part 1).

Environment Management Plan (EMP) - Overview

This document defines how specific environmental management elements of the contract are being delivered. Each box represents the sections of the whole PEP. Only in exceptional circumstances will a PEP consist of less than four documents.

* PN = Contract or project no.

(Update revision nos. as required)



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1. Introduction

1.1. Pre-amble

The following information is contained within PEP Part 1 (16866-BHK-0608-XX-QA-Z-000001).

- Pre-construction information
- Project directory
- Contract organisation and staff responsibilities
- Communications
- Risk management
- Knowledge transfer – good practice / lessons learnt.

1.1.1 Project Background

The project is located within Dunford Bridge in close proximity to the eastern entrance of the Woodhead Tunnel, within the administrative boundaries of the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) and Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC).

The project aims to reduce the visual impact of National Grid's Overhead Line (OHL) in and around the village of Dunford Bridge, by removing a section of OHL and replacing it with underground electric cables.

Planning permission for the Sealing End Compound, Trans Pennine Trail diversion (including two bridges) and northern access road was approved at Committee in May 2020 by Peak District National Park Authority (Planning Application Ref NP/B/0819/0885 – Decision Notice dated 08.10.20) and approved by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council at Committee in June 2020 (Planning Application Ref 2019/1013 - Decision Notice issued 21.09.20), subject to a number of planning conditions and the completion of a Section 106 legal agreement relating to Biodiversity Net Gain.

Planning Condition from 3 from the BMBC Decision Notice states:

Prior to development commencing the final Construction Environmental Management Plan shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the LPA and the development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with it.

Information provided by the client confirms that although formal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was not required given the scale and nature of the project, National Grid committed to providing an Environmental Assessment Report (EAR) to demonstrate how its environmental responsibilities will be met and how any environmental effects of the project will be mitigated.

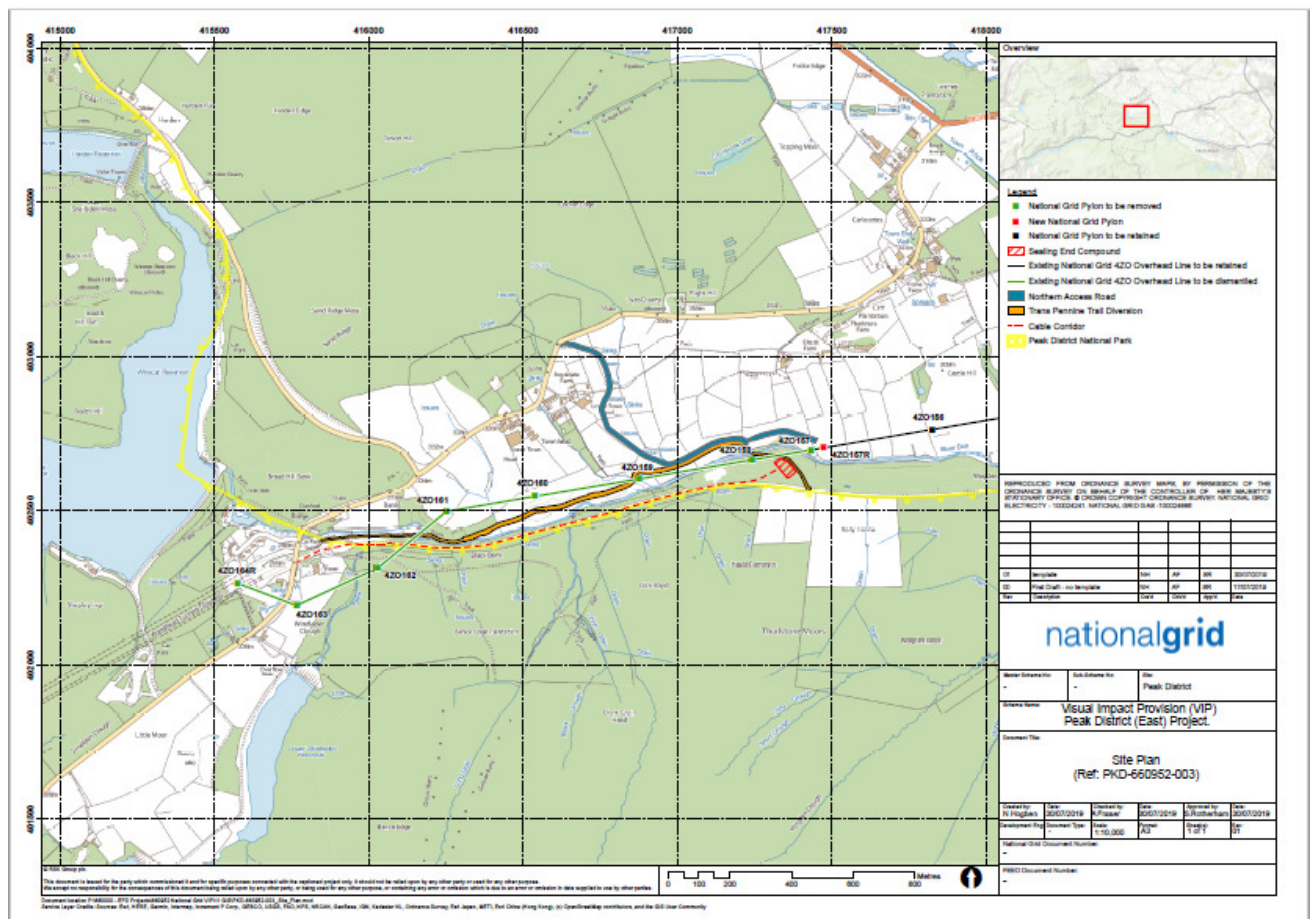
1.1.2 Project Outline

The project includes the following principal elements which are described in detail in the EAR;

- Removal of the existing Dunford Bridge Sealing End Compound (SEC) to a depth of approximately 1.1m below ground level;
- Removal of the existing section of OHL, including eight pylons (one of which will be replaced, see replacement tension pylon below) and approximately 2km of OHL.
- Underground cabling of approximately 1.8km along the Trans Pennine Trail (the Cable Corridor) from the entrance of the Woodhead Tunnel to the proposed new SEC at Wogden Foot;
- Construction of a new SEC and replacement tension pylon (with the circuits terminating onto two full tension gantries within the SEC) to connect the Cable Corridor to the remaining existing OHL. A permanent access off the Trans Pennine Trail will be required to the proposed SEC. The proposed SEC is located within Wogden Foot Local Wildlife Site (LWS) and the replacement tension pylon (Pylon 4ZO157R) is located approximately 40m north east of the SEC on the northern side of the River Don (outside Wogden Foot LWS).

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- Jointing of the new underground cable to the existing cable within the Woodhead Tunnel;
- Construction and removal of temporary access roads to the pylons and along the Trans Pennine Trail to the SEC at Wogden Foot;
- Construction and removal of a temporary Trans Pennine Trail diversion (TPT-d) for use during the construction phase of the Proposed Project. The diversion will involve the use of two bridges, one being a permanent replacement of an existing bridge; the other a temporary bridge to cross over the River Don. The diversion is proposed in farmland immediately north of the River Don. Following construction, a stretch of approximately 410m of the diversion surface will be retained permanently to the east and west of the replacement permanent bridge; and
- Temporary laydown areas, access tracks and site offices to facilitate construction activities.



1.2. Environmental Management Plan

As part of the submitted planning documents, an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) was prepared for the project which outlined the environmental risks, constraints and proposed mitigation for the Peak East VIP Project. This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been prepared in accordance with the measures specified in the outline document and is submitted in fulfilment of Condition 3 of the planning permission as detailed in Section 1.1.1.

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1.2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the EMP are to:

- Provide a mechanism for ensuring the delivery of mitigation measures, to reduce environmental effects identified in the EAR;
- Ensure that adverse effects on the environment and local communities, from the construction phase of the project are minimised;
- Ensure compliance with legislation and identify where it will be necessary to obtain authorisation from relevant statutory bodies;
- Provide a framework for compliance auditing and inspection to ensure the agreed environmental aims are being met; and
- Ensure a prompt response to any non-compliance with legislative and planning conditions, including reporting, remediation and any additional mitigation measures required to prevent a recurrence.

The EMP is a live document that is to be reviewed at regular intervals (no longer than 6 months) by the Project Manager to reflect progress of the works and changes in environmental requirements.

Subcontractors will be provided with a copy of the EMP and works supervised by Morgan Sindall's Project Team are also subject to this EMP.

1.2.2 Supporting Plans

The CEMP references a range of supporting documentation including a series of subject specific management plans to address the mitigation of specific environmental issues. These are outlined and described below:

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Plan

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Management Plan	Description
Landscape & Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)	Identifies the principles of what, how and when landscape and ecological mitigation and enhancement measures will be implemented.
Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (AWSI)	Outlines a strategy for archaeological assessment and mitigation.
Water Management Plan (WMP)	Identifies arrangements to ensure adequate management of water risks during the project.
Soil Management Plan (SMP)	Identifies the nature of agricultural soils to be impacted by the project and describes how works should be undertaken to minimise effects on the nature and quality of the soil.
Excavation Waste Management Plan (EWMP)/ Materials Management Plan (MMP)	Describes how soils are to be excavated, tested and reused on the project in order to comply with legislative requirements.
Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	Sets out measures for the collection, segregation, treatment and disposal of waste.

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Management Plan	Description
Pollution Incident Control Plan (PICP)	Identifies how the risk of pollution due to construction works, materials and extreme weather events will be controlled and identifies the remedial actions in the event of an incident.
Noise & Vibration Management Plan (NVMP)	Describes the procedures by which noise and vibration will be managed including an overview of the predicted noise and vibration impacts and mitigation measures.
Emergency Response Plan (ERP)	Describes the procedure to be followed in the event of an emergency (includes environmental emergencies).

1.3. Management System

Morgan Sindall is certified to the International Standards Organisation (ISO) 14001:2015 and this EMP is part of the management system and structured to ensure that the obligations outlined within the standard are complied with during this project.

The EMP has been developed in line with Morgan Sindall and National Grid's environmental policies and relevant policies shall be communicated and displayed appropriately within site offices.

Morgan Sindall has a series of standards and guidance that supplement this EMP and shall be made available to all those working on the project. These are available on IMS, through Digest.

This EMP is authorised when the preparation, approval, authorisation and distribution section on the front cover of the PEP – Part 1 is completed.

1.4. Compliance Obligations

The division of responsibility for obtaining permits and consents is summarised below;

- Primary Consents are those relating to assets that will be retained permanently as the Client's (National Grid) property. The Client is responsible for obtaining all primary consents and licenses.
- Secondary Consents are those relating to the construction phase. The Principal Contractor (Morgan Sindall) is responsible for securing secondary consents and licenses relating to construction.
- For this project, the Client has also obtained planning consent for some temporary works alongside the permanent works including construction of the temporary TPT-d, northern access road and Bridge 2.

The Consents & Pre-Notification Checklist (Section 5) sets out the responsibilities for obtaining all relevant consents for the scheme.

The project must follow SE STD6 which must be read in conjunction with Environmental Consents and Permitting Guidance (SE GUID6) and Consent Application Authorisation (SE FRM16).

Each consent obtained may have conditions that must be implemented/complied with. These will be reviewed and if required, mitigation measures included in the Environmental Operational Controls section of the EMP or task specific Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS). Consents will be recorded and monitored through a Consents Tracker.

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2. Environmental Management

2.1. Environmental Risks

The Project Manager shall work with the Environmental Advisor to ensure that the Register of Environmental Effects (Section 4, SE FRM 1), specific to the project is completed before works begin and updated as circumstances occur, such as a change in scope, or a change in Morgan Sindall customer or legislative requirements.

The input of designers and others at pre-commencement meetings will also be considered in developing the register.

Significant environmental risks shall be included within the overall project risk register (Corestream).

The Environmental Advisor shall provide project specific advice in relation to legal and other compliance obligations, which shall be reviewed before and regularly during the project.

Additional checks can be made against the technical index, business environmental updates or in consultation with Head of Sustainability and Environment.

2.2. Objectives and targets

Morgan Sindall will develop contract specific objectives and targets that take into account:

- Morgan Sindall's Responsible Business and SHE functional strategies
- Customer Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and other requirements.

The Project Manager is to ensure that monitoring against the objectives and targets takes place and that the contract's Senior Management team in consultation with the contract Environmental Advisor reviews them periodically, generally not less than annually.

Project specific objectives and targets are referenced in Section 6.

2.3. Roles and Responsibilities

Project Manager

- Ensure that the EMP is developed and implemented throughout the project.
- Regularly review the EMP with the Environmental Advisor and others involved in the project to monitor environmental risks, constraints, mitigation and environmental performance.
- Overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with the EMP including compliance with associated planning and consent conditions.
- Overall responsibility for incident investigation.

Environmental Advisor

- Review, update and issue the EMP
- Undertake site inspections to ensure mitigation, controls and best practices have been implemented as required.
- Environmental Incident investigation
- Review the environmental content of Method Statements and Risk Assessments (RAMS)
- Prepare and submit applications for environmental consents and permits

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- Maintain a Consents Register
- Liaise with client Consents Manager and Regulatory /licencing authorities
- Manage environmental subcontractor
- Environmental reporting to client

Environmental Co-Ordinator (Environmental Subcontractor)

- Organise the input of technical disciplines (including the Ecological Clerk of Works, Archaeological Clerk of Works and Landscape Clerk of Works) to support the implementation and delivery of the EMP and relevant supporting management plans.

Construction Manager, Site Managers, Supervisors & Engineers

- Ensure all personnel involved in the project are familiar with the environmental risks of the proposed development through training, awareness, inductions and site/task specific briefings.
- The construction site is regularly inspected to ensure the requirements of the EMP are implemented.

All Personnel & Sub-contractors

- Understand the environmental risks of the project and their work.
- Comply with this EMP.

2.4. Training

Training is to be given in accordance with the company's personal development and training processes, operated at corporate level by HR. As a minimum during this project;

- All project operatives and supervisory staff will receive a site-specific induction that covers environmental issues and their roles and responsibilities including environment.
- More detailed training, such as that required for waste management plans, will be given to staff as identified in the training plan.
- Training on specific environmental topics will be given by suitably qualified personnel where required.

Site supervisors and engineers will give Toolbox Talks (TBTs) to operatives on key issues such as spill response and waste management, drawing upon the full suite of TBTs (SE GUID11) as relevant to the project condition.

Details of task specific Environmental Operational Controls and detailed methodologies shall be included in RAMS.

Environmental Subcontractor resource will be suitably competent to undertake the role. Competency will be checked to confirm membership of an appropriate professional body and records of competency will be kept.

2.5. Communication

Internal Project Communications

Environmental information will be delivered to contract personnel in the following way:

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- Including environmental issues as an agenda item on project progress meetings
- Inductions, topic-specific training, tool box talks
- Posting information on notice boards
- Parent company communications, such as cascade briefings, magazine, intranet.

Additionally, within the contract, information will be communicated through:

- TP163 weekly SHEQ meetings
- Supply chain meetings
- Monthly Project review meetings
- Other meetings e.g. TP188 design team meetings

External Communications

Members of the Public

The Stakeholder Manager shall be the responsible person for communications with members of the public. This will be supported by National Grid's communications consultant, Carmargue.

Details of any complaints or compliments received by Morgan Sindall shall be recorded and communicated to the client (Customer Contacts Record).

Action will be taken where necessary to resolve immediate issues and details of all communications and subsequent actions shall be reported to the SHEQ team and the client.

Ongoing liaison with members of the public and landowner stakeholders will be undertaken by the Stakeholder Manager. Details of the role and responsibilities are within the Stakeholder Management Plan.

External communications received via National Grid 'Keep in Touch' contact options will be dealt with by Carmargue.

Regulatory Authorities

Where instructions are received or direction is given by regulatory authorities, the SHEQ department will be informed and this will be recorded in the site diary, unless recorded separately in meeting minutes.

The Project Manager and Environmental Advisor will be responsible for leading communication with environmental regulators/stakeholders, in relation to instructions received, secondary consents, construction processes and site visits.

Where contact is made with any regulatory authorities, and particularly where a visit has been undertaken, a record will be entered onto SHEQ Tracker (SH2 FRM2).

2.6. Subcontractors

Subcontractors and suppliers are required to comply with the EMP in its entirety.

Site inductions, TBTs and relevant information from the EMP will be given to all site personnel through set to work briefs and notice boards.

This EMP will be provided to subcontractors, along with the contract specific environmental details, where their works package can have a potential detrimental impact on the environment. They will be required to comply with the content and direction of this and other applicable supporting documentation.

Subcontractors will be required to include environment mitigation measures within their RAMS, specific to work packages where appropriate.

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2.7. Auditing

Audits will be carried out to check compliance with the EMP and to ensure other applicable processes and requirements are operating as intended. These may include;

- Client audits;
- External – third party assessors to Morgan Sindall, British Standards Institute (BSI), Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS);
- Internal – RM3 within 8 weeks of start on site for main works; RM1 annually; Bi-annual Environmental Audits or as required;

Internal audits may be conducted by the project Environmental Adviser or by competent personnel from other Morgan Sindall business units / regions. Other competent personnel from parent companies may conduct additional audits in line with any audit programme and plans. System compliance audits will be conducted or as directed by the Head of Internal Audit, the Head of Environment, and the SHEQ Assurance and Development Manager.

The Project Manager is responsible for ensuring that any non-conformances arising are closed out as soon as is practicable within the time frame specified. Close out will be confirmed by the auditor.

2.8. Monitoring

The Project Manager is ultimately responsible for ensuring environmental inspections at site level are carried out as part of the National Grid Sensible Monitoring System (SMS) to ensure that the EMP, permits, consents, mitigation and other applicable requirements are implemented, and standards maintained as required.

Monthly inspections will be carried out by the project Environmental Advisor or the project Health and Safety Advisor (SE FRM7).

A weekly environmental inspection to confirm compliance of all work areas shall be carried out by the site management team and a record maintained.

Further informal monitoring shall be carried out as required and recorded as Positive Interventions, in line with Morgan Sindall requirements.

In addition to site level inspection, periodic Senior Leadership Tours shall be carried out by Senior Management Representatives.

2.9. Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS)

The project will be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) under the terms of the Morgan Sindall Associate Membership. The Stakeholder Manager will be the lead for CCS.

2.10. Sustainable Construction

Environmental Performance Monitoring is both a legal requirement and a requirement of Morgan Sindall and National Grid. In line with Morgan Sindall strategy and National Grid Best Practice the project will seek to maximise resource efficiency through reducing the amount of waste generated, minimising water consumption and making the most efficient use of energy.

The Project Manager shall ensure that an appropriate method of recording environmental performance monthly is implemented and meters are fitted and available where required;

- Water (Litre)

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- Electric (Kwh)
- Gas (Kwh)
- Fuel – Power Generation (Litre)
- Fuel – Other (Litre)
- Aggregates (Concrete, Asphalt, Stone, Backfill, Other – Tonne)
- Aggregates (Primary, Secondary, Re-use – Tonne)
- Waste (Landfill, Incineration, Recycling, Reuse – Tonne)

Environmental Performance data shall be recorded monthly within the project National Grid Sustainable Construction Implementation Plan (SCIP) reporting spreadsheet and sent to the Environmental Advisor for inclusion in corporate and customer reporting.

In addition, National Grid submitted a Carbon Management Statement to BMBC in April 2020 which outlined methods to reduce the carbon impact of the project associated with energy efficiency, emissions and waste. This has been incorporated into this document where appropriate.

2.11. Best Practices

Site mobilisation, plant and equipment shall be implemented in line with the Contractor's Standards for energy consumption, sustainability, minimisation of nuisance and visual impact to ensure that Best Practice and innovations are implemented wherever possible.

Best Practice or Innovation identified on the project will be shared with the Client and internally within Morgan Sindall.

2.12. Environmental Incident & Emergency Preparedness

Control measures to prevent and control environmental incidents and emergencies on sites are referenced in Section 4.0 and detailed in the Emergency Response Plan (16866-MSI-1405-XX-PL-W-050003) site emergency plans.

Generally, pollution prevention will be achieved by adequate training, by the provision of containment measures such as secondary containment, absorbent mats or materials, booms, drain covers for preventing impact on sewers or watercourses and by complying with safe working methods.

Spill kits will be provided alongside fuel storage, COSHH storage, with plant and in site vehicles for rapid incident response when and where prevention fails. Site plans showing the locations of spill kits and waste facilities, in addition to the locations of health and safety facilities will be available in site office and welfare cabin notice boards. Spill response posters will be displayed in office and welfare facility notice boards.

An environmental emergency drill will be completed within the first three months of the main works commencing and repeated at least annually thereafter.

2.13. Environmental Incident & Emergency Response

A Pollution Incident Control Plan (16866-MSI-1405-XX-PL-W-050002) will be developed and implemented to manage environmental incidents and limit their effect on the receiving environment. The plan will include the names of personnel with specific environmental responsibilities, and actions to be taken.

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2.14. Incident Reporting & Investigation

Incidents and emergencies will be reported in accordance with Morgan Sindall and National Grid's Project Verbal Incident reporting chain.

Incidents are to be reported through the management hierarchy as soon as practically possible after they have been identified. Site management will assess the significance of the incident and determine the level of investigation.

All incidents must be reported to the Environmental Advisor and entered onto the appropriate reporting system.

Please refer to the Pollution Incident Control Plan (16866-MSI-1405-XX-PL-W-050002).

2.15. Records

Site Environment Folder;

- Permits, licences and consents
- Inspections
- Site visit records (by others)
- Internal and external audit reports
- Minutes of progress meetings
- Correspondence including complaints and regulatory units
- Environmental survey reports
- Environmental monitoring records
- Incident and investigation reports
- Environmental data e.g. recycled aggregates, sustainable timber, etc.

Site Waste Folder;

- Waste Duty of Care Checks
- Material test results (Waste Characterisation / WAC Testing)
- Material movement records (Waste Transfer Notes, Consignment Notes)
- Waste management records and plans

3. Environmental Operational Controls

The following section provides an overview of environmental operational controls and details of any site-specific risk, constraints and mitigation associated with the project. Please refer to Section 4.0 for the Register of Environmental Effects.

3.1. Site set up

The main site establishment will be located at Dunford Bridge, and a smaller site establishment will be developed near the location of the temporary bridge.

Site compounds, storage and construction areas will be fenced or have barriers to delimit areas of operation and separate them from other occupied work sites.

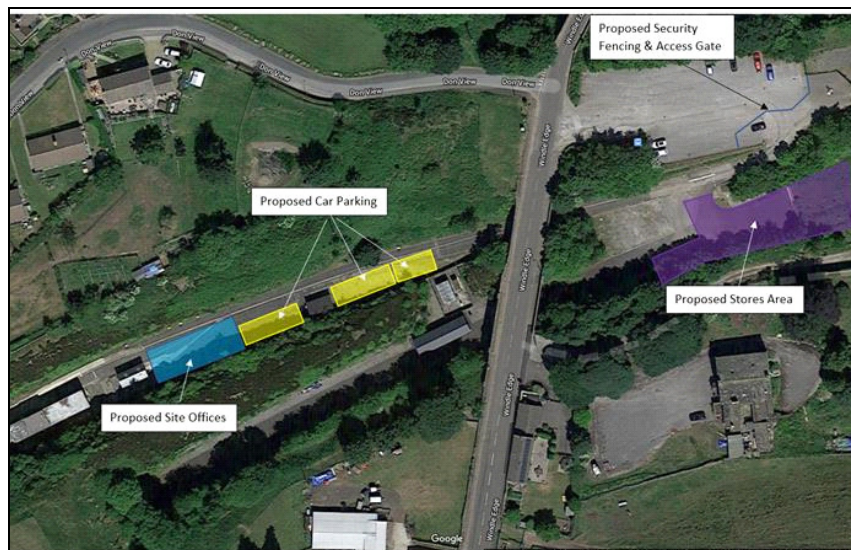
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Sites will be set up mindful of site sensitivity, security, neighbours, storage and handling of chemicals (spill prevention), materials storage needs, drainage, flood risk areas, vehicle access including employee commuting needs, nuisance potential, planning and environmental constraints, etc.

The site plans will show site establishment and the locations of environmental facilities such as fuel tanks, spill kits and waste facilities.



Plan shows anticipated layout of the Dunford Bridge Compound, although this may be subject to change.*

**Please note, proposed security fencing and access gate indicative of when TPT diversion is in use*

Further details of site facilities are in the PEP Pt2 Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan (16866-BHK-0608-XX-QA-Z-000001)

3.2. Traffic & Access

The Construction Traffic Management Plan (16866-MSI-1401-XX-PL-W-050005) has been developed for the project detailing deliveries, including abnormal loads, regular commuting, public transport options, parking, Local Authority requirements and out of hours working and the view to minimising local congestion and impact on local roads.

There are two Public Rights of Way (PRoW) across the site; Footpath 11 which crosses the Northern Access Road and the Trans Pennine Trail which is being diverted as part of the project. The Trans Pennine Trail Management Plan (TPTMP) describes the mitigation measures to be implemented during construction to minimise disruption to TPT users. Mitigation measures for other PRoW within the site are detailed within the TMP.

A formal Works Agreement relating to the TPT and Footpath 11 between National Grid and BMBC will also be in place.

It shall be ensured that the measures outlined in these plans are followed.

3.3. Nuisance

Nuisance and disturbance in various forms can arise from construction works. Works can generate noise, vibration, emissions and dust that have the potential to create a negative impact on those in close proximity (residents, TPT users, local businesses etc).

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3.3.1 Housekeeping & Visual Standards

Maintaining high standards of housekeeping and visual standards will improve public perception of the project, result in less complaints from those in close proximity and hopefully lead to less environmental incidents occurring. This will be achieved by:

- Undertaking weekly Environmental Inspections (SE FRM7) to monitor environmental controls, housekeeping and initiate action to clear litter and debris.
- Providing adequate waste bins in work areas, storage areas and temporary site compounds for the depositing of work-related waste and mixed welfare wastes.
- Instructing personnel to avoid littering and clear litter where it occurs within/adjacent to site boundaries.
- The risk of infestation by pests or vermin will be reduced by implementing appropriate storage and regular collection of putrescible waste. If infestation is found, removal and prevention measures will be implemented promptly.

3.3.2 Mud & Dust Control

A number of activities including the construction of roads, and the importation of materials and storage of soils could lead to the generation of mud, silt and dust. The priority is to prevent deposits from being washed into surface water gullies and watercourses. The need to control mud and dust will be covered in site inductions and in relevant task risk assessments, method statements and briefings. Mitigation measures include, but will not be limited to the following:

- Wind-blown dust, generated from dry, exposed ground or soil and wastes stockpiles, will be controlled generally with the use of water sprays. Surfaces and stockpiles will be damped down to minimise dust as necessary. Suppression techniques may be used more frequently during periods of dry weather.
- In wetter conditions, deposits of mud/silt on roads, pavements and areas of hardstanding may need to be cleared. Small occurrences will be cleared manually with a broom and shovel; elsewhere road sweepers will be called upon on a regular and/or call-off basis, as required.
- Wheel cleaning / washing facilities will be provided where necessary.
- Removal of materials that have a potential to produce dust as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. Materials kept on site, including the stockpiling of soils, will be protected by appropriate measures, for example membranes, spraying or seeding.
- Dusty materials will be sheeted to prevent dust from becoming wind-borne, and vehicles loaded with dust generating materials will be sheeted when leaving site.
- There will be no burning of materials on site.
- The site speed limit will be signposted and will not be exceeded.
- All working areas will be kept in a clean and tidy condition.

The project shall ensure compliance with specific measures outlined in the Water Management Plan (16866-RSK-1405-XX-PL-G-030002), Soil Management Plan (16866-RSK-1405-XX-PL-G-030003) and Asbestos Management Plan (16866-RSK-1405-XX-PL-G-030006).

3.3.3 Plant Emission Control

Where poorly managed, emissions from plant can lead to reduced air quality and give rise to the generation of dust. This will be achieved by:

- Where feasible, electric/battery powered plant will be used in preference to diesel or petrol-powered units.

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- Engines will be turned off when vehicles are not in use to avoid 'idling'. Plant operators are encouraged to switch off as soon as practically sensible.
- Evidence of poor plant maintenance, such as black exhaust fumes, dark smoke, grit or dust will be monitored by supervisory staff on a continuing basis. Plant with unacceptable performance is prohibited from work until rectified or replaced. Plant will be routinely inspected in line with prescribed requirements including emissions as well as leaks and drips.

3.3.4 Lighting

Lighting has the potential to impact wildlife as well as local residents and TPT users. The following will be considered:

- Where feasible, electric lighting will be used in preference to diesel or petrol powered units. Lighting will only be used when required during working hours and will comprise lighting of work areas and access/egress with low level directional lighting. Lighting shall be positioned to prevent nuisance to neighbours or sensitive receptors surrounding the site and where feasible shall be fitted with PIR movement sensors and/or timers.
- Construction compounds will not be lit at night outside working hours except for welfare and site security cabins that may include low level lighting. Motion sensor lighting will be used in areas of high security risk.
- Unnecessary lights will be switched off.
- Requirements for mitigating impact to wildlife (eg bats) will be outlined in the LEMP where necessary.

3.3.5 Noise & Vibration

Site works located in residential and other locations can create noise nuisance to neighbours and the general public, as well as posing an occupational health risk. A noise and vibration assessment was undertaken as part of the EAR which identified the presence of sensitive receptors, outlined construction phase noise predictions and additional noise mitigation required for the project.

The Environmental Health Officer (EHO) at Barnsley MBC has been consulted and has confirmed that a Control of Pollution Act Section 61 Notice will not be necessary for the site, and any impacts from the project can be managed through a Noise & Vibration Management Plan (16866-RSK-1405-XX-PL-G-030005). This plan will take into account the findings of the original EAR and be submitted to the EHO for approval.

Contact will be made with neighbours likely to be affected by construction works informing them about the works and what mitigation measures have been implemented to reduce nuisance and disruption as much as practically feasible.

Works will be undertaken in accordance with the NVMP, however the following general principles will apply:

- Working hours are restricted in accordance with the planning permission for the site (2019/1013) issued by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Planning Authority. It has been agreed that construction or remediation work comprising the use of plant, machinery or equipment, or deliveries of materials shall only take place between the hours of 0800 to 1800 Monday to Friday and at no time on Sundays or Bank Holidays. Saturday working may be agreed subject to prior agreement from the Planning Authority subject to the submission of details but may only be allowed on 1 day every rolling 4 weeks of the construction period.

The Planning Authority has confirmed that personnel may access/egress the site compound for the purposes of administration (work set-up, briefings etc) one hour either side of the conditioned hours

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mentioned on weekdays only, on the understanding that no construction or remediation works as outlined above are undertaken.

Permission for Saturday working as required will be requested through the National Grid Project Manager.

- Selection of quieter plant and less intrusive methods (such as hydraulic plant rather than percussive) where appropriate and practicable.
- Locating plant and equipment as far as practicably possible from receptor locations.
- Site hoarding with acoustic properties to be provided where possible at compounds.
- Proper maintenance of all plant and equipment which will be shut down when not in use.
- Installation of noise mitigation/control measures where required and as outlined in the NVMP.
- Noise and/or vibration monitoring where required and as outlined in the NVMP.

3.4. Water Management

A Water Management Plan (WMP) (16866-RSK-1405-XX-PL-G-030002) will be developed for the site which identifies arrangements to ensure adequate management of water risks during the project and any necessary monitoring activities. The WMP will be considered in conjunction with the Soil Management Plan (16866-RSK-1405-XX-PL-G-030003).

The following sections identify known characteristics and best practice principles with regard to water management on the project.

3.4.1 Site Drainage

Drainage systems can act as rapid pathways for the spread of pollutants. Small quantities of pollutants such as oil and sediment can spread over large areas and cause significant harm.

Best practice measures to be implemented include:

- Construction will not be undertaken during extreme wet weather where erosion of sediments and risk from flooding may increase and where there is a risk of structural damage to soils during handling.
- All soils will be stored as far away from watercourses as practical (not within 10m). Stockpiled soils will be protected by appropriate measures, for example, membranes, spraying or seeding to reduce the risk of windblown dust, surface water run-off and to reduce the risk of overland migration of silt and sediment to surface waters.
- Any potentially contaminated soil will be stored on an impermeable surface and covered to reduce leachate generation and potential migration to surface waters.
- Where it is necessary to strip and store topsoil in a floodplain all year around, methods will be employed to ensure that the soil is protected, and flood waters are not impeded.
- Geotextile will be used on the ground in the immediate vicinity of watercourse/drain crossings to reduce damage to the surrounding ground and vegetation and reduce erosion, where required and practically possible.
- Clay bungs or other vertical barriers will be constructed within trench excavations where deemed necessary to prevent the creation of preferential drainage pathways or to prevent the creation of preferential migration pathways for contaminants (where suspected).
- Regular monitoring will be put in place to ensure that the site drainage features function as intended.

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3.4.2 Foul Water Drainage

Other effluents may be produced that need to be properly managed and controlled in order to prevent contamination of surface water or groundwater. It will be ensured that:

- Foul effluent from the site welfare and offices in the main compound at Dunford Bridge will be discharged directly to the existing foul system with agreement from the Client or local sewerage undertaker, where possible.
- Where required, foul effluent from other welfare facilities shall be collected and removed from site by licensed waste contractors, usually via tanker. The foul effluent container will be subject to regular inspection and a maintenance and emptying schedule as recommended by the manufacturer/installation company.
- Washing of vehicles or equipment using detergents will not be permitted on-site. Where washing is required for purposes of biosecurity management, this will be undertaken at designated locations and supervised to ensure effluent is contained for controlled disposal.

3.4.3 Groundwater & Dewatering (Pumping from Excavations)

Groundwater must be protected from contamination and cannot be abstracted (pumped) in significant volumes without permission and controls in place. The ground investigations undertaken on the site (see Section 3.6) have identified the following key characteristics with regard to groundwater at the site:

- The site is not located within a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).
- Shallow and perched groundwater was identified along the TPT cable corridor, but more significant groundwater ingress may be encountered below 1.0m below ground level (bgl), which may require dewatering. Additionally, dewatering may also be required for the tower foundations (Pylon 4ZO157R).
- Leachable metals have been identified in groundwater, and as such may not be suitable for soakaway due to the presence of dissolved phase contamination. Additionally, it may be necessary to construct barriers within trench excavations to prevent the creation of preferential drainage/migration pathways for contaminants (where suspected).

Pumping operations and working in water lead to the largest number of environmental incidents for the construction industry. Best practice measures for managing this risk include:

- To prevent the ingress of surface water and the disturbance of clean water wherever possible.
- Where groundwater is suspected (an excavation cannot be easily emptied and continually refills), the project is limited on how much groundwater can be removed, with 50m³ per day over a period of 6 months being the prescribed exemption from requiring an Abstraction Licence. A simple 'bucket test' will allow approximate volumes / flow rates to be estimated.
- Discharges (including potentially uncontaminated surface water run-off) will require a permit from the Environment Agency (for discharges to Controlled Waters, including rivers, other watercourses and soakaways) or the local sewerage undertaker (for discharges to sewer). Discharges will not be made without prior consent from the EA or sewerage undertaker.
- Silty water will be passed through a filtration or settlement system of appropriate capacity before discharge to the receiving medium.
- Water known to be contaminated with hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances will be handled in accordance with a specific Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS).
- The production of a task-specific Permit to Pump (PTP) which include details of inspection, equipment, location of dewatering and discharge, consent conditions and any applicable monitoring.

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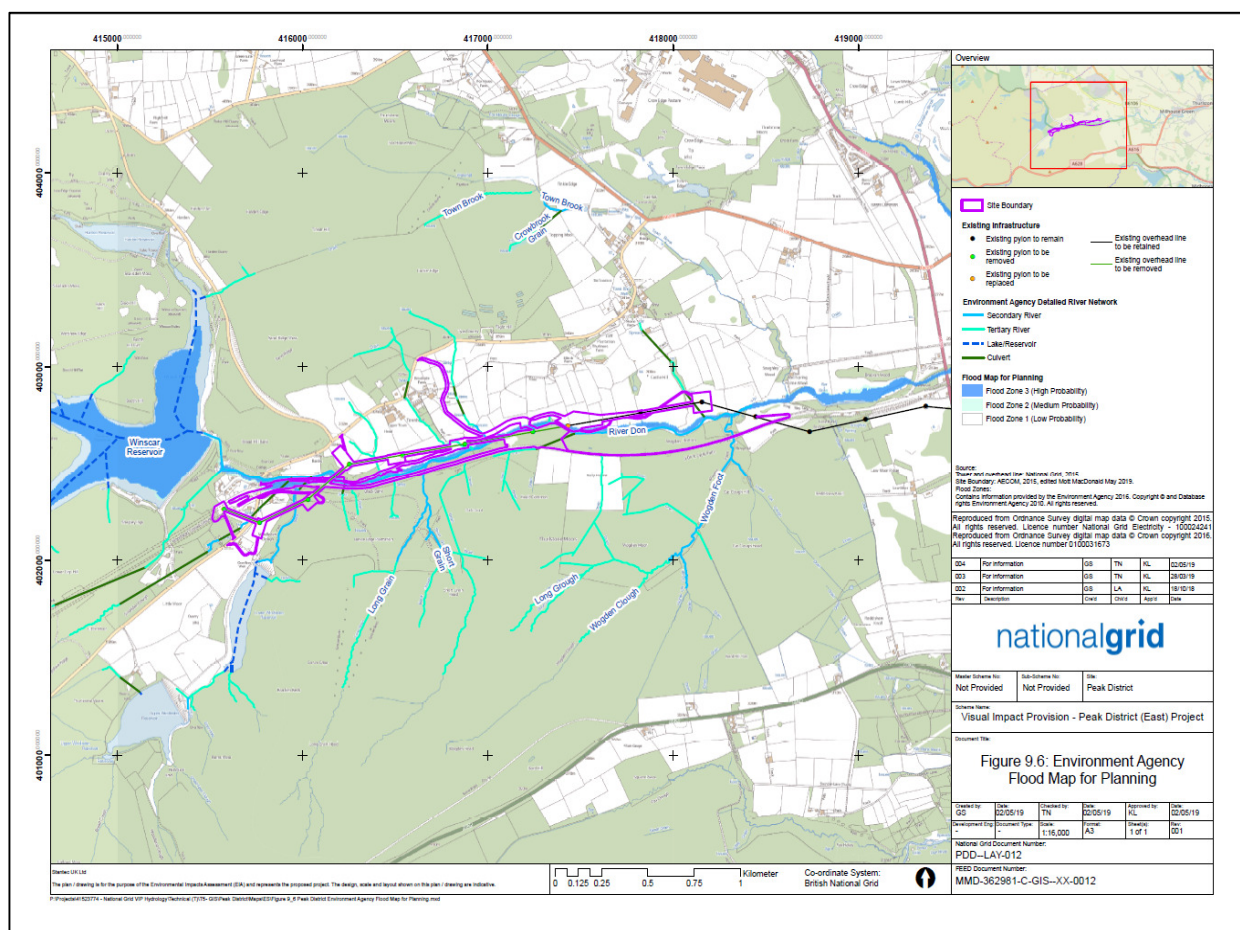
3.4.4 Flood Risk

A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) has been carried out and identifies mitigation measures to reduce flood risk during the construction phase of the project. The project has been informed by results of flood risk modelling and has been designed to avoid, where possible, areas at risk of flooding. The FRA proposes the following general mitigation measures which will be built into the detailed design and implemented on site:

- The development of a WMP that may need to include temporary attenuation storage, infiltration drainage, and sediment trapping techniques as appropriate and should be driven by source control techniques where possible;
- Construction will not be undertaken during extreme wet weather where possible. Local and national weather forecasts will be checked, and the site will sign up to Environment Agency Flood Alerts and Warnings;
- Following the completion of all construction works, the land within the working width will be fully reinstated as near as practically possible to its former condition, and where possible all reinstated surfaces will have the same runoff properties and elevation as existing or as agreed with landowners and stakeholders in advance (this will include the reinstatement of drainage ditches and existing culverts) and replacement of community/recreational facilities impacted by the Proposed Project;
- Where possible, soils will be stored at least 10m away from watercourses, and outside of areas of floodplain. Where this is not possible, gaps will be provided in stored topsoil to prevent the impoundment of flood waters (all year around); best practice measures will be applied where required to ensure that stockpiled soil will not be eroded/ transported by overland flow and will not enter any water bodies (such as berms, vegetated strips and silt traps will be included where required).
- Permanent surface water/ agricultural drains will be re-installed to reinstate any pre-existing field drainage systems to pre-construction condition. All reinstated channels will have the same hydraulic properties as existing and temporary and permanent structures (culverts, flumes) should be appropriately sized except when alternative options, have been discussed and agreed with the Lead Local Flood Authority;
- The monitoring of flows in watercourses when crossing during the construction phase to avoid impeding flow. This can take the form of regular visual inspections of the temporary crossings. The visual inspections should check that the water levels on both the upstream and downstream faces of the temporary crossings remain similar throughout the duration of the crossing. This will help to confirm that each temporary crossing has been appropriately sized. The visual inspections should also check that each temporary crossing does not become blocked by debris and should be used to trigger immediate remedial action in the event of debris accumulation;
- All bridge crossings of the River Don, whether permanent or temporary, will be designed to the 1:100-year flood level;
- Appropriate signage along the Trans Pennine Trail diversion will be deployed to warn users of the potential flood risk in certain areas from the River Don, from overland flow (surface water sources) and from groundwater;
- All above ground assets will include a 300mm freeboard allowance to allow for uncertainties in modelling and mapping of flood risk areas; and
- Under the agreement/direction of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC), temporary closure of the Trans Pennine Trail diversion will be considered in case of flooding.

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Details of emergency evacuation plans in the event of a flood event will be included in the Emergency Response Plan (16866-MSI-1405-XX-PL-W-050003).

3.4.5 Consented Activities

Watercourses within and impacted by the project are defined as Ordinary Watercourses. A number of activities will require Ordinary Watercourse Consent under the Land Drainage Act 1991, for which Consent is required from the Lead Local Flood Authority (BMBC). These are currently likely to include:

- The installation of a permanent bridge on the Trans Pennine Trail Diversion (Jenga Bridge/Bridge 1);
- Crossing the watercourse on the Trans Pennine Trail Diversion (Culvert 1);
- Re-routing and crossing the watercourse in the field with Tower 159 including potential drainage works between spoil heaps on Trans Pennine Trail Diversion;
- Installation of a temporary bridge across the River Don to carry the Trans Pennine Trail Diversion (Bridge 2); and
- Management of the ditch on the existing Trans Pennine Trail.

It shall be ensured that conditions or monitoring required as part of these consents, once granted, will be adhered to.

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With the exception of the ditch on the TPT, an Approval in Principle (AIP) shall be obtained from BMBC for each crossing which will be used by members of the public. The proposer must receive endorsement of the AIP before proceeding with any design, subject to the planning permission. The completed design cannot be implemented until Barnsley MBC is in receipt of certified confirmation that the implementation documents are accurate and fully in compliance with the requirements of the AIP.

As outlined in Section 3.4.3, other consents may be required for water activities which will be addressed within the WMP once construction methodologies are confirmed.

3.5. Storage of Fuels, Oils and COSHH materials

The following measures will be implemented on site for the storage of materials:

- Fuels, oils, paints, solvents and other Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) materials will be kept in lockable containers, with controlled access to keys, and in line with legal requirements including the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 e.g. 110% bunding, use of secondary containment etc.
- All containers of any size will be correctly labelled indicating their contents and any hazard warning signs.
- All oil and diesel storage facilities will be located at least 10m from any watercourse including surface water drains; and at least 50m from any borehole or well. Oil storage containers include; oil drums and fixed tanks, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs), mobile bowsters (containers designed to store and dispense oil that can be moved between locations but not under their own power) and some types of generator and transformer.
- Fuelling operations will be planned to minimise the risk of spillage and environmental risk. Plant nappies will be used during all refuelling activities. Appropriate spill kits and drip trays will be provided for all equipment and at locations where any liquids are stored and dispensed.
- A site-specific fuel delivery procedure shall be included within the site delivery RAMS. All those allocated the task of re-fuelling should be suitably briefed and maintain appropriate fuelling records where required.
- Suitable precautions will be taken to prevent spillages from equipment containing small quantities of hazardous substances (for example, chainsaws and jerry cans) which will include storing each container or piece of equipment within its own secondary containment on a firm, level surface.
- Vehicles and plant will be in good working order, will not park near or over drains and will carry sufficient spill kits.
- Waste fuels, oils and COSHH items shall be stored and disposed in line with waste management process. See Section 3.8 for further details.
- If required, concrete washout shall be located away from sensitive areas (at least 10m away from any watercourse or surface water drain) and as a minimum comprise a dedicated, covered, concrete washout skip. Delivery drivers will be supervised to ensure washout is undertaken appropriately. The preference is to use off-site washout facilities.

3.6. Contaminated Land

Ground investigations undertaken in 2016, 2018 (WSP) and 2020 (RSK) indicate sources of land contamination are present at the site.

- All three investigations identified elevated concentrations of metals and low levels of TPH and heavy end PAH (some of which are leachable) in the Made Ground deposits.

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- Additionally, Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) have been identified within the Made Ground across the site, and an Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) (16866-RSK-1405-XX-PL-G-030006) outlining the requirements for the safe management of asbestos containing soils during proposed groundworks has been prepared.

Works disturbing any Made Ground at the site shall be accompanied with suitable and sufficient risk assessments and method statements for the potential disturbance of low-level asbestos and other contamination. Appropriate PPE and good hygiene practices will be implemented to reduce risk to human health.

There could be the potential to encounter unforeseen material and / or contamination within excavations. Work will stop in the vicinity of any previously unidentified contamination encountered until the nature and concentration of the contaminant(s) are determined and appropriate risk control measures implemented.

The procedures outlined in the supporting management plans (see Section 3.7) shall be consulted prior to sampling, reuse or disposal of Made Ground materials.

3.7. Resource & Materials Management

As outlined in Section 2.10, opportunities for sustainable resource and materials management will be considered throughout the project. Opportunities for this include:

- Materials re-use
- Appropriate storage of materials
- Delivery management
- Sourcing of timber from FSC certified sources
- Use of recycled products etc

In addition, the following project specific opportunities have currently been identified:

- The use of a T6 Waste Exemption (chipping) and U12 Waste Exemption (spreading at place of production) during clearance of rhododendron in May 2020 to avoid burning or off-site disposal of waste arisings. These exemptions may also apply to later stages of vegetation clearance but will need to be assessed by the Environmental Advisor.
- It is planned to reuse excavated soil and stones (Made Ground) as backfill across the project. In conjunction with RSK, a CL:AIRE DoW CoP Materials Management Plan (MMP) will be produced in order to ensure this is undertaken in accordance with legislative requirements. Where excavated arisings are not suitable for re-use or are surplus to requirements, they will be treated as a waste and disposed in accordance with Section 3.8.

National Grid's Sustainability Register and SCIP reporting tool will be used to record relevant information where applicable.

3.8. Waste Management

Waste arising from all activities on the project will be managed in order to prevent pollution and to meet or exceed legal requirements. The process for achieving this is described in the following subsections.

3.8.1 Site Waste Management Plan

- A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) recording the amount and type of waste removed from the site will be maintained for the project. This will be reviewed and updated throughout the project in relation to any design changes or change in material use and subsequent waste streams.
- The SWMP shall be updated with Waste Contractor authorisations/disposal sites regularly.

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- All waste movements must be recorded in the SWMP. The SWMP shall be stored electronically.
- At the end of the project the Project Manager shall ensure the SWMP and all waste records are obtained, updated and archived correctly. Records will be kept for two years for non-hazardous waste and three years for hazardous waste in accordance with statutory requirements.

3.8.2 Waste Characterisation

- Anticipated waste streams and their EWC codes shall be estimated prior to construction.
- A preliminary WM3 Waste Assessment has been undertaken by RSK as part of the 2020 ground investigation, which identified that of the 163 soil samples analysed, eight were identified as having hazardous properties. This information will be considered as part of the management plans being prepared for material reuse as identified in Section 3.7.
- It will be ensured that any waste streams likely to be sent directly to landfill shall be WAC tested where appropriate prior to disposal.

3.8.3 Waste Contractors

- Waste services may be provided by a number of licensed carriers or brokers, transferring wastes to a variety of receiving sites. The selection of services will depend on location, nature of the wastes and the availability of receiving sites.
- Waste Carrier Licenses and the Environmental Permits/Exemptions of planned disposal sites shall be obtained prior to any waste movements. Checks shall be carried out using the Environment Agency's Public Register.
- Duty of Care details will be correctly recorded within the SWMP and copies of all licenses/permits shall be kept on-site in the project waste file for the duration of the project.
- Any waste carriers whose details are not held on file must be turned away from site.

3.8.4 Waste Storage & Segregation

- The priority is to avoid disposal to landfill wherever possible. As such, the waste hierarchy 'Prevention – Reduce – Reuse – Recover – Dispose' must always be implemented (legal requirement).
- Suitable skips, bins and storage areas shall be provided and closed or sheeted where required to prevent the escape of wind-blown debris. Waste storage must be suitably signed and display the correct EWC code. It shall be ensured that staff and contractors are informed of the correct disposal points for waste streams.
- Hazardous waste (e.g. paints, solvents, sealants) will be correctly segregated on-site to avoid contaminating other material.
- Waste storage at the site compound/s will be in line with the Non Waste Framework Directive Exemption (NWFD2) which allows temporary storage of waste at the place of production. The waste cannot be treated, received from elsewhere, must be secured in a secure place and must not be stored longer than 12 months.

3.8.5 Waste Transfer Documentation

Each waste movement will be accompanied by the correct documentation, which will comprise either;

- A Consignment Note with completed Part E for hazardous wastes;

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- A Waste Transfer Note for non-hazardous wastes;
- A Season Ticket or Annual Waste Transfer Note for multiple movements of non-hazardous waste, where the same waste stream is being disposed by the same carrier to the same disposal site over the period of 12 months.

Waste movements without the correct document in place or not containing the correct information must be refused.

3.8.6 Burning of Wastes

The burning of waste is strictly prohibited and not allowed under any circumstances.

3.9. Landscape & Ecology

- A Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been prepared which describes the mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction of the project to ensure that all protected ecological features are managed appropriately.
- The key landscape and ecological risks on the project are briefly outlined below:
 - The disturbance of notable habitats (Peak District National Park, Wogden Foot LWS, Western Moors LWS and grassland habitats at Dunford Bridge) and their appropriate restoration.
 - Risks to disturbance of or protected species including, but not limited to, bats, reptiles, badger, nesting birds (including willow tit and ground-nesting species).
 - The management of invasive non-native species (INNS) including Japanese Knotweed close to the start of the cable route in Dunford Bridge Car Park, and rhododendron at a number of locations along the cable route and TPT-d.
 - The protection of the River Don, its tributaries and associated habitat for species including otter, aquatic macro-invertebrates and fish.
 - The loss and disturbance of notable areas of habitat (woodland scrub, grassland) and the measures which must be taken to reinstate, monitor and enhance this habitat such as Seed Harvesting and Shrub Translocation.
 - The removal of trees and the appropriate protection of those to be retained.
 - The successful establishment of replacement vegetation.
 - The restoration of landscape features such as stone walls and drainage ditches.
 - Temporary loss/disturbance of agricultural land.
- A number of supporting plans (Section 1.2.2) have been produced to ensure the objectives of the LEMP and particular project risks are effectively managed:
 - Invasive Species Assessment and Biosecurity Management Plan
 - Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plans
 - Landscape Drawings and Management and Maintenance Plan
 - Bat Method Statement
 - Soil Management Plan (SMP)

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- An Environmental Co-Ordinator has been appointed for the project who is responsible for ensuring the requirements of the LEMP are implemented by organising the input of technical disciplines (including the Ecological Clerk of Works, Archaeological Clerk of Works and Landscape Clerk of Works) where necessary.
- Site staff will be briefed on ecological issues affecting the works during the induction, and specific methods of working will be incorporated into RAMS.

3.10. Biosecurity

Invasive Species Biosecurity

Biosecurity methods as detailed within National Grid Invasive Species Assessment and Biosecurity Management Plan shall be followed when working in areas with invasive species to prevent spread with the following measures to be implemented:

- All appropriate Site personnel should be made aware of the locations of invasive species and informed of the necessary precautions required to prevent spread;
- Plant and machinery should be prevented from driving within areas which might contain invasive species contaminated soil; and
- Any vehicles, equipment and clothing that may have come into contact with potentially contaminated soils should be inspected and thoroughly cleaned prior to leaving the area.

Agricultural Biosecurity

No specific agricultural biosecurity requirements have been outlined, however general biosecurity controls (cleaning vehicles, not mixing agricultural soils between land parcels and/or the TPT) will be undertaken where necessary, and supplementary controls will be considered where requested by the Client or specific landowners.

3.11. Historic Environment

An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared which outlines the strategy for archaeological assessment and mitigation which is sufficient and proportionate to address potential effects to the historic environment as a result of the project.

A number of archaeological features have been identified which require protection / assessment including:

- Earthworks at Stony Gate;
- Oval Feature;
- Earthworks at Spoil Heaps;
- Stone Bridge Abutments at Bridge 1; and
- Dry stone walls.

An Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) has been appointed who is responsible for ensuring that the WSI is implemented. Mitigation measures during construction will include:

- Watching brief of groundworks for the development where these affected known assets are, or areas in which archaeological remains may be present; and
- Condition surveys of assets prior to construction or in response to on site developments e.g. conditions survey to be undertaken of any drystone walls to be breached by accesses as necessary.

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4. Register of Environmental Effects

In the table below, under Environmental Impacts, assess levels of impact significance for each Development Activity and Aspect, as L, M or H, in accordance with following risk matrix. Mitigation measures are required where significance of impact is assessed as M or H.

Assessment of Significance

Likelihood of Activity resulting in impact.	Severity of Subsequent Impact				
	Low (1)	Moderate (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)	High (5)
Negligible (1)	Low (1)	Low (2)	Low (3)	Low (4)	Low (5)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (8)	Moderate (10)
Unlikely (3)	Low (3)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (9)	Moderate (12)	Moderate (15)
Likely (4)	Low (4)	Moderate (8)	Moderate (12)	High (16)	High (20)
Likely (5)	Low (5)	Moderate (10)	Moderate (15)	High (20)	High (25)
Certain (6)	Moderate (6)	Moderate (12)	High (18)	High (24)	High (30)

Definitions:

Activity: generic definition relating to works being completed and medium that may be impacted

Aspect: element of an activity that can interact with the environment

Impact: any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an aspect

Likelihood: the chance or probability of an event occurring. Negligible – rare, occurs less than 0.1% of the time/case through to Certain – almost inevitable, 99.9% chance of occurrence

Severity: the impact that an event might have on the environment. Low – minor in inconsequential impact with no or short-term duration through to High - major impact or destruction to the environment with potential long-term consequence.

Significance: the product of likelihood and severity according to the above table.

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Guidance

Likelihood of an Environmental Impact Occurring

Likelihood	Description	L Score
Certain	Occurs repeatedly / event 'only to be expected'	6
Likely	'No surprise' / will occur several times	5
Likely	Could occur sometimes	4
Unlikely	Unlikely, though conceivable	3
Unlikely	So unlikely that probability is close to zero	2
Negligible	Not going to occur	1

Environmental Consequences of an Impact Occurring

Consequence	Description of environmental impact	C Score
High	Major damage on & off site, national reputation damage, prosecution inevitable	5
High	Considerable environmental damage, prosecution and national reputation damage likely	4
Moderate	Moderate impact, contamination or damage recoverable, local reputation damage, prosecution possible	3
Moderate	Slight impact, small scale event contained on site, possible local media interest, prosecution unlikely	2
Low	No measurable environmental consequence, no reputation damage, zero likelihood of prosecution	1

Risk Rating Categories

Risk Rating	Action to be taken
High (16-30)	Work can only continue if control measures reduce the risk rating to an acceptable level
Moderate (6-15)	Introduce control measures to reduce risk as low as reasonably practicable
Low (1-5)	Risk broadly acceptable, but situation needs to be monitored for changes and action to reduce risk

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Activity	Aspect	Impact	Impact Significance			Control and Mitigation	Residual Impact Significance
			Likelihood	Severity	Resulting Significance		
			1 - Negligible 2-3 - Unlikely 4-5 - Likely 6 - Certain	1-2 - Low 2-3 - Moderate 4-5 - High	1-5 - Low 6-15 - Moderate 16-30 - High		
Works associated with office operations	Operation of air-conditioning and refrigerant units containing ozone depleting substances	Escape of gases and impact associated with ozone layer and climate change.	2	1	2	F-Gas compliance	LOW
Works affecting Water resources			4	3	12	Pre construction hydrogeological assessment. Abstraction should only be undertaken in accordance with licence or exemption. Watercourse crossings to be undertaken in accordance with Ordinary Watercourse Consents.	LOW
	Abstraction of surface or groundwater	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality					
	Dewatering of surface or groundwater	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality	5	4	20	Follow DMP. Implement appropriate controls required through the Permit to Pump process during any dewatering.	MEDIUM
	Impoundment of watercourses	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality					

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	Discharge of effluent	Deterioration in water resource quality	5	4	20	Dewatering will be in accordance with DMP and follow Permit to Pump process.	MEDIUM
	Discharge of site drainage	Deterioration in water resource quality	6	4	24	Ensure controls and mitigation in DMP are followed. Regular inspections to ensure drainage functions as intended.	MEDIUM
	Discharge of foul drainage	Deterioration in water resource quality	3	2	6	Foul effluent from welfare will be either discharged to existing foul sewer or collected and disposed.	LOW
	Physical (temp and perm) works to watercourses and Rivers	Deterioration in water resource quality	6	4	24	Ordinary Watercourse consent from BMBC will be obtained for watercourse works. Design of culverts and crossings will consider flood risk. Site specific RAMS shall be prepared to minimise potential impacts.	MEDIUM
	Physical (temp and perm) works to watercourses and Rivers	Change in flow regime	6	4	24		MEDIUM
	Physical (temp and perm) works to watercourses and Rivers	Loss of Biodiversity	6	4	24		MEDIUM
	Physical (temp and perm) works to flood defence works	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality					
	Physical (temp and perm) works to estuaries	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality					
	Spillages of hazardous substances	Deterioration in water resource quantity and quality	3	3	9	Appropriate storage and use of hazardous substances. Pollution preparedness measures in place including spill equipment and spill response training. PICP.	LOW

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	Use and Storage of Construction Hazardous substances including Oils/ Diesels and Petroleum	Deterioration in water resource quality	3	2	6	COSHH storage shall be in suitable stores in appropriate containers/equipment. Fuel storage will be according to legal requirements. RAMS will be briefed for all refuelling activities.	LOW
	Use and Storage of Process Commissioning Hazardous substances	Deterioration in water resource quality	3	2	6		LOW
	Concrete Washout	Deterioration in water resource quality	3	3	9	Where required on-site, concrete washout shall be located at least 10m away from any watercourse or surface water drain and as a minimum comprise a dedicated, covered, concrete washout skip.	LOW
	Use of potable water	Deterioration in water resource quality	2	1	2	Water use shall be monitored. Water saving equipment shall be used where possible.	LOW
Works affecting Ecological Habitat and Species	Works affecting Ecological Important Habitat	Loss of biodiversity	6	4	24	Ecological mitigation and compensation are detailed in section 3.9 of EMP and supporting LEMP.	MEDIUM
	Works removing Ecological Important Habitat	Loss of biodiversity	6	4	24		MEDIUM
	Works affecting ecological protected species	Loss of biodiversity	6	4	24	Site specific Work Package Plans & RAMS will be briefed on required controls. Works shall be supervised by technical specialist subcontractor as organised by Environmental Co-ordinator.	MEDIUM
	Works removing ecological protected species	Loss of biodiversity	6	4	24		MEDIUM
	Works affecting invasive plants	Land contamination by non-native species	5	3	15	Follow control measures outlined in Invasive Species Assessment	LOW

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	Works removing invasive plants	Land contamination by non-native species	5	3	15	and Biosecurity Management Plan. Unauthorised access prevented. Works shall be supervised by technical specialist subcontractor as organised by Environmental Co-ordinator.	LOW
Works affecting historic (e.g. listed) or archaeological important sites and structures	Direct impact	Loss of historic/archaeological value	5	3	15	Work to be undertaken in accordance with Archaeological WSI.	LOW
	Near area	Loss of historic/archaeological value Subsidence vibration	5	3	15	Works shall be supervised by technical specialist subcontractor as organised by Environmental Co-ordinator.	LOW
	Adjacent to area	Encroachment	5	3	15		LOW
Working on and disturbance of contaminated land	Physical disturbance	Potential spread of contaminated land and pollution	6	3	18	Contaminated Made Ground is present on-site. This will be managed in accordance with Sections 3.6 – 3.8 of this EMP and the supporting management plans.	MEDIUM
	Disposal	Potential spread of contaminated land and pollution	6	3	18		MEDIUM
General construction activities that may lead to Nuisance	Mud on road	Nuisance to local population	4	3	12	Control measures shall be in line with Section 3.2.2 of the EMP and the DMP.	LOW
	Atmospheric emissions	Nuisance to local population	3	2	6	Only appropriate plant and equipment shall be used. Further	LOW

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						control measures shall be in line with Section 3.2.3 of the EMP.	
	Construction dust	Nuisance to local population	3	2	6	Control measures shall be in line with Section 3.2.2 of the EMP.	LOW
	Batching dust and silo emissions	Nuisance to local population					
	Process atmospheric emissions	Nuisance to local population					
	Noise emissions	Nuisance to local population	4	2	8	Noise & Vibration Management shall be in accordance with NVMP. See Section 3.2.5 of this EMP.	LOW
	Light emissions	Nuisance to local population	4	2	8	Management shall be in accordance with Section 3.2.4 of this EMP.	LOW
	Vibration	Nuisance to local population	4	2	8	Noise & Vibration Management shall be in accordance with NVMP. See Section 3.2.5 of this EMP.	LOW
	Odour emissions	Nuisance to local population	3	2	6	Ensure good housekeeping and waste management to prevent odours.	LOW
	Road congestion	Nuisance to local population	4	2	8	Management shall be in accordance with Section 3.2 of this EMP.	LOW
	Other public rights of way	Loss of amenity value Disruption	4	2	8	Management shall be in accordance with Section 3.2 of this EMP.	LOW

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	Visual amenity	Loss of amenity value	3	2	6	Maintain site visual standards as outlined in Section 3.2.1 of this EMP.	LOW
	Unsociable working hours	Nuisance to local population	4	2	8	Comply with working hours stipulated by BMBC as outlined in Section 3.2.5 of this EMP.	LOW
Works requiring the consumption of Energy and/or fossil fuels	Energy consumption/carbon management - Construction works	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	6	2	12	Modern efficient plant, no idling, plant and vehicle checks	LOW
	Energy consumption/carbon management - Site accommodation	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	6	2	12	Eco-cabins. Optimised use of lights and heat.	LOW
	Energy consumption/carbon management - Transport and logistics	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	6	2	12	Use of local resources where possible. All vehicles to be Euro 4 or better.	LOW
	Energy consumption/carbon management - Material selection (embodied energy)	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	6	2	12	Design to consider embodied energy of material selection.	LOW
	Energy consumption / carbon management – generation of on-site power	Direct: cost Indirect: atmospheric emissions Resource depletion	6	2	12	Modern efficient generators, optimised use. Mobile welfare to be eco-cabins.	LOW
	Delivery and handling (transfer) of fuels (liquid or gas)	Direct pollution through spills, etc. Waste of resource and cost	6	2	12	COSHH storage shall be in suitable stores in appropriate containers/equipment. Fuel	LOW

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						storage will be according to legal requirements. RAMS will be briefed for all refuelling activities	
Works leading to the generation of Waste	Material storage and damage	Direct: cost Indirect: reduced sustainability	2	2	4	Section Foreman responsibility for safe storage.	LOW
	Creation of litter	Nuisance	4	1	4	Provision of appropriate bins and regular collection.	LOW
	Waste disposal (duty of care) Construction waste Sewage M&E decommissioning waste, etc.	Contamination Nuisance Pollution Legal compliance	6	3	18	Correct classification of waste, conformance to Duty of Care, licensed carriers and disposal locations.	MEDIUM
	Surplus excavation/aggregate disposal	Increased cost Reduced sustainability	4	3	12	Analysis of soil for reuse. WAC testing for disposal to landfill if required. Follow supplementary management plans (Sections 3.6-3.8 of the EMP).	LOW
	Packaging waste	Increased cost of disposal Depletion of resources	6	2	12	Packaging to be segregated or returned to supplier where possible. SWMP to record all waste data.	LOW
Works in sensitive location or where abnormal operating conditions arise e.g. Emergency response	Abnormal operating conditions e.g. pumping, filtration, water treatment, etc.	Pollution of environment Legal sanction	3	4	12	Emergency Preparedness, Emergency Response Plan, PICP, Permit to Pump Process, RAMS	LOW
	Unplanned event (Incidents e.g. spill, fire, etc.)	Pollution of environment Legal sanction	3	4	12		LOW

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5. Environmental Consents And Pre-Notification Checklist

Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Water resources									
Permit to discharge water to a watercourse	Effluent discharges of 5 to 20 cubic meters per day to a point source, i.e. pipe, outfall or soak-away, that enters directly or indirectly controlled waters. Any discharges exceeding 100 cubic meters per day will need to apply for a bespoke permit. Unless within 200m of a watercourse, then any discharges exceeding 50 cubic metres per day will need to apply for a bespoke permit.	EA – approx four months SEPA: Registration – one month License – approx. four months	EA	NRW	SEPA	TBC	MS	TBC	TBC
Consent to discharge waste water to a Sewer	Consent or approval for discharge of effluent to sewer.	Two months	Water Company	Water Company	Water Company	TBC	MS/NG	TBC	POSSIBLY REQUIRED FOR CABINS AT DUNFORD BRIDGE
S165 consent for temporary discharge from a pipe less than 229mm	Temporary consent to discharge to surface water from a pipe less than 229mm (9”) or when the EA request a formal application. Application via water company	EA – Seven working days SEPA – Seven working days	EA	NRW	SEPA				N/A
S166 consent for temporary discharge from a pipe larger than 229mm	Temporary consent to discharge to surface water from a pipe greater than 229mm (9”) or when the EA request a formal application.	EA Seven - working days SEPA – Seven working days	EA	NRW	SEPA				N/A
Abstraction licence	Abstraction of water from a controlled water resource Note: some dewatering activities will require an abstraction licence. If you plan to abstract more than 20 cubic metres a day from a watercourse or	EA: four - six months SEPA:	EA	NRW	SEPA	TBC	MS	TBC	SUBJECT TO HYDROGEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
	underground water reserve, you will likely need a license. There are exemptions – dewatering of underground strata and abstractions of surface waters to prevent interference with building or engineering works where the abstraction lasts less than 6 consecutive months, subject to restrictions.	Registration - one month License – approx. four months							
Notification of removal of water from excavations	Removal of water from the ground or surface water to assist construction or the extraction of aggregates and minerals	N/A	EA	NRW	SEPA				N/A
Works in proximity of a watercourse / land drainage / flood risk activity permit	Any temporary or permanent physical works in, adjacent or within 9m, under, or over a watercourse. Standard rules exemptions or bespoke permit.	LA (for ordinary watercourses): EA (for main rivers): two months IDB (where applicable): two months SEPA: registration – one month Licence approx. four months	LA / EA / IDB	LA / NRW	SEPA	YES	MS	TBC	SEE SECTION 3.4.5 of EMP
Consent to use pesticide in close proximity to a watercourse	Any application of a pesticide (including herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, molluscicides, rodenticides, growth regulators and masonry and timber preservatives) within ten metres of a watercourse, including canal, ditch, river or estuary.	Two months	EA	NRW	SEPA	NO	-	-	RSK HAVE CONFIRMED NO PESTICIDES WILL BE USED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WATERCOURSES. SEE CORRESPONDENCE
Consent to affect bed of an estuary or sea	Any works that may deposit material onto the bed of an estuary or the sea, including cofferdams, erection of jetties, outfall structures	Four - 12 months	MMO	Marine Consents Unit: (MCU) –	Marine Scotland Licensing Operations				N/A

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
(FEPA consent, in Wales you will also require a Coastal Protection Act consent (CPA))				Welsh Assembly	Team – Scottish Executive				
River works licence (within River Thames)	Under Section 66 of the Port of London Act, a river works licence is required for any works in the River Thames, riverward of the mean high water mark and regardless of ownership of the river bed, including any works under the river or overhanging the river.	Three months	Port of London Authority	-	-				N/A
Dredging licence (within River Thames)	Before any dredging work is undertaken on the tidal Thames it is a statutory requirement that a licence for such works is granted under Section 73 of the Port of London Act 1968 (as amended).	Three months	Port of London Authority	-	-				N/A
River works licence (within the Medway Port)	Any works which are to be carried out within the port limit must have a river works licence to ensure that all relevant consultations have been carried out and that there are no adverse effects on the safety of navigation within the port.	Three months	Peel Ports Medway	-	-				N/A
Dredging licence	Before any dredging work is undertaken within the port of Medway and dredging licence must be approved.	Three months	Peel Ports Medway	-	-				N/A
Installation of water fitting	Installation of new water supply e.g. batcher to be consented by water company.	One month	Water Company	Water Company	Water Company	NO	-	-	FEED AT CABINS (DUNFORD BRIDGE) TO BE USED. NO OTHER FEEDS AVAILABLE. BOWSERS TO BE USED.
Discharge of hazardous substances and non-hazardous pollutants dangerous	Disposal / discharge of effluent containing hazardous substances or non-hazardous pollutants to ground or to surface water which is not covered by a Consent to Discharge.	Three months	EA	NRW	SEPA				N/A

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
substance / groundwater regulations									
Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).	When working within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ), you should contact your local regulator to discuss the work being undertaken. The SPZ is an area designated around a groundwater source, the maximum extent of which is the catchments area for the source and within which the Regulator seeks to limit the processes and activities that can occur within that area.	-	EA	NRW	SEPA	NO	-	-	THE SITE IS NOT LOCATED IN A GROUNDWATER SOURCE PROTECTION ZONE
Water Protection Zones (WPZ) Consent	General construction works are exempt but any fixed premises e.g. depots in a WPZ where chemicals are stored will require a consent You must get consent if you store or use: • 200 litres of more of any controlled substance • 50 litres or more of any controlled substance if stored in a single container Controlled substances include fuel and oil, artificial fertilizer, and toxic, harmful or corrosive substances.	Four months	EA	NRW	NA				N/A
Piling work within a SPZ approval	Any piling or penetrative foundation works that are scheduled to take place within a groundwater source protection zone must <u>first</u> be approved by the Environment Agency. A piling risk assessment must be undertaken including contaminated land tests – these can take four weeks to complete.	25 days	EA	NRW	SEPA				N/A
CAR License (Complex License)	Management of surface water run-off from a construction site, including access tracks, which: - Is more than 4 hectares - Is in excess of 5km or	Four months	N/A	N/A	SEPA				N/A

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Environmental Permitting Regulations 2009 (England and Wales) Waste Management Licence 1994 (Scotland)	An environmental permit must be gained for a location where waste material requires disposal, storage or treatment on site or where the off site location does not have permitted licences. Any waste management licences in place before 6 April 2008 automatically became Environmental Permits. The Environmental Permitting Regulations do not apply in Scotland and a Waste Management Licence must still be obtained.	Four months	EA	NRW	SEPA (WML)	NO	-	-	WASTE STORAGE WILL BE IN LINE WITH EXEMPTION NWFD 2: TEMPORARY STORAGE AT A PLACE OF PRODUCTION. SEE SECTION 3.8 of EMP
Waste Exemptions	Environment Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010	Online system in England and Wales. 21 days (Scotland)	EA	NRW	SEPA	YES	MS	01.05.20	U12 - USE OF MULCH T6 - TREATING WASTE WOOD AND WASTE PLANT MATTER BY CHIPPING, SHREDDING, CUTTING OR PULVERISING
Hazardous Waste Registration	The Hazardous Waste Regulations require any premises in Wales or Scotland that produce or hold hazardous waste in quantities of greater than 500kg to annually register. Note: this requirement in England was removed in April 2016.	Immediate (by phone and/or online)	-	NRW	Not applicable				N/A
Ecology									
Control / Removal of Invasive Species	Production of Invasive Species management plan		EA	NRW	SEPA	YES	NG	2020	SEE SECTION 3.9 OF EMP LEMP (INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN) CONDITIONED THROUGH PLANNING

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Licence to effect or translocation of protected species or habitats	Where protected species has been identified, a licence may be necessary to undertake mitigation or works in the area.	25 – 60 days	DEFRA English Nature	Welsh Assembly CCW	Scottish Executive SNH	TBC	MS/RSK	TBC	SUBJECT TO ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS
Protected Hedgerows	All non-residential hedgerows over 20m in length are protected and a removal notice must be submitted to the LA, unless included within Planning Consent.	6 weeks	LA	LA	LA	NO	-	-	NO HEDGEROWS IDENTIFIED FOR REMOVAL
Consent to work in a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, RAMSAR (wetland areas)	Where works will be undertaken in a protected habitat. Where works would take place in or could affect the integrity of the protected site / or its species then an appropriate assessment may be required.	Four - six months	Natural England	CCW (CCGW)	SNH or regulatory Authority	NO	-	-	CONSENT TO WORK IN THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AND WOGDEN FOOT LWS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THROUGH THE PLANNING PROCESS.
Felling licenses	Where more than 5m3 of timber is to be felled per quarter and no detailed planning permission is in place or other exemption applies.	Ten weeks	Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission	NO	-	-	TREE REMOVAL IS COVERED THROUGH PLANNING PERMISSION / PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT.
Archaeology and built heritage									
Listed Building Consent / Conservation Area Consent	Works affecting a listed building / conservation areas including installation of noise insulation and remedial works on structure(s).	One - two months	Planning Authority Historic England	Planning Authority Welsh Assembly	Planning Authority Scottish Executive				N/A

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Works potentially affecting a scheduled ancient monument must be consented by English Heritage.	Three months	Historic England	Historic Wales	Historic Environment Scotland				N/A
Works affecting an area of archaeological importance	Where works affect an area where there is evidence and or potential for archaeological remains.	Six weeks	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	YES	NG	2020	SEE SECTION 3.11 OF EMP AWSI CONDITIONED THROUGH PLANNING
Licence for removing human remains (archaeology)	Where human remains need removing.	One week	Home Office	Home Office	Home Office (Historic Scotland)				N/A
Licence which will affect a burial ground	Where works will affect a burial ground.	Three months	Home Office (Church of England)	Home Office	Home Office				N/A
Planning Permission / Development Order / Act conditions									
Planning Permission onto a classified road		12-16 weeks	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	YES	MS	TBC	PLANNING PERMISSION APPROVED. ONGOING LIASON WITH BMBC HIGHWAYS
Planning conditions	Conditions may require certain controls and agreements to be in place and implemented prior to and during the works including demolition / dismantling.	Eight weeks	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	YES	NG	2020	SEE PLANINNG CONDITIONS TRACKER
Development Consent Order		Four - 12 months	Infrastructure Planning Committee	Infrastructure Planning Committee	N/A				N/A

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
EIA Screening/ Scoping EIA and Environmental Statement	Scoping opinion for EA, as per EIA regulations.	Six weeks (screen) Six weeks (scope) Six - 12 months	Planning Authority / MMO	Planning Authority / MMO	Planning Authority / Scottish Executive / MMO	NO	-	-	SEE SECTION 1.1.1 OF EMP EAR REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED IN CEMP & SUPPORTING PLANS
Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007	Restrictions on site signage on hoardings, when in a conservation area.		Planning Authority	-	-				N/A
Town and Country Planning (Section 62A Applications)	When development is within ten metres of railway land (including sidings etc.) there is a requirement to notify the railway infrastructure owner.								N/A
Wayleaves / Easements	For example, where new overhead lines (OHL), cables and pipelines will cross third party land.	Two - Six months	Landowner	Landowner	Landowner	YES	NG	N/A	NG LAND & ACQUISITIONS TEAM LIAISING WITH LANDOWNERS
Land Purchase / leasing	Where additional land is required permanently or temporarily for the works.	Six - 12 months	Landowner	Landowner	Landowner	YES	NG	N/A	NG LAND & ACQUISITIONS TEAM LIAISING WITH LANDOWNERS
Lease conditions	Conditions may require certain controls and agreements to be in place and implemented prior to and during the works.	Four weeks	Landlord	Landlord	Landlord	YES	NG/MS	N/A	NG LAND & ACQUISITIONS TEAM LIAISING WITH LANDOWNERS
Port Authority consultation	Port Authorities may impose certain controls and require certain agreements to be in place and implemented prior to and during the works.	Four weeks	Port Authority	Port Authority	Port Authority				N/A

Public Rights of Way, Roads

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Consent name	Description of the works requiring approval	Approx timescale to obtain consent	Enforcement agency			Consent / notification req'd Yes/No	Responsible party for application	Date applied	Consent received/comments
			England	Wales	Scotland				
Closure and Diversion of Public Rights of Way and Roads	Temporary / permanent closures or diversions of public rights of way and roads require consent and notification of alterations prior to works commencing.	One - Two months	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	Planning Authority	YES	MS	TBC	TPT AND FP 11 DIVERSIONS TO BE MANAGED THROUGH TMP & TPTMP SEE SECTION 3.2 OF EMP
Closure and Diversion of Trunk Roads of Motorways	Temporary or permanent closures or diversions of trunk roads and motorways require consent and notification of alterations prior to works commencing.	One - two months	Highways England	Welsh Assembly	Scottish Executive				N/A
Radioactive Substances									
Licence for the use and storage of radioactive sources	Where on site laboratories or other areas use radioactive sources for measurement etc.	Four - five months	EA	NRW	SEPA				N/A
Other									
Considerate Constructors Scheme	Where the project is a non-JV project longer than six weeks duration it is to be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme, through Materials Desk.	Immediate online / two weeks	CCS	CCS	CCS	YES	MS	TBC	WITHIN 6 WEEKS OF MAIN SITE ESTABLISHMENT

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6. Objectives and Targets

PEAK EAST VIP			
<u>Element</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Target and/or measure</u>	<u>Site Action & Status</u>

MS and NG Objectives & Targets are currently being agreed and this table will be updated as required.