

Environmental Plan

Leiros Park, Neath

22/3/17

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Environmental Duty Holder	
Name(s)	MP Whelan
Deputy Name(s)	TBC
Contact Number	07938432098
Area of Designated Responsibility	
- Monitoring the appointment and effectiveness of nominated fuelling representatives and emergency response teams. - Monitoring construction works including the sub-contractors for compliance against Environmental Risk Assessment and Method Statement control measures. - Co-ordination of all environmental documentation. - Monitoring environmental training, consultation and implementation of sub-contractor procedures. - Attending site HSE committee meetings - Monitoring of all site environmental incidents and ensuring they are reported and investigated. - Undertaking weekly inspections and ensuring the production of the Weekly Inspection Report. - Accompanying HSE Managers & EA inspections. - Advising Project Manager on the implementation of environmental management system.	
Designated Signature:	
Deputy(s) Signature(s):	

COSHH Co-ordinator	
Name(s)	Mike Whelan
Deputy Name(s)	TBC
Contact Number	07938432098
Area of Designated Responsibility	
- Familiarising themselves with relevant Company COSH procedures contained within the BMS - Identifying opportunities for reducing risk through substitution, replacement or protection - Identifying materials and processes that require COSHH Assessments, including imported materials and materials already in offices. - Obtaining correct COSHH Assessments including correct activities - Maintaining COSHH File - Ensuring that relevant personnel are briefed on COSHH Assessments and that these briefings are clearly understood and complied with by all, with records of the briefings being maintained within the site files. - Arranging face fit testing for personnel requiring to use/wear RPE. - Requesting COSHH Assessments from sub-contractors (where required) and review for adequacy.	
Designated Signature:	
Deputy(s) Signature(s):	

Waste Manager	
Name(s)	TBC
Deputy Name(s)	MP Whelan
Contact Number	TBC
Area of Designated Responsibility	
• Compliance with duty of care, the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) or any permits and/or exemptions • Minimisation, reuse, recycling or recovery of waste is implemented. • Monitoring and measurement of waste	
Designated Signature:	
Deputy(s) Signature(s):	

Environmental Goals for the Project

Goal
No long-term damage to the environment
No legal prosecutions
Pollution Prevention
To actively involve our employees and the supply chain in developing and sustaining a positive environmental culture which promotes a working environment where everyone makes environmental protection personal and helps to create a Zero Harm culture through understanding their impact on the environment, by stopping work and seeking guidance if they are involved in an activity which they believe could adversely affect the environment
To conduct our operations in an environmentally and socially responsible manner to achieve environmental sustainable solutions

Regular Liaison between Parties on Site

The principal communication lines between parties on site are detailed within the Project Communication Chart located in Sections 1-12 of the Core Information.

Communication with the Interested Parties

Environmental specific channels of communication are detailed below: -

Interested Party	Communication Details	Contact Number
NWR	They may visit periodically to sample the watercourse	0800807060
Hale HSE Manager	Site visit twice monthly	07538432098

Site

Feature/Issue	Details
Noise	Upon work commencing on site a noise monitoring regime will take place at various locations on site by the companies HSE Manager, recording will be monitored on a regular basis and suitable actions will take place if decibels reach the
Water course /culvert	N/A
Ground water / aquifer	N/A
Archaeology	N/A
Protected Species e.g. Bats, Badgers	Report by Hawkeswood Ecology has stated that the site does not support that there are reptile populations within the site boundary but when work commences advice should be given to all operatives on site
Industrial units	None in immediate surrounding area of proposed project
Residential properties	Properties are located around perimeter of site and care will be taken regarding Impacts due to construction work
Educational establishment	N/A
Public buildings	
Woodland/Trees	Trees are found and a preservation of trees are recommended for retention, a tree constraint plan is located in the appendix of the Aboricultural report, A designated area for site set up is identified and there should be no long term significant adverse impacts
Tree Protection Orders (TPO)	There is a Tree Constaint plan in place please see Ecology report

Site Plan

A copy of the site plan will be found in the Appendix of this document and will include the following when Traffic Management Plan is completed

- Surface water drains
- Combined drains/sewers
- Water abstraction points/borehole/private water supply
- Sustainable drainage system area/water environment/river/pond
- Drainage interceptor
- Raw material storage/bays
- Fuel & chemical storage
- Waste collection points/skips
- Spill kits/emergency response equipment
- Ecology/sensitive areas
- **Legal Consents and Licences**
- The construction site has the following legal consents, licences and exemptions in place.

Licence Details	Limits	Monitoring Arrangements	Responsibility
TBC			

Environmental Inspections and Audits

Environmental inspections are carried out weekly using a customised inspection proforma. Records of the inspections are stored in the site office and will be made available for review if requested.

A2.3 Arrangements for Controlling Significant Environmental Aspects

Environmental Review and Risk Assessment

An Environmental Review and Risk Assessment of site activities will be conducted and is fully documented in the Environmental Review, Risk Assessment and Control Record report which is included within The CHSP document as Appendix 3C.

The significant environmental aspects identified for this project are as follows and will be communicated in the Site Induction: -

Legal Consents and Licences

The construction site has the following legal consents, licences and exemptions in place.

Licence Details	Limits	Monitoring Arrangements	Responsibility
Planning Consent	TBC	As per consents	Hale Construction Ltd
tpo		As per consents	Hale Construction Ltd
Cess Pit / Septic Tank Licence Site Welfare		Site Welfare. Emptied weekly	Hale Construction Ltd

Environmental Inspections and Audits

Environmental inspections are carried out weekly using a customised inspection proforma. Records of the inspections are stored in the site office and will be made available for review if requested.

DEFINITIONS

Controlled Waters

Include; all watercourses, lakes, lochs, canals, coastal waters and water contained in underground strata (groundwater).

Trade effluent

Any effluent (liquid waste) that is discharged from any premises used for carrying out a trade or industry. The only effluents which are not classed as Trade Effluent are clean, uncontaminated surface water (i.e. clean rainwater which has not been contaminated when running over site) and domestic sewage.

Trade effluent can include;

Waste chemicals, including oils, detergents, condensate water from compressed air installations, cooling water, biodegradable liquids, wash water, pre-commission pipework cleaning discharge.

Consent

A legal document which authorises a discharge subject to certain conditions.

REQUIREMENTS

The release of potentially polluting substances to water or land can damage wildlife and ecosystems, contaminate drinking water supplies, cause harm to human health and detriment to a local amenity. It is also an offence to pollute 'controlled' waters deliberately or accidentally.

The main water pollutants associated with construction sites are suspended solids (for example sand, suspended solids and clay), fuels, and oils, chemicals, concrete and salt. The most common form of water pollution from construction is suspended solids, which is often referred to as silty water.

1. Details for Procedures for Discharges

1.1. Discharge to Foul Sewer Trade Effluent/Industrial Discharges Consents

Prior to any operation being carried out where there would be a requirement to discharge trade effluent, those parties that are carrying out that activity must have obtained permission from the water authority in the form of a written consent.

Subcontractors undertaking this activity on our behalf should also be asked to provide documentation to prove that permission has been obtained.

1.2. Discharge to Water Course or Land

It is the view of the regulatory authorities that any liquid, when used in an industrial sense remains subject to the same laws regardless of whether the liquid is fresh clean water or contaminated.

In England, Wales and Ireland where there is a requirement for any Company operation to discharge or abstract any liquid, then written authorisation from the Environment Agency i.e. Discharge Consent Licence/Environmental Permit shall be required.

In Scotland, SEPA enforces the regulatory regime covering all discharges. This regime requires that an authorisation be granted by SEPA for the following activities.

- Abstractions from surface and groundwater
- Activities liable to cause pollution
- Activities near rivers, lochs and wetland which are likely to have a significant adverse impact upon the water environment.
- Impoundments of rivers, lochs, wetlands and transitional waters
- Groundwater recharge
- Engineering in rivers, lochs and wetlands

Three different types of authorisation are available to Scotland sites from SEPA. These are;

1. General Binding Rules (GBRs)
2. Registration
3. Water Use Licence

Where sites are likely to be undertaking, such activities including a discharge to water or land, discussion and consultation with SEPA/EA is required prior to any application.

Applications and fees for discharge consent licences are the responsibility of the project requiring them and must be in place before work commences.

1.3. Licence and Discharge Consents Log

If there are any consents or licences applicable to site operations, then these must be kept on site and shall be recorded and detailed in the PMP and any relevant method statements and risk assessments.

2. Storage and Control of Harmful Liquids

- 2.1. Oil Storage Regulations identifies specific requirements for the storage of oils. Refer to the control of harmful liquids procedure

3. Concrete Wash Water

- 3.1. The Project Lead must develop a strategy for dealing with concrete wash water and put this in place before concrete mixing or deliveries start on site.
- 3.2. There must be a designated washout area in a suitable place on site. The area should provide an impermeable containment for wash out water. This is the only area on site where concrete activities are permitted to wash out, including mixers, barrows and rakes. A lined and watertight skip may be an acceptable solution.
- 3.3. As far as possible concrete mixing or delivery Lorries should return for washout to the batching plant with only chutes being washed out on site.
- 3.4. Wash waters that can't be reused on site should be discharged to foul sewer under a trade effluent consent (discharge license) from the sewerage provider. If this isn't possible or practical, wash waters can be discharged to ground or to surface waters in accordance with the [EA regulatory position statement](#) or a valid environmental permit. If none of these options are possible the wash waters must be taken off site by road tanker and treated at an authorised treatment facility.
- 3.5. The sewerage provider may require that wash waters are treated before a discharge can take place. **Note: untreated wash water discharges to surface water drains or sewers are not**

acceptable. In most situations, concrete wash waters must be fully treated before making a discharge to the environment.

3.6. Full treatment means the fine solids must be removed and the pH must be corrected so that the wash water is no longer strongly alkaline. The fine solids can be removed by settlement in a tank or lagoon, or by filtration. The pH can be corrected by a suitable additive, such as citric acid or gaseous carbon dioxide. PH should be corrected to a value of 6-9 before a discharge to the environment is made. There are proprietary wash water treatment systems available that offer both filtration and pH correction in one unit.

3.8. An environmental permit is not normally required for small and medium scale discharges of concrete wash waters from construction sites to ground or to surface waters, provided:

- The discharge is at a single point and temporary, for a period of no more than 12 consecutive weeks. If there is a need to make a continuous discharge that lasts longer than 12 weeks. The Project Lead must contact the Environmental Regulator. Similarly, for intermittent discharges that may occur over longer periods, a check must be made with the Environmental Regulator.
- The Project Lead must complete an assessment of the ground conditions and potential receptors and can demonstrate that pollution won't occur from the operation. Details of Groundwater Protection Zones and Groundwater Vulnerability Zones can be found on the Environment Agency Website "[What's in your backyard?](#)"
- The operation doesn't involve the discharge of hazardous substances arising from any trace materials/ essential additives within the cement washings at concentrations that require permitting. For some medium, large and very large scale discharges the Environmental Regulator or Sewage Provider may require you to provide analysis to confirm this before discharge.
- The location of your proposed discharge can't be within, or less than, 50 metres from a riverine or terrestrial European site or SSSI, or within a site designated for nature conservation (such as NNR, LNR, and Local Wildlife Sites).

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4. Control of Spills

- 4.1. An assessment of the requirements for the provision, quantity and type of spill kits shall be made.
- 4.2. For details on how a spill should be controlled and reported refer to the Emergency Arrangements procedure

. Reporting

- 6.1. Where any breach of consents occurs or there are any unauthorised discharges resulting in discolouration or pollution of a watercourse then the Incident Investigation and Reporting

7. Active Monitoring

- 7.1. Suitable control measures and monitoring arrangements must be made to ensure the conditions of the consent or licence are met. This can include but is not limited to, daily monitoring of watercourses, water sampling and flow meters.

- 7.2. The monitoring arrangements must be detailed in the PMP.

- 7.3. The Watercourse Inspection form must be used to record inspections of Watercourses Waste Liquid Disposal **Waste Disposal**

8.1. Please refer to the Waste Management procedures for details on

The duty of care documentation that must be followed when disposing of liquid waste.

Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

AUTHOR: MP Whelan

1. PROJECT TITLE: Leirois Park

2. LOCATION: Neath

3. NATURE OF PROJECT:

4. PROJECT AIM

At Hales Construction Ltd we are committed to implement the project environmental plan and the SWMP

So, that it is effective, accurate and economical and ensure that the procedures put into place are working and are maintained.

5. MANAGEMENT

The Site Manager is the SWMP co-ordinator of the project and as such is Responsible for ensuring the instruction of workers, implementation and overseeing of the SWMP.

The Site Manager will monitor the effectiveness and accuracy during the routine Site visits. Independent audits will also be completed by our safety consultancy via site Inspections. Copies of these reports are forwarded to the GHSQE Manager for monitoring

Position	Name	Contact Phone No
Client		
Site Manager	TBC	
Contracts Manager	TBC	
HSQE Manager	MP Whelan	07538 432098

6. DISTRIBUTION

The Contract Manager shall distribute copies of this plan to the Principal Designer, Client, Site Manager and each Subcontractor where relevant/applicable. This will be undertaken every time the plan is updated.

7. INSTRUCTION and TRAINING

The Site Manager will provide on-site briefing via induction of appropriate separation, Handling, recycling, reuses and return methods to be used by all parties and at appropriate Stages of the Project where applicable. Toolbox talks will be carried out regularly on waste Issues and all subcontractors will be expected to attend. This will ensure that everyone feels they are included and that their participation is meaningful.

8. WASTE MANAGEMENT ON SITE

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to site or from those Generated on site. Imported materials are those, which are brought to the project for Inclusion into the permanent works. Generated materials are those, which exist on the Project such as topsoil, sub-soil, trees and materials from demolition works etc.

However, there are other considerations to waste management such as waste reduction, Segregation of waste, disposal of waste, financial impacts of waste disposal and recording, Monitoring, education and reviewing. This plan outlines the procedures that have been put in to place and demonstrate how they benefit the environment, how we can measure the

Effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable?

PRIORITISING WASTES REQUIRING WASTE MANAGEMENT ENABLING WORKS

(Including DEMOLITION): Waste Type, Category and Origin

Waste Types e.g. bricks	Waste Category	European Waste Codes	Colour codes	Origin of Waste Demolition of existing buildings & walls
Concrete	Inert	17 01 06		Site strip/Demolition
Tarmac	Inert	17 03 01		Site strip
Brick/Block	Inert	17 01 06		Site strip/Demolition
Timber	Active/Bio	17 01 01	WOOD	Site strip
Subsoils	Inert	17 05 04		Site strip
Subsoils	Hazard	17 05 03		Site strip/Demolition
Metals	Active/Bio	17 04 07	METAL	Site strip/Demolition
Asbestos	Hazardous	17 06 05		Demolition

Plasterboard	Active/Bio	17 08 02	GYPSUM	Demolition
Packaging		15 01 01 see note 1 15 01 02 see note 2 15 01 03 see note 3	PACKAGING	Construction
Mixed		17 09 04	MIXED	Construction/Demolition

NOTE 1 15 01 01 is the EWC code for paper & cardboard packaging NOTE 2 15 01 02 is the EWC code for plastic packaging NOTE 3 15 01 03 is the EWC code for wooden packaging

9. WAYS OF MINIMISING WASTE

At Leiros Park we will, from a very early stage, be looking at how we can minimise the waste produced, thereby reducing the amount of waste to be removed from the project. Trade Contractors, Design Team and Suppliers are all being encouraged to look at ways to minimize the amount of waste produced at the work face

CPHSP-Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan

Plasterboard sheets are made to standard sizes to suit the wall heights and to reduce the amount of off cuts/waste.	Design Team		CPHSP/ Meetings
The wash down point for the concrete wagons is in a suitable location so that the washed-out aggregates formed part of the fill.	Principal Contractor		CPHSP Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan
Substructure - when the bases are being poured that we had other bases	Construction Manager Principal		CPHSP

excavated Manager so that any surplus concrete could be utilised as blinding.	Contractor		
Materials, which arrive on pallets, are unloaded and the pallets are stored neatly and removed from site once the numbers are sufficient to make collection economical.	Site Foreman Principal Contractor		CPHSP
Apply all identified environmental risk & actions identified in the CPHSP	Operatives Site Manager Trade contractors		Method statements Risk Assessments CPHSP

All the above act to reduce the amount of waste and surplus materials, which traditionally would be skipped and sent to landfill. We are continually identifying waste minimisation actions and these will be updated in the above table

10. SEGREGATION

A specific area shall be laid out and labelled to facilitate the separation of materials for potential recycling, salvage, reuse and return. Recycling and waste bins are to be kept clean and clearly marked to avoid contamination of materials. The labelling systems shall be the Waste Awareness Colour Coding Scheme. If the skips are clearly identified the bulk of the workforce will deposit the correct materials into the correct skip. Skips for segregation of waste identified currently are: •

- Wood •
- Metal •
- Brick/rubble •
- Canteen waste

As works progress and other trades come to site other skips will be placed to enable certain waste to be removed from site. This is likely to include: •

Plasterboard •

Paper and cardboard (bagged up)

11. MANAGEMENT

Waste materials fall into three categories for management, these are: •

Re-use •

Recycle •

Landfill

Re-used

If surplus materials can be used in the permanent works they are classified as materials, which have been re-used. If they are surplus to requirements and need to be removed from site and they can be removed and used in their present form, they can be removed from site for reuse.

Recycling

If the surplus material cannot be re-used in its present form but could be used in a different form, it is sent for recycling such as 50x50 timbers to make chipboard. Landfill if either of the above cannot be satisfied, then the only option left is to send the surplus materials to landfill. At Hale Construction, Ltd landfill is always a last resort.



Waste Types	Waste Stream
Enabling Works (including Demolition)	
Concrete	Re-use on Site
Tarmac	Re-use on site/Dry
Bricks/Blocks	Re-use on Site
Timber	Re -cycle
Subsoils	Re-use on site/Recycle
Metals	Scrap value
Asbestos	No usage/Landfill
Plasterboard	Return/Recycle/Landfill
Construction Works	
Plasterboard	Return/Recycle
Brick/Blocks	Recycle
Timber	Recycle
Cardboard	Recycle
Mortar	No usage/Dry to skip
Metals	Recycle
Paints	Recycle
Soils	Use/Sell

The skips need to be monitored to ensure that contamination of segregated skips does not occur...

We will continually review the type of surplus materials being produced and where we can change the site set up to maximise on re-use or recycling and the use of landfill will be the last resort.

The plan will be communicated to the whole project team (including the client) at the. Business wide updates including the KPIs will be communicated and discussed at IMS and Management meetings

The plan will also be analysed by the Group HSQE Manager to produce KPIs and will be

Responsible for transferring and advising any best practice and solutions throughout the Company. Our prequalification process identifies compliant waste management companies with records maintained on file

Checks – please tick ✓ yes or no		
Have terms and commercial rates been agreed with contractor(s)?		
For offsite or disposal are all the waste destination details verified?		
Has a waste segregation / collection area been prepared?		
Has the waste area been adequately sign posted?		
Has the SWMP document control / filing system been set up (site safety pack)?		
Have all necessary staff and contractors had the SWMP transmitted?		
Have all the SWMP training / induction procedures for staff been met?		
Have all the SWMP training / induction procedures for contractor/s been met?		
Has the SWMP been approved by the Contracts Manager?		
Comments / Further Actions:		
Include Waste Management Plan within Tender Documentation/ CPHSP		

RELEVANT SIGNATURES

Contracts Manager

Date:

Site Manager:

Date:

Review Date	Signature

Appendix 1