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CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Hotspur Press



Prepared For	Manner
Prepared By	Erith Contractors Ltd
Document Reference	The Hotspur Press - CEMP
Project Reference	The Hotspur Press

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1.0 Introduction

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared by on behalf of Manner (applicant), for the Demolition and Construction of a purpose-built student accommodation (PBSA) at the Hotspur Press Complex in Manchester.

This document has three aims:-

- Provide Manchester City Council (MCC) with supporting information in its consideration of an application for full planning permission for the development at the site.
- Guide the project execution during the design and preconstruction stages.
- Safely control and manage the construction phase.

The CEMP, has taken into consideration the development setting, including environmental impacts and constraints of a busy central city location as well as the vulnerable condition of the existing site.

1.1 Project Description

Nature of the Work

The Hotspur Press is located in the heart of South Manchester. The site is bound by Whitworth Street West to the north, Cambridge Street to the east, River Medlock to the south and Annie Horniman Street to the west.

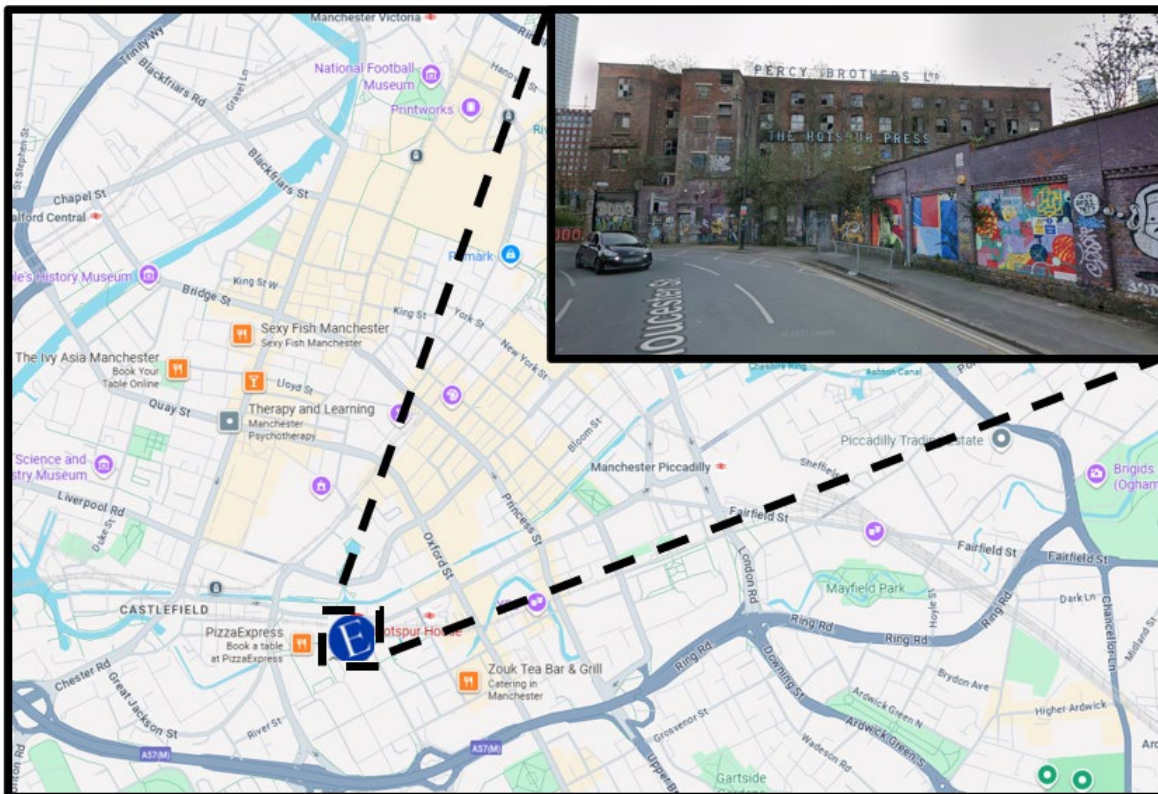


FIGURE 1 EXISTING SITE LOCATION

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Number 2 Gloucester St, or Hotspur Press, was originally constructed as a cotton mill during the industrial revolution. Further being repurposed as a printing press in the late 1800's becoming the location for the printing of the Hotspur.

For the purpose of this document this Construction Environmental Management Plan will cover the demolition of the existing dangerous structure and removal of hazardous materials onsite as well as the follow on re-development of the site.

The building features one level of basement with 4 upper floors constructed historically of steel frame and timber systems with masonry cladding. The site has suffered significant damage from multiple fire events with significant damage to the stability of the structure.

The site was developed over a number of years with additional structures built up to cover the entirety of the site bounds with a series of workshops and warehouses.

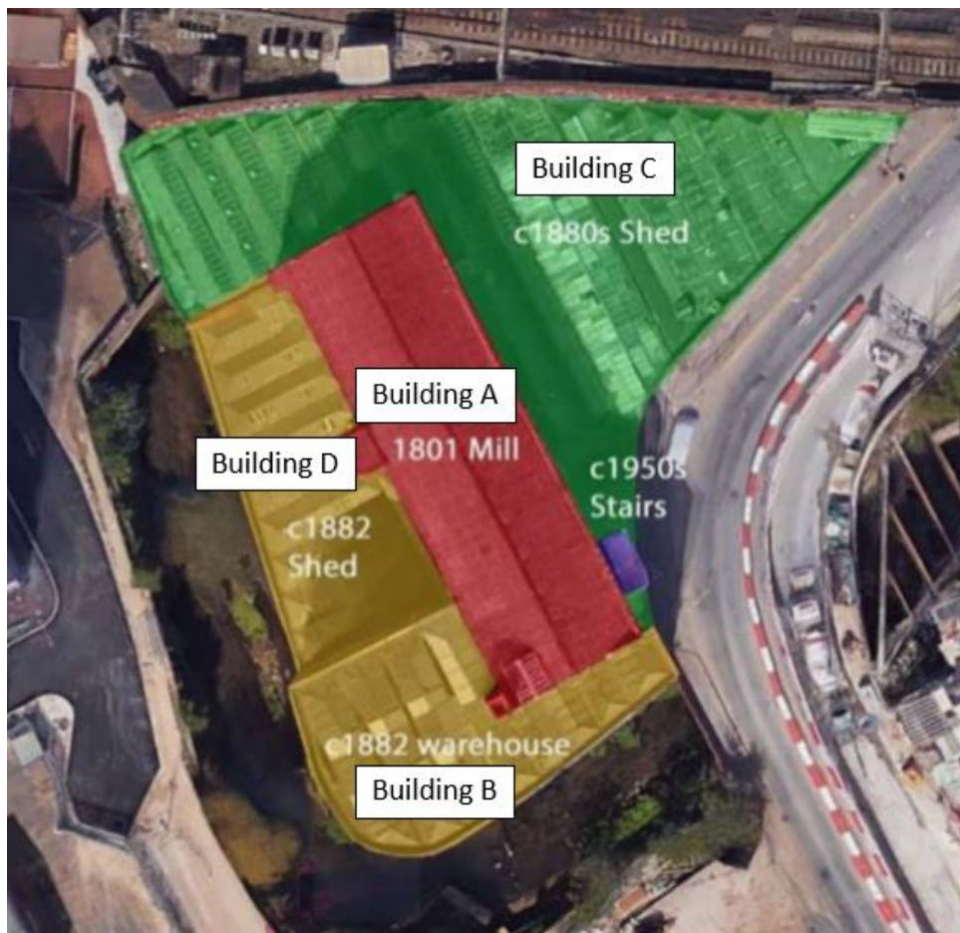


FIGURE 2 EXISTING COMPLEX LAYOUT (EXTRACT FROM CIVIL ENGINEERS STRUCTURAL APPRAISAL SEPT.'23)

The overall redevelopment of the site project involves demolishing the building down to existing ground bearing level, adjacent to the River Medlock which borders the site on two elevations and re-building while retaining the finite boundary line of the River.

The new development description:

“Partial demolition and redevelopment of the former Hotspur Press Complex (Medlock Mill) and redevelopment of the site to provide Purpose Built Student Accommodation (Sui Generis Use Class) within a part 4-storey (existing) and part 35-storey (new build) building with ground floor commercial or community

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uses (Use Classes F(e), F2(a)(b) and E(b)), associated ancillary internal and external amenity space, public realm (including a new public square), hard and soft landscaping and associated highway works"

Hotspur Press 27.10.25

Option 44 - Schedule Of Accommodation

Podium															
	Cluster	Studio	1B Apartments	2B Apartments	Beds per floor	LKD m²	Cluster Corridor sq.m	Amenity m²	Outdoor m²	Commercial m²	NIA m²	NIA ft²	GIA m²	GIA ft²	Gross to Net %
Level -01								409			458	4925	1016	10932	45
Level 00								494		260	779	8382	1045	11244	75
Level MEZ								183		120	302	3250	540	5810	56
Level 01		19		2	23			54			653	7028	915	9841	71
Level 02		19		2	23			54			653	7028	915	9845	71
Level 03		13		2	17			139	124		605	6510	875	9414	69
Total	0	51	0	6				1,331	124	380	3,450	37,123	5,306	57,087	65
			57						1,836						

Tower															
	Cluster	Studio	1B Apartments	2B Apartments	Beds per floor	LKD m²	Cluster Corridor sq.m	Amenity m²	Outdoor m²	Commercial m²	NIA m²	NIA ft²	GIA m²	GIA ft²	Gross to Net %
Level 04	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 05	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 06	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 07	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 08	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 09	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 10	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 11	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 12	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 13	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 14	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 15	8	10			18	36.8	23				385	4143	519	5584	74
Level 16	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 17	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 18	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 19	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 20	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 21	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 22	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 23	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 24	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 25	8	10			18	36.8	23				387	4162	521	5606	74
Level 26	8	10			18	36.8	23				392	4218	522	5615	75
Level 27	8	10			18	36.8	23				392	4218	522	5615	75
Level 28	8	10			18	36.8	23				392	4218	522	5615	75
Level 29	8	10			18	36.8	23				392	4218	522	5615	75
Level 30	8	10			18	36.8	23				392	4218	522	5615	75
Level 31	8	10			18	36.8	23				392	4218	522	5615	75
Level 32	8	10			18	36.8	23				392	4218	522	5615	75
Level 33	8	10			18	36.8	23				392	4218	522	5615	75
Level 34	0	10	2	2	16						392	4218	522	5617	75
Level 35													377	4061	0
Total	240	310	2	2							12,016	129,292	16,512	177,667	73
			554												

Accommodation Mix		
	Unit Total	% Mix
Cluster	240	39.3%
Studio	361	59.1%
1B Apartments	2	0.3%
2B Apartments	8	1.3%
Total	611	

Total Building GIA		
	m²	ft²
	21,817	234,754

Total Building NIA		
	m²	ft²
	15,466	166,415

Total	m²	ft²
Amenity	1,331.4	14,325.9
Commercial	380.3	4,092.0

Gross/Net %
71%

*NIA calculation includes corridors and LKD of clusters.

NIA has been measured to the inside of full height glazing in accordance with NIA 4 of the RICS Guidance - on the basis that elements of the window structure or design do not render the space substantially unusable. In accordance with NIA 1 an area is usable if it can be used for any sensible purpose in connection with the purposes for which the premises are to be used.

*GIA calculation is taken with the structural columns set within the facade of the tower.

FIGURE 3 THE NEW ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE (HODDER & PARTNERS SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION 27.10.25)

The proposed development is described further as follows:

- Demolition of the 1880 sheds (Building C), including part of the Cambridge Street boundary wall. The demolition of the significantly altered 1801 mill (Building A) and the single storey 1882 shed

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(Buildings D), with the re-building of the external facades. The curved 1882 warehouse (Building B) is also to be demolished with the re-building of the curved façade to the river frontage above water level.

- A new 35 storey building will be constructed behind the retained facades. The new building will comprise PBSA from levels 1 to 36.
- Basement and ground floor ancillary facilities include of a Gym, TV/cinema room, study areas, laundry, cycle and refuse storage, lounge, reception and commercial unit.
- Significant new public realm and a high-quality connection between First Street, Cambridge Street and Gloucester Street.
- Sustainability, renewables and BREEAM. A report has been prepared by Hoare Lea Consultants, Rev. 2 dated 13.10.23, with the proposed target shown below;-

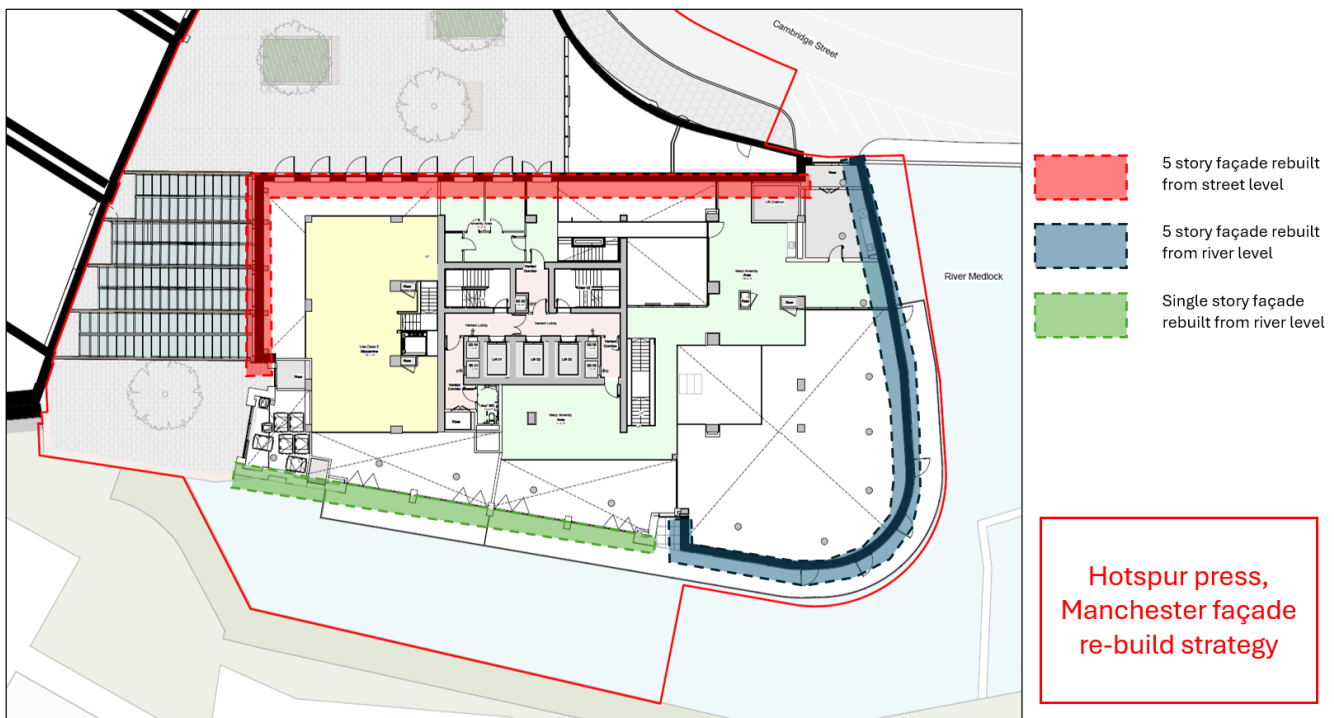


FIGURE 4 PROPOSED FAÇADE STRATEGY

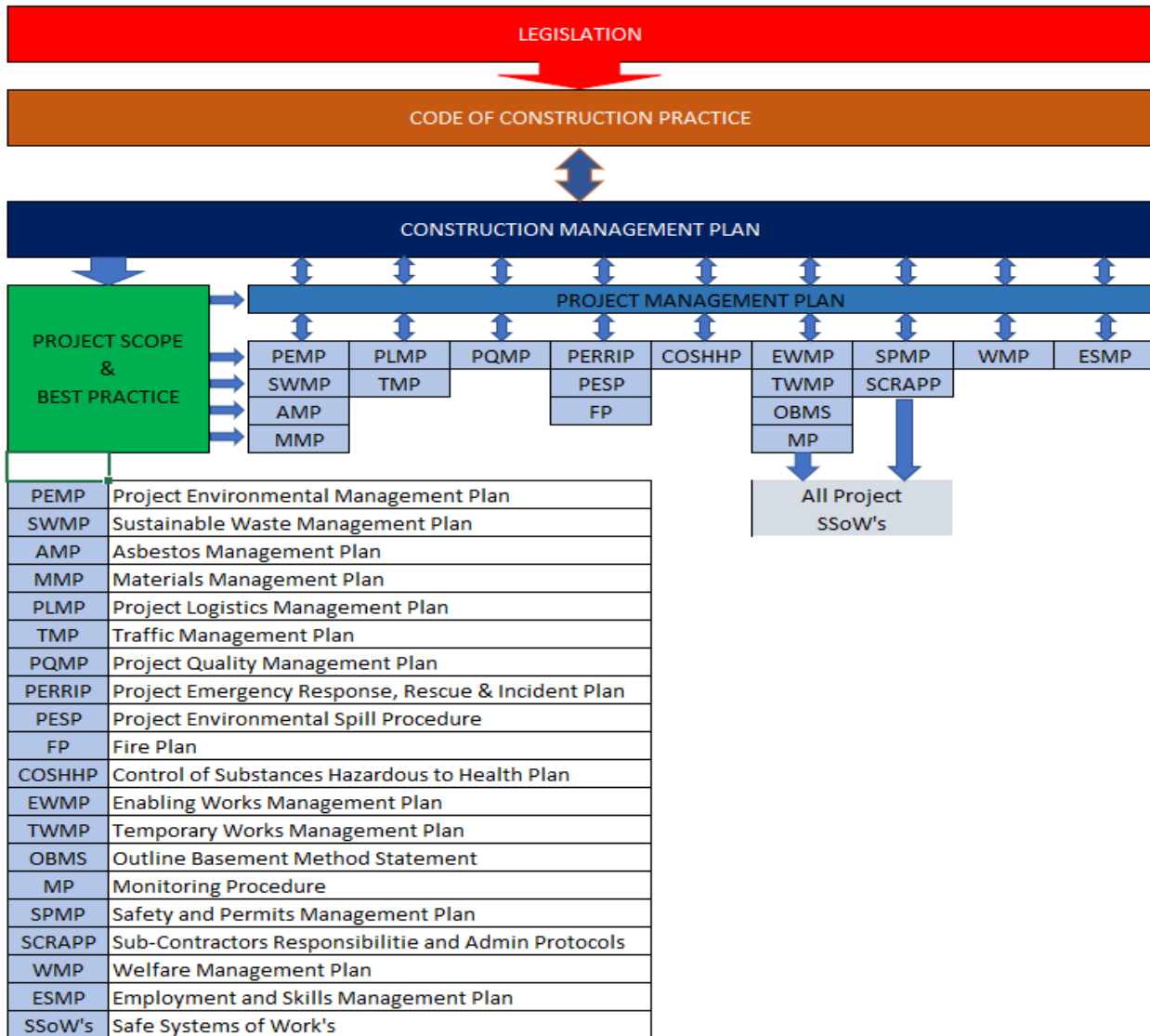
The development is expected to comply with all relevant national and local policy, as outlined in sections 2 and 3 and aims to achieve the following sustainability target:

- BREEAM rating of "Excellent"
- The reduction in emissions is currently targeted to at 6.7% over Part L baseline.
- A 40% reduction in water consumption over notional baseline.
- In summary, the project ambitions are expected to be achieved during the next stage following further design development and collaboration.

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1.2 Requirements of Construction Environment Management Plan

The plan is written and prepared in recognition of the number of requirements placed on Construction Environmental Management and Control within legislation and it forms the basis of its duty to best practice within the suite of Project Management Plans for the project that seek to meet the requirements of the Construction Management Plan as shown below:



The Code of Construction Practice – February 2022, promotes the use of good environmental practice during demolition and construction activities. To facilitate this, the Code encourages the development and implementation of a site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) during the demolition and construction works. To facilitate this, the Code encourages the development and implementation of a site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) during the demolition and construction works. The Code also contains advice on mitigation which reflects the measures that would be incorporated during the Works. As previously mentioned, one of the principal mitigation strategies advocated, is the use of 'Noisy Working Hours' whereby Contractors on major projects in the borough typically restrict noisy works to the hours of

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08:00-18:00 with 'extra high impact' works being restricted to 08:00-10:00, 12:00-14:00 and 16:00-18:00 each day Mon-Fri and no works on bank holidays.

In accordance with the Guide to Development in Manchester (SPG) on Sustainable Design and Construction, a CEMP would be prepared for this development. The CEMP would be detailed and would be implemented and adhered to throughout the Works. The details of the CEMP will be agreed with Manchester City Council prior to the commencement of such Works and secured through appropriate planning conditions. The CEMP would therefore become an operational manual detailing the management, monitoring, auditing and training procedures to be followed during the Works to ensure compliance with the Code and relevant legislation. It will also set out the specific roles and responsibilities of the Contractors' personnel.

1.3 Summary of Main Works

- Site Set Up and initial site surveys
- Hoarding & public protection screening.
- Control of contamination.
- Demolition of walls and unstable structure.
- Site clearance and demolition of remaining structures to enable construction.
- Piling and substructure foundation construction.
- Drainage and SUDS installation.
- Reinforced Concrete frame and superstructure core, frame and envelope.
- MEP and fitout.

1.4 Site Constraints

Most constraints relating to the works on site are due to its sensitive urban location and the proximity of nearby structures, residential, office and commercial premises, as well as nearby utility services assets.

The specific site constraints that are identified are as follows:

- Pedestrian footfall and vehicular traffic around the site.
- Neighbouring developments on-going concurrently and the influence on project logistics.
- Protection of the public from contaminated materials.
- Proximity of neighbouring residential, commercial and retail premises.
- Existing river bounding site on two elevations.
- Neighbouring National Rail viaduct and associated assets.
- Site access and maintaining traffic flow around project.
- Noise, dust and vibration limits.
- Statutory services and utilities.

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- Existing pavement drainage and storm water management.
- Third party approvals, licences and Party Wall agreements.
- Limited information on ground conditions. Early investigations to be undertaken so to inform the design and manage associated risks.
- Existing river and wall associated in poor condition post fire condition.
- Significant existing basement with structural elements to be altered currently retaining the highway existing wall keeping river out of the site.

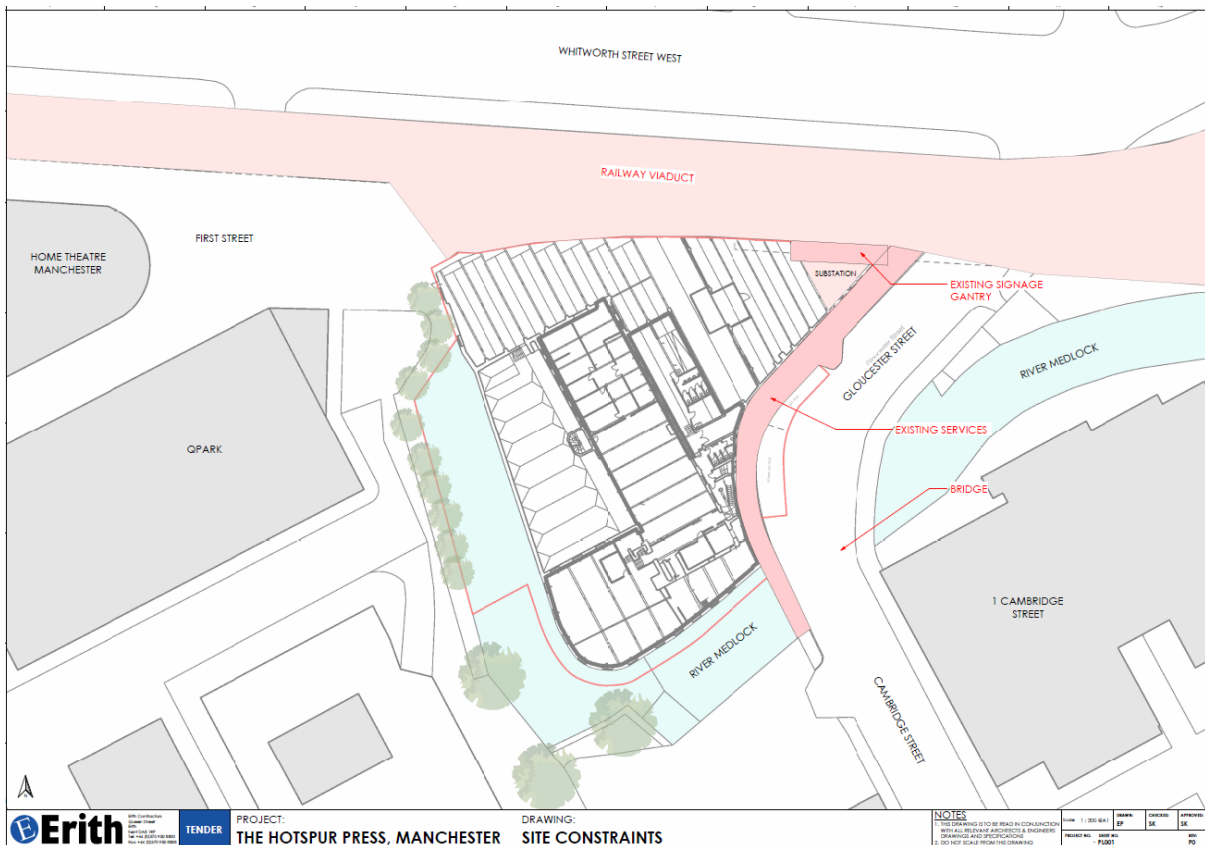


FIGURE 5 SITE CONSTRAINTS AND NEIGHBOURING PREMISES

Due to the nature of the works some residents and businesses may be disrupted during working hours. Erith will delegate a specific public liaison employee to work with the client project team and Manchester Council to keep relations with neighbouring parties. Dedicated traffic Marshals will be on hand on the public roadways to assist with traffic movements

1.5 Project Timescales

Anticipated start date: Monday 5 October 2026
Duration: 190 working weeks
Hours of Work: 0800 - 1800 Monday-Friday
0900 - 1400 Saturdays

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A Section 61 agreement will be entered into for the demolition stage of the project with the Manchester Council Environmental Team and Erith Contractors Ltd. This will incorporate reduced noisy working hours for noisy works on a 2 hour on 2 hours off basis in line with their recommendations and current practices.

This will allow for quiet periods between 10am - 12pm and 14.00pm – 16.00pm. Only “quiet” non-percussion works can be carried out on Saturday's.

Due to the location of the works there will be a requirement undertake works outside of the above permitted hours. These works are limited to movement of large items plant. Movement orders will be required from the local authority, TfGM and the police authorities.

In the event of extended working hours, dispensation will be sought from the Manchester Council noise team. The local residents and neighbours will be kept up to date with site activities including being notified of out of hours working.

No noise related operations are permitted on Saturday afternoons, Sunday or Public Holidays without prior consent from Manchester Council.

PLEASE NOTE: The specific control systems for all of the constraints and risks associated with the development works will be developed and implemented as per ECL's standard operating procedures.

1.6 Document Review

If this CEMP requires amending this will be done by the Project Manager, who will complete an onsite amendment to ensure the document accurately reflects site conditions.

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2.0 Environmental Plan

2.1 Project Environmental Management Plan

A skilled and competent Project Manager will always be present on site to handle the daily supervision of all demolition-related activities. Alongside them, an Environmental Manager will ensure compliance and conduct monitoring checks for the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Additionally, a dedicated community liaison officer will oversee communication with residents and neighbours, serving as the primary point of contact for the local authority and key stakeholders.

Erith will take necessary measures from the commencement of the project to minimise its impact on the local environment. It is important to acknowledge that the CEMP will evolve throughout the project, depending on operational requirements and external factors.

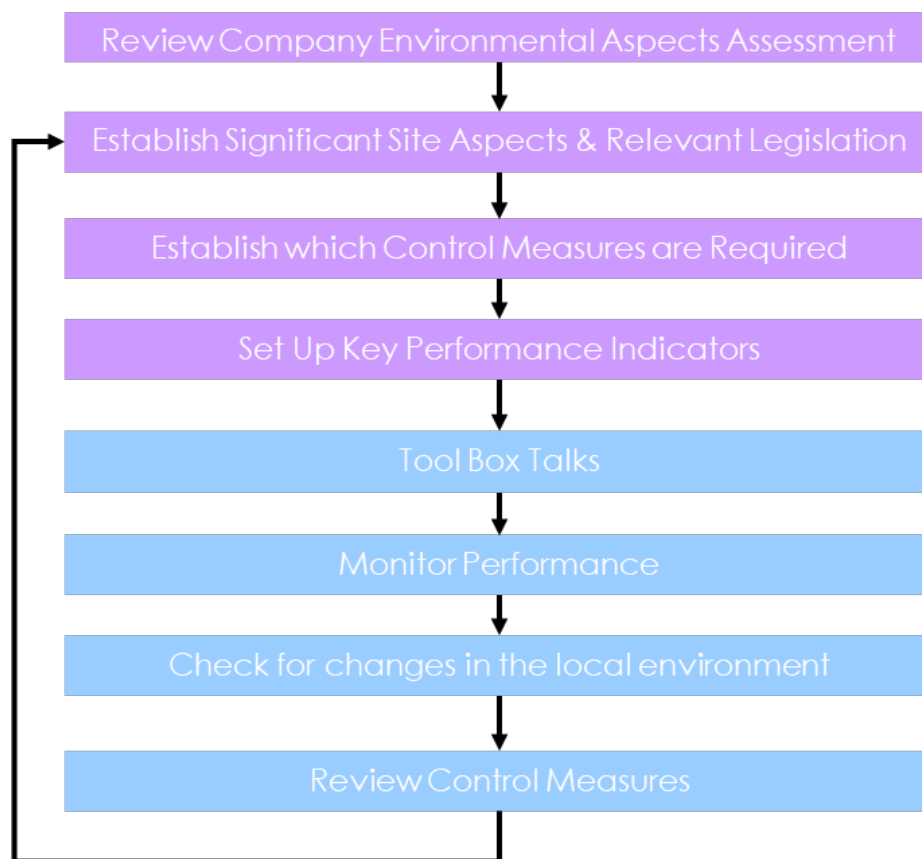


FIGURE 6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FLOW DIAGRAM

2.2 Vehicle Site Access, Traffic Systems and Restrictions

Primary access to the site will be via Cambridge Street off the Mancunian Way from the east. More details of the site set up and logistics is contained in section 2.3 of this document.

Construction vehicle traffic will include, but not be limited to:

- Plant & equipment i.e. machine deliveries / mobile cranes
- Tipper trucks

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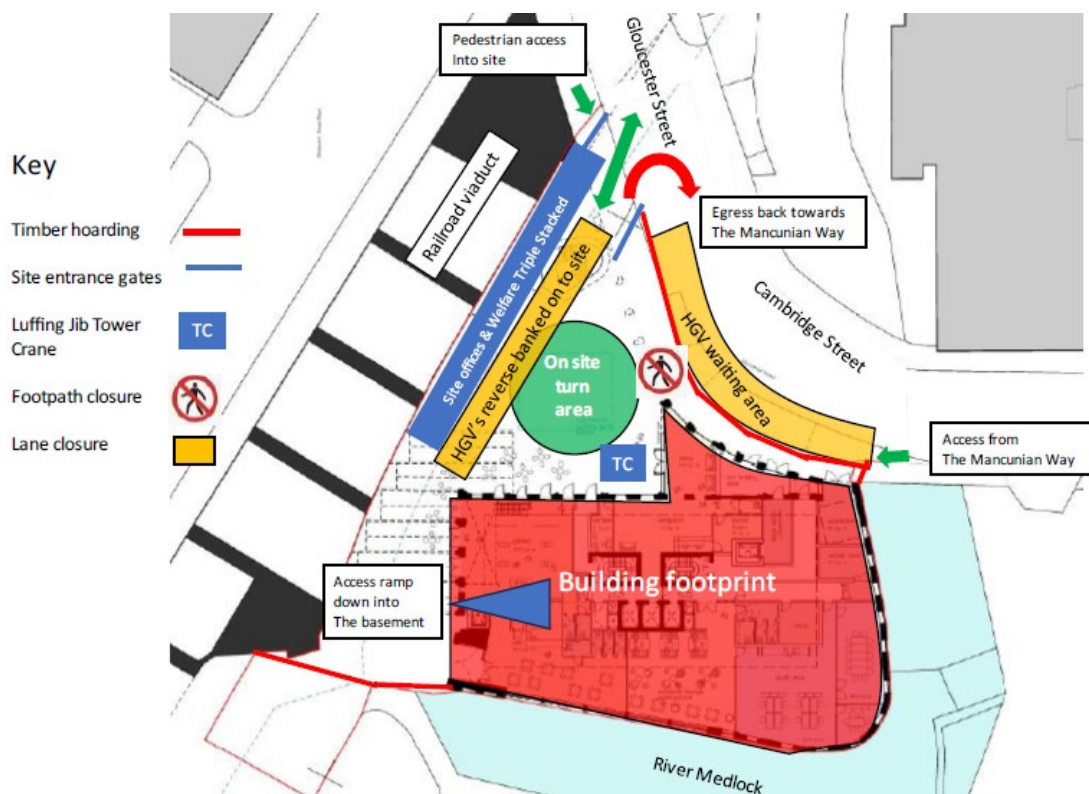
- Insitu concrete wagons
- Prefabricated material deliveries i.e. structural steelwork, precast concrete, bathroom pods
- Material delivery off-loading
- Demolition and Waste skip removal

It is proposed to create a vehicle manoeuvring arrangement on site via. A single access point.

Due to the confines of the site, no parking will be available on site. Visitors and site personnel will be encouraged to utilise public transport or where not possible public car parking facilities in the vicinity. No parking on either Gloucester Street or Cambridge Street will be permitted. Predicted vehicle movements to site are defined as per the following table with different phases experiencing increase/decrease in traffic associated with the works.

Vehicle Type	Demolition Works/ façade retention	Substructure	Superstructure	Services, finishes & fitout
HGV	5	20	25	10
Light Commercial	15	15	30	20

Where possible the movement of HGV's associated with material transportation to and from site will be restricted to Monday to Friday 07.30 to 18.00, Saturday 07.30 to 13.00, with no Sunday or Bank holiday working, without prior permission.



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Strict material delivery scheduling and booking system will be imposed on the project to ensure congestion is avoided and ensure the availability of the tower cranes for timely material unloading. It is envisaged to locate a nearby off site wait area to call in vehicles as needed.

All deliveries to site will be scheduled by the Principal Contractor site logistics coordinator and all unscheduled or non- agreed deliveries will be turned away. All suppliers and subcontractors will be notified in advance of the desired location for delivery. Direction and access point maps with site delivery rules and times will be issued with each order.

A suitably trained traffic marshal will be posted at the main access and direct and control traffic on a daily basis during normal working hours. They will be clearly identifiable to the public and drivers. The traffic marshals will ensure all deliveries are removed from the public highway and onto site upon their arrival.

During demolition and substructure stage of the project, wheel wash will be utilized for all vehicles leaving the site. In addition, Cambridge and Gloucester Streets will be swept as required with a road sweeper.

All construction traffic will be directed to and from site from the Mancunian Way, turning left onto Cambridge Street, thereby avoiding the city centre.

To avoid congestion of delivery vehicles and blockages of nearby roads, deliveries will be scheduled, and any clashes will be dealt with by requesting drivers to wait at a nearby safe holding area away from the site and traffic.

Any abnormal loads to be delivered will be notified in advance to the local authorities/Police (i.e., vehicles wider than 3m, longer than 16.5m or higher than 4.4). It is envisaged that abnormal movements associated with assembly and removal of the cranes will occur overnight and/ or weekends.

2.3 Local Environmental Considerations

Primary access to the site will be via. Cambridge Street off the Mancunian Way from the east.

As the site is located within an area characterised by a mix of uses, it is the intention to minimise the impact that the construction process could cause to the local environment and businesses, by this we will ensure to follow the relevant Standards and Acts. All care will be taken not to cause the primary environmental nuisances, vibration, noise and dust pollution.

In addition, we will take all necessary steps to ensure that the adjacent River Medlock is kept free from any construction material, waste or debris. We will liaise with the Rivers Authority and monitor the situation for the whole of the construction period.

Are key objectives will be to ensure: -

- Co-ordinate delivery times to prevent queuing traffic beyond the site boundary.
- Ensure that all plant and equipment are correctly silenced.
- Maximum use of prefabricated components.
- Strict adherence to the site working hours.

In addition, ECL undertook a project specific Air quality impact assessment for the construction phase which the summary of site findings are as set out below; -

'The potential effects during the demolition and construction phases include fugitive dust emissions from site activities, such as earthworks, construction and trackout.

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During the construction phase, site specific mitigation measures detailed within this assessment will be implemented. With these mitigation measures in place, the effects from the construction phase are not predicted to be significant.'

'The dust risk categories have been determined in Section 5.0 for each of the four construction activities. The assessment has determined that the potential impact description of dust emissions associated with the construction phase of the proposed development is 'medium risk' at the worst affected receptors. 9

Using the methodology described in ECL safe operating procedures, appropriate site-specific mitigation measures associated with the determined level of risk can be found in Section 8.2 of the 2023 IAQM Guidance Document 'Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction'.

The mitigation measures have been divided into general measures applicable to all sites and measures applicable specifically to demolition, earthworks, construction and trackout. They are categorised into 'highly recommended' and 'desirable' measures.

The mitigation measures for the proposed development are detailed in Table 7.1 & 7.2 below

Table 7-1. IAQM Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction 'Highly Recommended' Mitigation Measures

Communications
Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager.
Display the head or regional office contact information.
Dust Management
Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk, and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real time PM ₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections.
Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or offsite, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.
Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.
Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site.
Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period.
Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
Remove materials that have the potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below.
Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.
Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles.
Avoid the use of diesel- or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.

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Air Quality Assessment

Hotspur Press, Manchester

Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.

Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate.

Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips.

Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate.

Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials.

Earthworks

No Action Required.

Construction

Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place.

Trackout

Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use.

Avoid dry sweeping of large areas.

Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.

Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.

Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log book.

Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.

Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).

Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits.

Access gates to be located at least 10m from receptors where possible.

Table 7-2. IAQM Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction 'Desirable' Mitigation Measures

Communications

No Action Required.

Dust Management

Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary.

Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on un-surfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate).

Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing).

Earthworks

Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.

Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable.

Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once.

Construction

Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible.

Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overflowing during delivery.

For smaller supplies of fine power materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

Trackout

No Action Required.

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2.4 Site Setup and Logistics

Access and egress to the site presents challenges in how we safely access and interface with vehicles using the public highway and pedestrian using the footpaths as well as other road users such as cyclists.

Erith are aware of these constraints and will create a logistics regime to manage them in a manner that ensures that the effects on neighbouring parties, sensitive receptors and the general public is minimal and that their safety is paramount, and their environment is protected. To ensure this, the site will require gates, Traffic Marshals and a traffic management system to provide safe access to and egress from the site. A detailed Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will be produced and agreed in advance with Local Authorities in advance of the works, with all vehicular movements coming through the agreed TMP routes as required. The Traffic Management Plan will be reviewed at regular intervals to ensure that it remains relevant and meets the needs of 3rd and interested parties.

All hauliers & traffic marshals will sign up to the specific operations detailed and which will be included within the traffic management plan. All those identified as having responsibilities in its execution will be briefed accordingly.

Please note – All Traffic Marshals will be CPCS trained to ensure that traffic & pedestrian management is controlled with maximum efficiency and hold CPCS A73 card if marshalling traffic on the public highway. All suppliers' vehicles are FORS registered as part of the CCS.

For road access the following will apply:

The primary vehicle route for access and egress will be via Cambridge Street, coming straight into site from the A57(M) (Mancunian way) road with no traffic restrictions. The use of main routes will also ensure safety to residents, pedestrians and control of vehicles entering and leaving site.

Leaving site will continue up Gloucester Street and turn left on the B6469 and left on Medlock street to return back to the Mancunian way.

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Figure 8 Vehicle Access and Egress to site

Before commencing works, the access routes for heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) to and from the construction site will be coordinated and approved in consultation with the MCC (Manchester City Council). This proactive approach aims to minimize any disturbances to the local road infrastructure and pedestrian pathways.

All site traffic and pedestrian movements will access the site via designated gated access points. Road hatching suspensions will be required at the main entry location with slip road which will be applied for in advance. The temporary pit lanes will be utilised throughout and up until the completion of the site works, allowing for delivery of construction materials.

The external temporary pit lanes will be positioned next to the enclosed pedestrian gantry protective structure, fully segregated from pedestrian movements, and will be equipped with retractable scissor barrier access gates, allowing for prompt access and egress of the associated construction vehicles. Additionally, Red & white water filled traffic barriers with mesh panels will be installed allowing for clear traffic delineation and to cordon off the required loading area.

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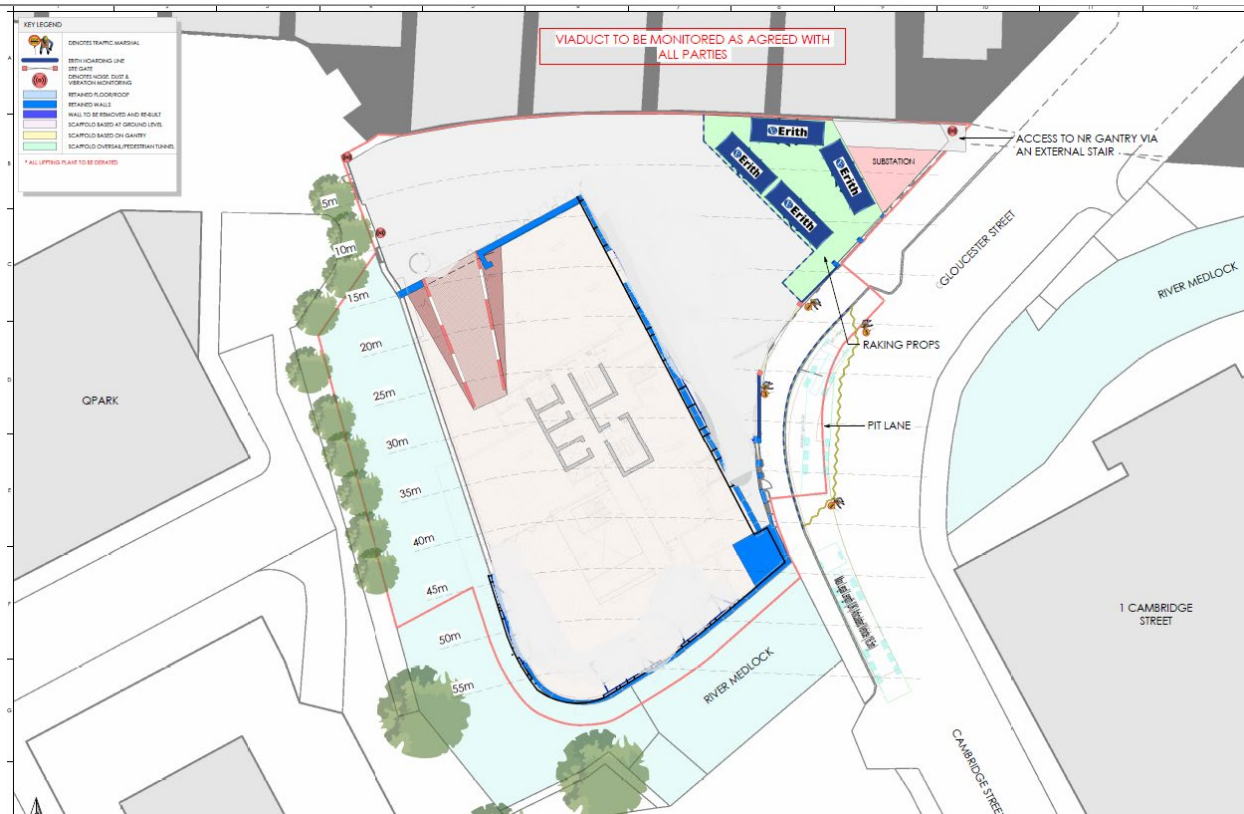


FIGURE 9 LOGISTICS TEMP PITLANE AND SITE ESTABLISHMENT

Internal loading areas will be established both utilising the existing roller doors directly into the historic mill structure as well as the main access through site perimeter wall entering the lower basement via the north end of the site.

Temporary crossovers to the pedestrian footway will be developed in accordance with MCC requirements and licenses fully updated prior to construction with protection slabs installed as/if required due to existing pavement services.

Fully trained Traffic Marshalls (2 no) at each delivery point will direct, reverse back (in the case of the internal loading bays) and position the vehicles safely within defined loading positions. Upon exiting, and with the assistance again from Traffic Marshalls, vehicles will drive in forward gear and leave the site, following the agreed vehicle routes in the logistics plans.

Extendable concertina barriers will be pulled out to temporarily halt pedestrian flow, during this time, Stop, Works boards will be used to temporarily halt traffic and enable Erith to bring HGVs and other vehicles into site.

Where possible, Erith will work with MCC to source an appropriate holding area within the locality for HGVs to wait until called by the site team. This will minimise a build-up of site traffic during the works and will ensure the safety of pedestrians and other road users in the locality

Pedestrian site access will be provided through the northeast corner of site. It is at this location where all site staff, operatives and visitors will sign in and enter the site via a

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green routed, PPE free area leading to lower ground floor site welfare and changing areas.

If there is a higher quantity the relevant authorities will be notified. Traffic Marshals will control vehicle movements on and off site and when possible, vehicle movements will be performed outside peak traffic times. Where deemed necessary to ensure safe operation and manoeuvring of vehicles, additional trained traffic marshals will be employed to assist with the workload.

Upon initial consultations with the MCC and carrying out site assessment at peak times through the day, Erith propose the following regime;

- All vehicles shall use vehicle routes as highlighted in the agreed Traffic Management Plan.
- All demolition operatives shall use the established site pedestrian routes as depicted in the agreed traffic management plan.
- All people entering and leaving the site will be required to log in and out at the site security post.
- Exclusion zones will be erected with controlled access/ egress to the work zone.
- Mud and other arisings will be cleared from vehicles prior to them leaving site. Where residual materials do make it on to the public highway, additional controls will be implemented to mitigate this. This may be in the form of a wheel wash system, jet wash, road sweeper or hose and hard brooms.
- Standing / idling vehicles will switch off engines whilst awaiting loads / activity. Vehicles outside of the project, awaiting entry, will also not idle.
- All vehicles are to be FORS + CLOCS compliant.

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2.5 Environmental Aspects Review

Aspects	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Is it affected by environmental legislation?	Is there a potential liability for past, present or future?	Does it represent an environmental risk?	Does it use significant resources (energy/ water/ raw materials)?	Does it have an impact on ecological/ landscape issues?	Does it produce large amounts of waste material?	Is it an important issue for our customers/ clients?	Have we received/are we likely to receive complaints?	Is it a key issue for our other stakeholders?	Is it a media environmental issue?	TOTAL out of 10
Waste Management	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Water Discharges	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Air Emissions (dust and odours)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	9
Storage and Handling of Materials/Spillage Management	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Ecosystems/Including Wildlife	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Noise and Vibration	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	8
Service Suppliers, Sub-Contractors and Customers	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Employee Induction and EMS Awareness	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Traffic and Pedestrian Management	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
Neighbours	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Archaeology, Historical and Conservation	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
Landscaping & Visual Impact	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
Energy Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
Office Environment	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Site Security	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
7 - 10 High Significance	4 – 6 Moderate Significance					0 – 3 Low Significance					

All other Acts, Regulations and Codes of Practice relating to the works will be observed.

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2.6 Significant Aspects

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS
Waste Management
Water Discharges
Air Emissions (dust and odours)
Storage and Handling of Materials Spillage Management
Ecosystems/Including Wildlife
Noise and Vibration
Service Suppliers, Sub-contractors and Customers
Employee Induction and EMS Awareness
Traffic and Pedestrian Management
Neighbours
Landscaping & Visual Impact
Archaeology, Historical and Conservation
Energy Management
Office Environment
Site Security

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WASTE MANAGEMENT

SOURCE

Demolition activities
Reuse
Disposal
Screening
RC construction
Fitout & MEP

CONTROL MEASURES

Utilisation of Site Waste Management Plan and Material Management Plan,
Use of asbestos control tenting and water suppression systems.

TOOLBOX TALKS

Waste management
Pollution control
Pollution prevention guidelines – PPG6 e.g. Duty of care

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Consignment notes, transfer notes, carrier's registration, disposal permits, duty of care and audits.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Public Register checks on carriers, permits, licenses and exemptions.
Producers Waste classification and EWC.
Legal compliance with the duty of care regulations.
K.P.I's

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

WATER DISCHARGE

SOURCES

Surface Water quality and drainage
Dust suppression, stockpiles of loose materials.
Spread from accumulation of contaminated materials (including water).

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WATER DISCHARGE

Impact from fuel or oil spills.

Dirt being deposited onto public highway.

CONTROL MEASURES

Discharge of surface water (from site works) to drains will be passed through a silt trap or appropriately sized grills on drains, drain plugs and or Sandbags with suitable sampling.

No discharges to controlled or surface water drains will be allowed.

Surveying and managing water control with bunding to protect river water flow.

All fuel storage will be bunded, use of spill kits and drip trays at all times. Staff trained in emergency response planning in the event of a fuel leak or spill.

Wheel washing – This will be completed by operatives on single access/egress point. The clearing of wheels will be cleaned down by jet washing operatives ensuring contamination cannot exit site confines.

Wheel wash water run-off contained within bunds – water discharge licence to be applied for.

Delivery vehicles will not be wheel-washed due to the risk of the sludge hardening on the vehicle or on the road.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Visually monitor and record discharged water

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

KPI

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

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AIR QUALITY / EMISSIONS: Dust, Odours Ozone Depleting Substances

SOURCES

Demolition works, Plant Movements, Wind, Excavation.
Exhaust from plant and lorries.
Asbestos removal, containment of contaminant equipment.

CONTROL MEASURES

Base line Measuring and regular Monitoring.
Minimise unnecessary handling of material.
HGV's will be sheeted when carrying loose materials off site.
Controlled high reach demolition completed during correct wind/weather conditions.
Use water sprays during dry / windy weather.
Keep site speed limits low to reduce airborne dust.
Utilise enclosed covering for dusty containers during loading and transportation. (fully enclosed skips for hazardous/asbestos skips)
Fence areas at the perimeter or around dust sources as appropriate.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Visually Monitor and Record

TOOLBOX TALKS

Pollution control.
Housekeeping.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Check complaints and recorded levels
Internal Audits
K.P.I's

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

STORAGE AND HANDLING OF MATERIALS, SPILLAGE MANAGEMENT

SOURCES

Wastewater.
Oils, Diesel, Chemicals.
Skips.

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STORAGE AND HANDLING OF MATERIALS, SPILLAGE MANAGEMENT

CONTROL MEASURES

Diesel to be stored in double bunded tanks.

Store all other material in labelled containers and secure store area.

Use of drip trays and spill kits at all times.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Reported spillages

TOOLBOX TALKS

Pollution control. PPG1, PPG2, PPG26, PPG6. PPG8

COSHH.

LPG and other compressed gases.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

K.P.I's

Incident response reports.

PM1, PM2.5, PM10), VOCs, NOx and CO2 Monitoring stations (NDV)

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

ECOSYSTEMS/Including Wildlife

SOURCES

Mammals, Reptiles, Birds, Amphibians & their habitats.

River Medlock water course protection.

Noise and Vibration from demolition works

CONTROL MEASURES

Mitigation of visually intrusive and noisy work during the bird overwintering period (October to March).

Protection of River Medlock will be incorporated within the mitigation measures undertaken in the surface water and contamination control.

Clear method statements will be agreed with (1) and work supervised by suitably qualified personnel to ensure that the impacts are minimised.

Specific measures could include the following.

No use of explosives.

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ECOSYSTEMS/Including Wildlife

Noisy and visually intrusive should be mitigated during October to March to ensure there is no disturbance of over wintering birds.

Prior to demolition and removal, the buildings will be checked for the presence of bats by an appropriately qualified expert. Should any be found, consultation with Natural England would be undertaken to agree an appropriate mitigation plan.

Toolbox talk on ecosystems- management and minimisation of disruption.

Regular dust monitoring by area boundary.

Regular visual inspections.

Consultation with ecologist via client.

Use of Ecology Calendars to advise and remind employees of their responsibly.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Lower dust deposits (through measuring)

No use of explosive techniques as their use was excluded in the EIADR submission, and would constitute a change under Reg 13

Regular visual logging with picture evidence showing no disruption/pollution

Compliance with mitigation measures

TOOLBOX TALKS

Ecosystems

Mammals, Reptiles, Birds, Amphibians & their habitats

Pollution control – CITB GT700 No. 31.2

Pollution prevention guidelines – PPG 1, PPG2

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Induction Register

Toolbox talk register

Internal Audits

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

NOISE AND VIBRATION

SOURCES

Plant, equipment & demolition activity

Specific work activities

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NOISE AND VIBRATION

CONTROL MEASURES

Base line monitoring prior to commencement of works.

All demolition activities to be in accordance with good practice as described in British Standard BS5228 Noise and Vibration Control on Demolition and Open Sites. This includes minimising unnecessary revving of engines, turning off machines when not in use, routine maintenance of machinery, the use of equipment fitted with effective silencers/insulation.

Appointed site contact to record, action and investigate complaints.

Noise generating activities to be restricted to daytime hours, any out of hours work will require prior agreement with the local authority. Noisy drops will require notification to local residents.

Noise and vibration mitigation by distance and screening.

Suitable sized plant and designed vehicular access to avoid vibration sensitive project.

TOOLBOX TALKS

Control of noise

Vibration

Asbestos / HAZdem control

Good neighbours

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Record Noise and Vibration monitoring

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Check noise levels against base line levels

Internal Audits

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

SERVICE SUPPLIERS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND CUSTOMERS

SOURCES

Service Suppliers

Sub-contractors

Customers

Temporary Accommodation

CONTROL MEASURES

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SERVICE SUPPLIERS, SUB-CONTRACTORS AND CUSTOMERS

Induction including incident response plan.
 Use of approved suppliers and sub-contractors.
 The use of unlicensed sites for accommodation is prohibited by Erith Contractors Ltd.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Induction register

TOOLBOX TALKS

Buried services – CITB GT700 No. 28
 Sub-contractors duties

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Induction Register
 Method Statement register
 Internal Audits

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

EMPLOYEES INDUCTION AND EMS AWARENESS

SOURCE

Contractor Employees
 Subcontractors
 Consultants
 Client
 Visitors

CONTROL MEASURES

Induction & Toolbox register

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Completion of registers.

TOOLBOX TALKS

Significant Aspects.
 Incident Response Plan.
 Ecology

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EMPLOYEES INDUCTION AND EMS AWARENESS

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Check Induction Register
Toolbox talk Registers
Incident response reports

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN MANAGEMENT

SOURCES

Residents, businesses and neighbours within Gloucester Street, Cambridge Street and Annie Horniman Street.
Cars
Site Traffic
Pedestrians/Public/Tourists
Visitors

CONTROL MEASURES

Site set up, traffic and pedestrian routes where needed, including Site pit lane on Gloucester Street.
Sheet all vehicles prior to leaving site to reduce dust emissions.
Provision of recirculating wheel washing for vehicles leaving site (see "Water Discharges" section)
Employee awareness of public footpath and potential contact with the public.
Use of transfer stations in close proximity to site to reduce mileage thereby saving on CO2 emissions.
Site staff to car share where practicable.
Limit HGV movements to the EIADR consented amount
Existing hoarding to be fully illuminated, and additional pedestrian route to be established

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Incidents reported

TOOLBOX TALKS

Mobile plant – CITB GT700 No. 22.2 (covers the banking of vehicles).
Site transport - CITB GT700 No. 22.3 (covers the banking of vehicles).

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TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN MANAGEMENT

Housekeeping

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

K.P.I's

Visual, Aural Inspections, Internal Audits

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

NEIGHBOURS

SOURCES

Proximity of high profile properties including commercial and residential apartment complex at Gloucester Street, Cambridge street and Q park complex on Annie Horniman Street/Whitworth Street, National Rail viaduct.

Shops pubs/bars and other retail outlets in the surrounding area

TOOLBOX TALKS

Site manager to give talk on good neighbourliness

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Complaints Response

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

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LANDSCAPING & VISUAL IMPACT

SOURCES

Litter
Rivers
Excavations
Offices
Tree Protection Orders (TPOs)

CONTROL MEASURES

Fencing and Traffic Management
Stockpile management
Housekeeping to reduce visual impact
Protection put in place around trees identified with TPOs
Clearance of general rubbish into site bins

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Incidents reported

TOOLBOX TALKS

Housekeeping

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

K.P.Is
Visual Inspections, internal audits

Relevant Legislation

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

SOURCES

Buildings
Vehicles and machinery
Offices

CONTROL MEASURES

Induction including energy management plan
Turning machines on when required
Keep lights and electrical item turned off when not in use

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ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Use of approved suppliers and sub-contractors

Minimising use of material on site

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Induction register

TOOLBOX TALKS

Asbestos containing materials

Low sulphur emissions

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Monitor emission levels

Maintenance off vehicles and machinery

Turn off machinery when not in use

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

OFFICE ENVIRONMENT

SOURCES

Waste

Energy

CONTROL MEASURES

House keeping

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Visual monitoring

TOOLBOX TALKS

CITB GT700 16 Welfare arrangements

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

SOURCES

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Excavation Demolition of historic walls and river wall Foundations and areas of significant archaeological importance.
CONTROL MEASURES Access to site to be made available to archaeologists as required to trenches pre-determined.
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS Monitor through the Archaeological, Historical and conservation Areas section of the Significant Aspects Key Performance Monitoring Checklist.
TOOLBOX TALKS Safe support of earth retaining structures
RELEVANT LEGISLATION Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

SITE SECURITY
SOURCES Unauthorised persons on site.
CONTROL MEASURES Ensure secure compound and regular monitoring.
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS Security incidents
TOOLBOX TALKS Security on site – CITB GT700 No. 39 Emergency Response Plan for security
PERFORMANCE MONITORING Monitor security incidents
RELEVANT LEGISLATION Refer to the Legal Register for current Legislation

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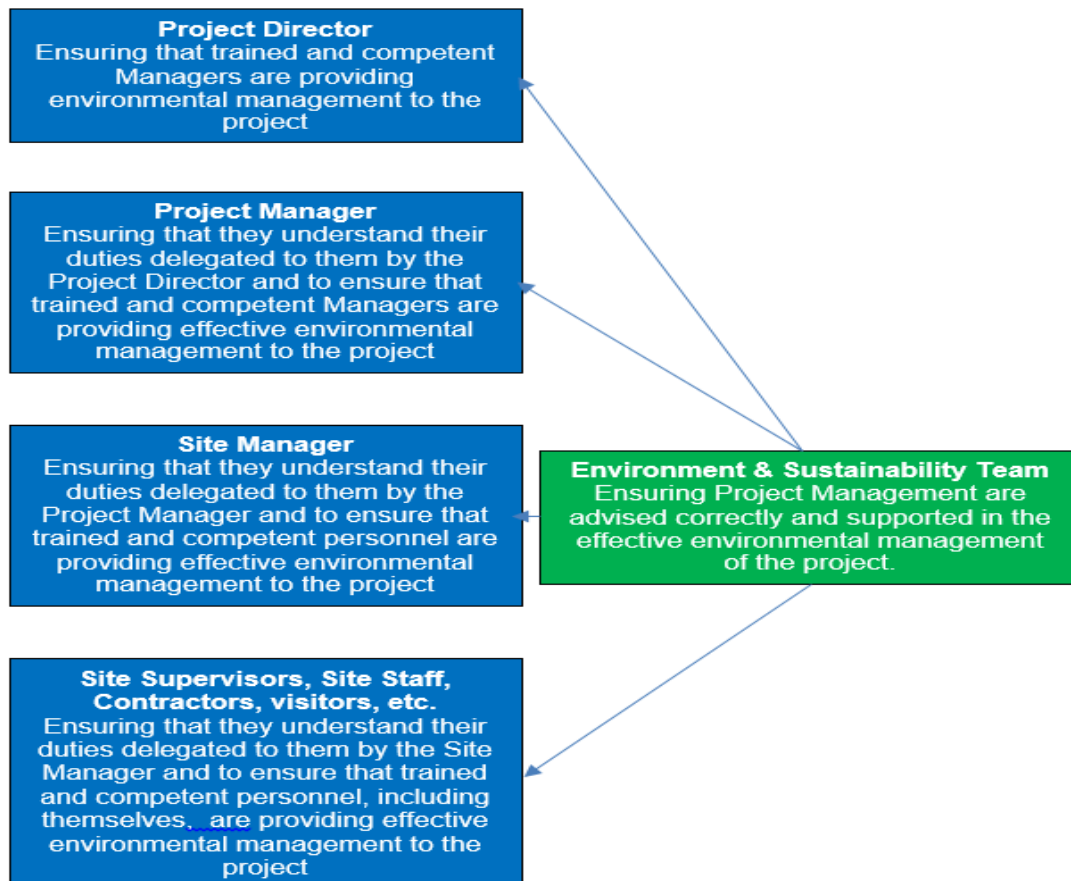


Figure 3 – NDV Monitoring Potential Positions

Erith person responsible for the management of implementation, management and review of the EMP:	TBC: Project Lead TBC: Project Manager
Erith person responsible for implementation, management and review of the EMP:	TBC: Senior Site Manager TBC: Site Manager TBC: Site Manager
Erith Manager with overall responsibility for compliance with the EMP:	TBC: Operations Director

2.7 Considerate Constructors Scheme

The project will be registered with the Considerate Constructors Scheme and all personnel on site are to be made aware of its recommendations for behaviour.

Noise Monitoring – This is to be completed with baseline readings ahead of main works commencement, period to be agreed with stakeholders.

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2.8 Site Surveys

During the design and preconstruction stages of the project the Main Contractor will undertake the following surveys

- Dilapidation survey of adjoining properties, roads and footpaths
- Ground investigation including a topographical survey and ground gas monitoring
- CCTV of the existing surface and foul water system.
- Asbestos survey
- Existing underground service tracing
- River water quality
- Ecological
- Acoustic
- Flood risk
- Fire report

2.9 Notifications

During the contractor preconstruction period, the Main Contractor communication links with the following bodies and authorities:

- Health and Safety Executive.
- Planning and Building Control Authorities.
- Network Rail Asset Management
- The Rivers Authority
- Environment Agency
- Emergency services
- Highways Authority
- Considerate Contractors Scheme
- Statutory Authorities
- Residents and retail operators

2.10 Noise Monitoring

During the early engagement period the contractor will apply for the voluntary Section 61 to establish the parameters for the works.

The following noise levels will apply - as required by Manchester Council.

Parameter:	Trigger (Amber)	Action (Red)
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Noise Level:	75 dB (A) Leq 15 min (short term)	80 dB (A) Leq 15 min (short term)
	70 dB (A) Leq 10hr (08:00-18:00)	75 dB (A) Leq 10hr (08:00-18:00)

The impact of noise on nearby properties can vary significantly and is challenging to predict accurately. In extreme situations, it can lead to a perceived sense of loudness, potential disruption of speech communication, interference with work or leisure activities, and disturbances in sleep patterns. A complicating aspect is that individuals within a community may exhibit varying levels of sensitivity to noise.

The contractor will ensure adherence to The Control of Noise at Work Regulations (2005,) which are designed to safeguard the well-being of on-site personnel.

Additionally, it is a contractual requirement for all sub-contractors to comply with 'The code of practice for the control of pollution and noise from demolition sites.

To ensure minimal disturbance is caused by noise from demolition activities, the project will adhere to the Best Practicable Means (BPM) approach. The following noise mitigation measures will be implemented:

- Plant management: All plant and equipment will be switched off when not in use, avoiding unnecessary idling. Regular maintenance will be conducted to keep the equipment in optimal condition. Silencers will be installed wherever feasible, to reduce noise emissions.
- Demolition methods: Utilisation of demolition techniques that minimise noise generation will be prioritised.
- Munching machines: Where applicable, the use of munching type machine attachments will be preferred to minimise noise levels.
- Controlled material loading: Loading of materials into vehicles will only be permitted within designated areas to prevent noise disturbance.
- Noise reduction strategies: Implementation of measures such as silencers, vibration dampers, barriers, screens, and the strategic placement of plant and equipment will be employed to minimise noise levels at the site boundary.
- Acoustic screening: Local screening of operations using acoustic quilts like Echo Barrier or similar type A noise blanket solutions will be employed to mitigate noise transmission.
- Hoarding and sheeting: The demolition site will be enclosed with hoarding, and Monarflex sheeting. Acoustic screening at the working floor level will be utilised to reduce noise transmission.
- Acoustic enclosure: Continuously running equipment that emits noise will be housed within suitable acoustic enclosures to prevent noise propagation.

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- Workforce education and discipline: Training, monitoring, and enforcing discipline among the workforce will be prioritised to ensure compliance with noise reduction practices.
- Limited noisy activities: Noisy activities will be limited to specific hours to minimise the impact on nearby residents and businesses.

By implementing these comprehensive noise mitigation measures, the project aims to minimise noise disturbance to the surrounding environment and maintain a harmonious relationship with the local community.

Noisy working hours permitted in the Manchester Council area are :

- Monday to Friday 08:00 – 18:00
- Reduced impact hours 1000 - 1200 & 1400 – 1600 (During Demolition Phases)
- Saturday 09:00 – 14:00
- No works on Sundays and Bank Holidays

2.11 Vibration Monitoring

To determine the potential impact of vibration, estimated vibration levels have been compared to the guidelines outlined in relevant British Standards. This assessment aims to evaluate the likelihood of both structural damage to nearby buildings and the human response of the occupants.

The Best Practicable Means (BPM) will be adopted and implemented to ensure vibration is minimised. Vibration will be reduced through the selection of specific plant, equipment and methodology.

To ensure effective management of vibration-related issues, the following measures should be implemented:

- Assess the potential for vibration: Conduct a thorough evaluation to determine the likelihood of vibration occurring during demolition activities.
- Pre-work monitoring: Prior to commencing any demolition work, monitor the existing conditions to establish a baseline and accurately assess the impact of the subsequent activities.
- Communication with neighbours: Inform neighbouring properties about the planned works, providing them with necessary details. Make reasonable efforts to minimise any potential adverse effects on neighbouring properties during the demolition process.
- Ongoing vibration monitoring: Continuously monitor vibration levels throughout the demolition works to promptly identify any deviations from the expected levels. This will enable timely interventions if necessary.
- Post-work monitoring: After completing the demolition works, monitor the conditions again to assess the impact of the activities and ensure that vibration levels have returned to acceptable levels.

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- Equipment maintenance: Regularly maintain and service all plant and equipment involved in the demolition process to ensure their optimal functioning. This will help minimise any excessive vibration caused by faulty or poorly maintained equipment.
- Crush, vibration control mats: Crush mats will be established in the direction of demolition such that as materials are reduced vibration is controlled through the means of these crush arisings. This will reduce vibration being transferred to neighbouring structures by dissipating loads through the ground structures.

By implementing these measures, the demolition project can effectively manage and mitigate potential vibration-related concerns.

The Manchester Council will apply vibration limits for the project to adhere to. Monitoring will be established to these limits To Be Confirmed. These will issue alarms at trigger level to stop works and assess to ensure action level limits are not breached.

	Trigger Level	Action Level
Residential	TBC mms ⁻¹ PPV	TBC mms ⁻¹ PPV
Commercial	TBC mms ⁻¹ PPV	TBC mms ⁻¹ PPV

2.12 Air / Dust Monitoring

The contractor will guarantee compliance with **Ciria 'Best Practice Guidance'** and 'The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy' throughout the demolition period.

The contractor will establish a constant dust monitoring system, with specific details to be outlined in the final version of this Demolition Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) for approval by the Greater City of Manchester

To promote effective dust and emission control during demolition activities, the **Greater Manchester Authority's SPG** (Supplementary Planning Guidance) provides general recommendations that include the following:

- Dust generated during the demolition process will be suppressed by using a fine directional spray-jet of water at the source. Additionally, any materials to be transported will be dampened prior to transit.
- Skips and powder containers will be covered when not in use.
- Cutting equipment will be used in conjunction with water suppressants and/or suitable extraction systems.
- Burning of waste wood or other materials on site will be strictly prohibited.
- Minimisation of on-site stockpiling of materials that generate dust.
- Wet-brushing techniques will be employed for cleaning purposes.
- Regular visual checks within a 50-metre radius of the site will be conducted to identify any dust or soiling.

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- Ongoing monitoring will be necessary during demolition operations to ensure that pollutant levels remain within safe limits, as agreed with the Local Authority.

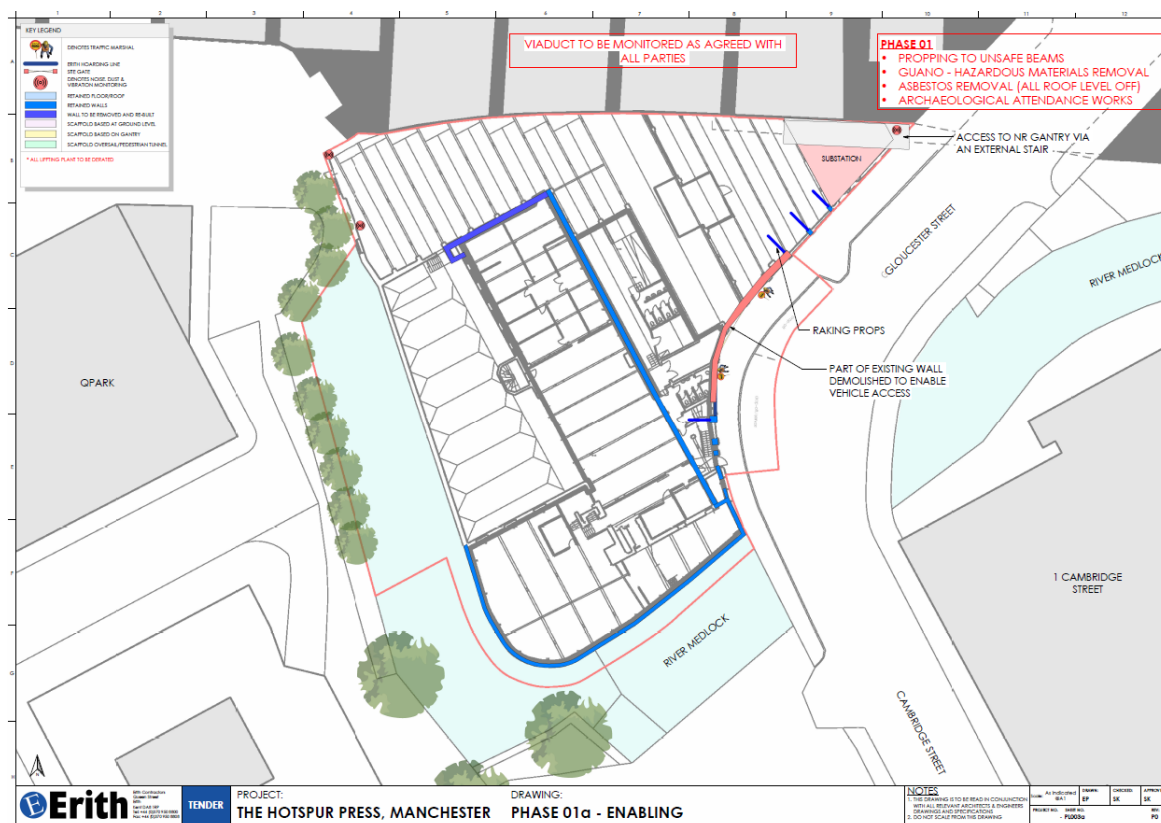


FIGURE 10 NDV MONITORING POTENTIAL POSITIONS

The following equipment has been used during the automated monitoring:

- 2No. Convergence Instruments Class 1 noise data loggers
- 2No. PM10 monitors (+ 2 temporary PM10 monitors)
- 2No. VSEW mk2 tri-axial vibration data loggers

The equipment had been calibrated prior to on-site installation by independent laboratory with calibration certificate issued in compliance with IAQM and CIRIA guidance .

The following guidelines are provided by on previous schemes for dust monitoring and are subject to agreement at THP Manchester.

Parameter:	Action	
Environment Dust	190µg/m³ (1 Hour)	250µg/m³ (15 min)
Units – PM ₁₀		

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Activity	Dust		
1. Hazards		2. At Risk Groups	
Dust	Eye irritation	Erith Employees	Contractors
Cross area contamination		Visitors	Members of the public
Systemic illness		Young Persons	Vulnerable groups
Silicosis		Migrant workers	
3. Risk Rating (Before controls)	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
	4	4	High
4. Control Measures			
So far as is reasonably practicable work methods which limit the production of dust shall be implemented. Dust level monitoring shall be carried out throughout the site especially at the site perimeter. Records kept of this. So far as is reasonably practicable dust shall be kept below the Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL) of 0.3 mg/m³ over a Time Weighted Average (TWA) of 8 hours. Where possible natural or forced ventilation should be used, however, in the event that neither of these measures is practicable a Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) system should be considered. An appropriate means of dust suppression shall be used. Operatives will be given regular health screening, which shall include lung function tests. Operatives shall be given a toolbox Talk on silicosis. Operatives shall be supplied with appropriate eye protection and respiratory protection equipment (RPE). Operatives shall be face fitted for and trained in the use of appropriate RPE. Clean well maintained welfare facilities shall be provided, which shall include showers for dusty works. So far as is reasonably practicable handheld tools/equipment shall be fitted with dust capture systems. Where this is found not to be practicable works shall be suspended until such time as a suitable cutting method can be employed. Waste materials shall be removed on a regular basis to prevent dust-spread. High dust producing activities i.e. demolition, shall be limited during periods of high wind.			
4a. Additional Site Specific Controls / Information			
5. Risk Rating (with controls)	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
	1	4	Low
6. Further Guidance			
CIS36 – Construction Dust Revision 2 HSG53 – Respiratory equipment at work HSG150 – Health and safety in construction		EH44 - Dust in the workplace	
Reviewed on site by:	Peter Lilburn	Review Date:	01/06/2023

Figure 5- Dust Risk Assessment

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2.13 Waste Management

A comprehensive pre-demolition audit will be conducted, incorporating detailed site investigations aimed at identifying all potential materials suitable for reuse and recycling. Emphasis will be placed on assessing the main waste streams, determining the nearest waste management facilities, and exploring opportunities for reusing and recycling materials. The findings of these investigations will be documented and integrated into the waste management process.

Onsite, efforts will be made to segregate demolition waste whenever feasible. A designated area will be allocated for storing the segregated waste until it is collected and disposed of by a licensed contractor at an appropriately licensed waste destination. This approach aligns with the Duty of Care requirements and all other relevant environmental legislation.

All waste being sent offsite will be carefully documented. The quantities of waste that are re-used, recycled, recovered, or landfilled will be recorded and reported. In compliance with applicable environmental and health and safety regulations, licensed contractors will handle the removal of any hazardous waste. A consignment note will be obtained to ensure proper tracking and disposal of the hazardous materials.

In order to effectively manage waste throughout the project, a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be developed. The SWMP will outline strategies for waste minimisation, management, and recycling. It will also establish guidelines for the systematic recording and reporting of waste-related information.

A detailed Construction Waste Management Plan will be produced in accordance with the Environmental Policy.

This will include details of how the construction team will intend to reduce and manage site waste:

- The reuse of any demolition waste on site as pile materials where suitable.
- Enforcing good housekeeping measures e.g., proper storage of materials to minimize spillage. Correct storage of building material can significantly reduce the waste generated as well as contribute to a safe working environment. Where possible the site should adopt a in time service to eliminate the need for storage.
- Use of raw materials as per manufacturers instructions.
- Monitoring the generation of waste in order to identify trends and areas for further investigation.
- An area will be designated by the site manager within the site for the safe storage of building materials to reduce the waste generated through poor storage. It is estimated that up to 13% of materials delivered to a construction site go into a skip without ever being used.

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- Unused blocks and bricks should be taken back to the storage area to encourage their reuse within the project; used timber should be de-nailed and stored correctly, in preparation for reuse.
- Identifying recyclable and salvageable materials and where feasible find secondary or alternative uses.
- Segregating waste types to facilitate recycling activities.
- Working with suppliers / subcontractors to minimise surplus material delivered to site.
- Working with suppliers to ensure only the necessary minimum of packaging is used. Consideration of alternative materials with lower wastage levels.
- Ensuring that all Duty of Care and other legal requirements are complied with during the disposal of wastes.
- Consulting with suppliers to determine correct / appropriate disposal routes for waste products and containers.
- Assessing the project design to identify ways in which waste generation through raw material wastage and from temporary and permanent works activities can be avoided and minimised.
- Setting waste reduction targets as well as educating and informing site staff.
- Reducing usage of diesel, electricity and water on site by adopting good practices and management procedures.

Waste produced on site is classified in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) and the List of Waste Regulations 2005. This will ensure that waste produced onsite is disposed / recycled or recovered in the correct legal manner.

Construction waste sorting and removal will be organized and undertaken by a separate work package. The recycling levels will be monitored.

The colour coding of waste skips as developed by the Institute of Civil Engineers will be adopted on this site and will be as follows:

- White: Gypsum and plasterboard products.
- Grey: Inert clean concrete, rubble, hardcore, brick and block etc. that will not decompose or create a hazard when buried.
- Black: Mixed general waste any waste except contaminated waste that cannot be recycled in other skips on the site.
- Blue: Metal all types of clean metal, including rebar offcuts, scrap metal (no empty paint tins, as these are considered hazardous) etc.
- Green: Wood all types of clean, untreated timber or wood products (treated timbers may contain hazardous preservatives.)

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- Brown: Packaging cardboard, paper products etc. (not polythene sheeting or ties, this should go in the mixed skip)
- Orange: Hazardous only for contaminated waste such as asbestos, paint tins, mastic tubes, tarmac, or any product fitted with a COSHH label etc.

Inert Waste

The recycling of waste will be encouraged throughout the company and will begin at tender stage, with the reuse on site of soils, demolition rubble and concrete.

Wood Recycling

ECL will implement and maintain a wood/timber rack this is to ensure that the wood/timber delivered is stored correctly and that off cuts are de-nailed and stored in the rack in preparation for re-use within the project.

Brick and block

ECL will encourage the re-use all of the waste bricks and blocks through arranging for the materials to be placed on pallets and returned to the brick storage area, the site manager then identifies areas which these products can be reused within the building, namely the facades identified for re-building. Any brick and blocks which cannot be re-used are taken off site by a skip contractor for reprocessing into crushed or 6F2 type material.

Metals

All metal waste arising on the site will be segregated and removed for re-processing.

Polythene and hard plastics

Polythene and hard plastics are separated at source and placed in skips; the skip contractors then shred and bale the plastics before they send it off to be recycled into new plastic products.

Contaminated arisings

Before any soil is removed from site it is tested at an accredited laboratory to determine its true characteristics and thus ensure the material is disposed of at the correct licensed facilities. Only registered haulers are used to transport the soils off site and a waste transfer note is issued for each load.

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Example Waste Stream Process

Preamble: the following waste stream gives an informed example of how waste is taken through the waste hierarchy decisions from site to final destinations. This is based on current waste management practices at current project. Preference is currently to co-mingle certain waste types to reduce emissions and control pollution on-project

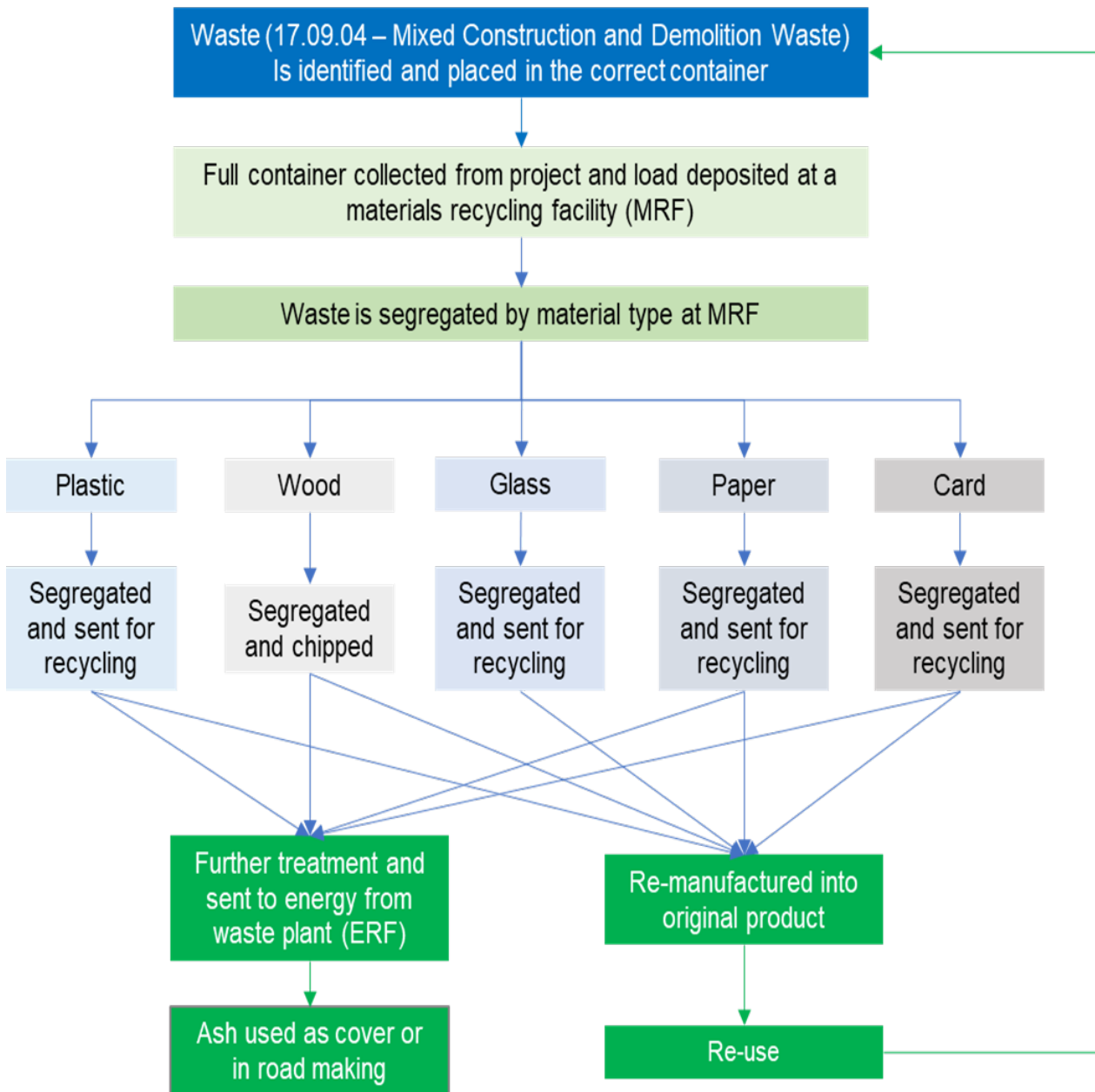


FIGURE 11 WASTE STREAM DIAGRAM

Preamble: the following waste stream gives an informed example of how waste is taken through the waste hierarchy decisions from site to final destinations. This is based on current waste management practices at current project. Where it is technically,

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environmentally, economically practical, high levels of waste and materials are 'source segregated' meaning segregated by waste type on the project.

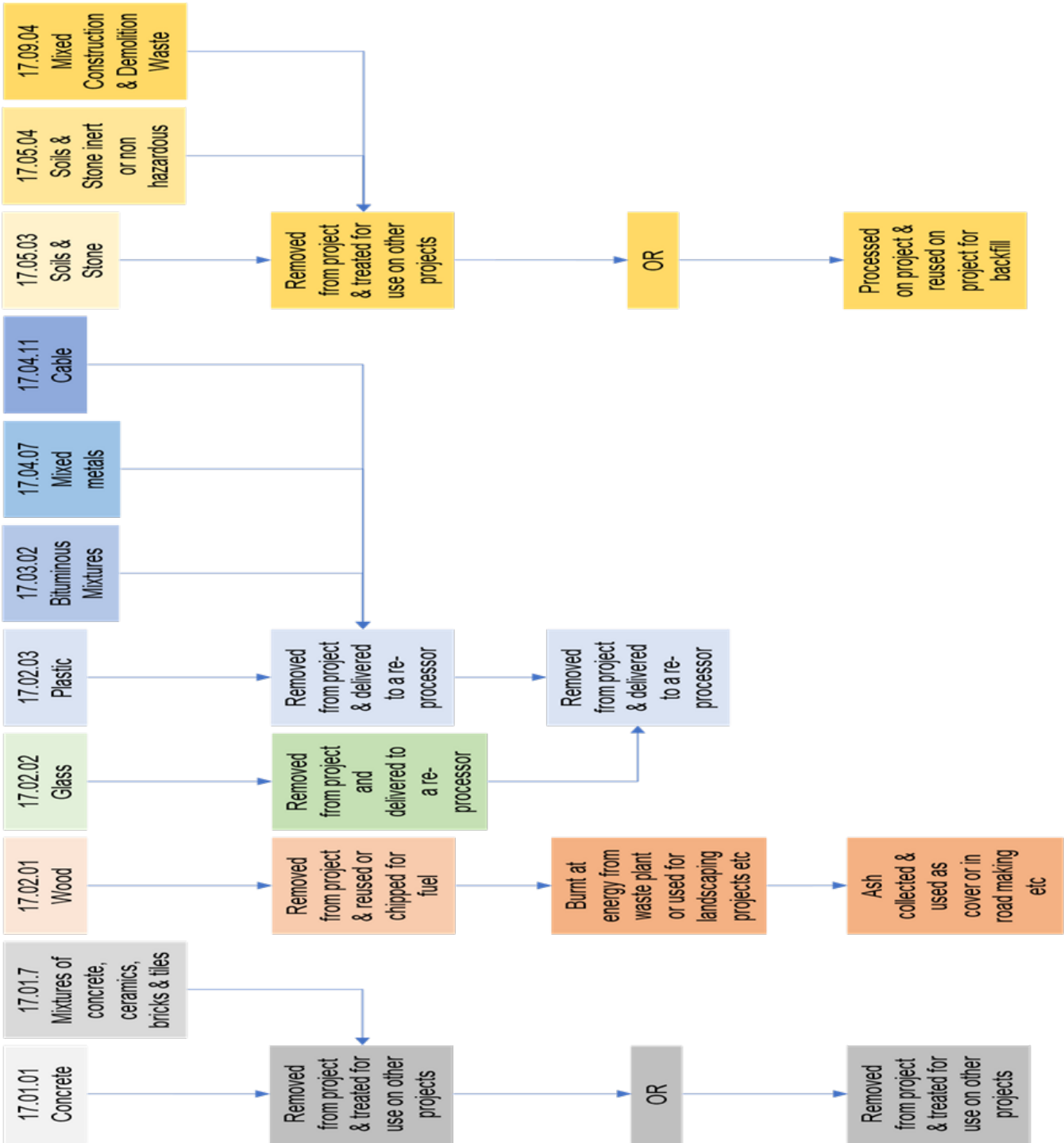


FIGURE 12 WASTE STREAM PROCESS

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2.14 Material Handling & Storage

Environmental considerations will guide the procurement of raw materials, ensuring responsible purchasing practices. For instance, timber will be sourced exclusively from suppliers certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and documentation validating the source certification will be obtained.

On-site storage protocols will be implemented to safeguard raw materials from potential damage caused by vehicles, adverse weather conditions, or theft. Special attention will be given to secure storage arrangements for high-value items, hazardous materials, and those prone to damage. Packaging will be retained until the materials are required, and whenever feasible, packaging items will be stored and returned to the supplier.

Adopting a just-in-time approach, goods will be delivered to the site as needed - minimising stockpiling and reducing the risk of damage from vehicles or other factors leading to wastage. To ensure compliance with safety standards, liquids will be stored in securely bunded compounds with impermeable bases, capable of holding at least 110% of the capacity.

Site storage of materials and plant will be very carefully controlled with the allocation of zones. Detailed plans of the site will be drawn up outlining areas available for moving and storing materials during the various stages of the contract works.

Diesel fuel for site plant will be stored in sealed tanks inside bunded walls in accordance with Main Contractors Environment Policy. The use of diesel driven plant and equipment will be kept to an absolute minimum. Wherever possible equipment and plant will be electrically powered to reduce noise and prevent emissions.

2.15 Ecology

Erith is committed to minimising disturbance to protected species and areas of conservation, ensuring full compliance with all applicable statutory requirements.

To achieve this, control measures will be implemented to minimise any disruption to these areas and species, to the fullest extent possible. Prior to initiating any works, all necessary licences and consents will be obtained, and in the event of the discovery of any protected species, work will immediately halt, with prompt notification provided to the client.

A comprehensive inspection of buildings, trees, and shrubs will be conducted before commencing any activities in order to identify invasive or protected species, including nesting birds. Throughout the development process, regular monitoring will be conducted to ensure minimal ecological impact. Operatives involved in work activities with the potential for significant ecological consequences will receive detailed work briefings and be actively engaged via toolbox talks. This aids with the fostering of awareness and helps promote strict adherence to measures aimed at ecological preservation.

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2.16 Emergency Procedures

The Project Environmental Incident Response Procedure will serve as a vital framework, establishing a comprehensive emergency procedure, delineating incident control measures, and ensuring strict compliance with applicable legislation, Codes of Practice, and Client requirements.

In the event of an environmental incident occurring during the project, all work activities will immediately cease, and the prompt initiation of emergency response procedures will be ensured.

Priority will be given to protecting sensitive areas such as drains or waterways, and addressing any health and safety concerns, such as attending to injured personnel or mitigating fire risks. Following these initial steps, efforts will be directed towards containing the incident, which may involve employing spill kits to effectively manage chemical spills. Subsequently, the source of the incident will be identified and rectified to prevent further impact.

Every environmental incident and near miss will be diligently recorded and reported to the Health & Safety, and Environmental Manager. This process ensures comprehensive documentation and timely communication of all incidents for proper evaluation and future improvement.

2.17 Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)

The site manager will manage the NRMM requirements. This will include that machinery procured for the project meets or exceeds the minimum requirements for emissions under the requirements of NRMM. Site team will be briefed on the requirements under NRMM and any specific duties assigned to them.

All NRMM for engines of 37kW-560kW for the demolition works will be registered on the NRMM register for the commencement of demolition works.

All relevant machinery emissions information and documentation will be stored within the project folders and summarised within our electronic filing system (Ezone). The project will record the plant details on a spreadsheet, or similar (Attached), and the NRMM online register (<http://nrmm.manchester/>) will be completed and maintained by the project administrative support and overseen by the site manager. Where compliant machinery or plant cannot be sourced, exemption will be sought prior to the machine being deployed on site.

To support the daily plant inspections and site checks, regular SHEQ inspections will review compliance with NRMM requirements and report non-compliance. The project team will co-operate with local authority inspections and provide the requisite information.

All NRMM on site will meet the Stage IIIA criteria unless it can be demonstrated that the machinery is not available or that a comprehensive retrofit to meet both PM and NOx emission standards is not feasible. All of the NRMM that will be used during the demolition phase will be registered to the NRMM register <https://nrmm.manchester/user-nrmm/register> prior to the commencement of use of any machinery. All of the NRMM equipment to be used during the Demolition, once identified and planned, will be uploaded onto the NRMM register.

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NRMM under 37kW will be avoided through the use of mains power on site. In the unlikely event that NRMM is used, it will be kept as far away from sensitive receptors as practicable and retrofitting NRMM under 37kW with after treatment devices will be explored where practicable. Where retrofitting is undertaken, NRMM will be fitted with an after-treatment device stated on the approved list managed by Energy Saving Trust.

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**Non-road Mobile Machinery
Compliance Certificate**

Excellent

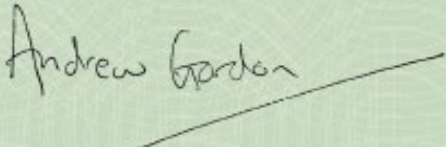
Printworks Canada Water

This site is protecting neighbourhood air by using low-emission machinery

Awarded to **Danny Mercer**
Erith

Audited by: **Eva Kulikova**

Date: **09.02.2024**


CCFL Project Manager



SUPPORTED BY
MAYOR OF LONDON

Ref. 20240292807

*certificate is valid for 1 year

FIGURE 13 NRMM AUDIT CERTIFICATION FROM PREVIOUS PROJECT

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2.18 Water Resources

During demolition works, existing drainage will be used. Site investigation reports show that no ground water is expected to be encountered.

If groundwater is encountered, we will be required to apply for a ground water discharge licence with Thames Water.

2.19 Urban Ecology

The development site has been classified as being *of 'low ecological value'*, with no supporting value within the development site for ecologically significant flora and fauna. There are no habitats or features surrounding the development site that require protection during the demolition works.

2.20 Archaeology and Built Heritage

There are key areas of potential historical importance highlighted within the archaeological management plan. These have been highlighted in previous plans under Site Investigations scope carried out.

2.21 Lighting

All existing lighting will be disconnected and temporary + emergency lighting installed.

All temporary lighting will be fed from powered generator.

2.22 Pest Control

At present pest control is in place from previous tenants, we will be continuing with existing controls.

2.23 Emergency Procedures

A project-specific Emergency Response Plan will be produced upon VP and included. The Emergency Response Plan will be communicated to all operatives at the initial Site Induction to incorporate the site emergency procedures.

The Emergency Response Plan will be updated to reflect any significant changes in the demolition process as the project proceeds. Operatives will be notified of any significant changes as necessary.

It is suggested that on a project of this scale, that full exercises or drills are conducted on a monthly basis, to keep personnel aware of changing site dangers and practice response times and emergency procedures.

2.24 First Aid and Fire

Erith Contractors Ltd will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that all operatives, contractors' operatives and self-employed operatives will have access to first aid facilities. A suitably qualified person will be appointed to take charge of first-aid

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arrangements and their name made known at the Site Induction and via the site notice board. A suitably stocked first aid box will be maintained on site at all times. In the absence of the qualified person, an appointed person will be nominated to take charge of a first aid situation.

Fire precautions will consist of sufficient fire extinguishers appropriate for the types of fire that may occur which will be located at fire points in strategic areas around site - these will include a means of raising an alarm and fire action signs. Should a fire occur, the alarm will be raised and all persons on site will proceed to the assembly point referenced in the site fire plan. The Site Manager/Fire Marshal will then undertake a roll call of all persons. Follow procedures as in incident response plan. All hot works will be undertaken as per the permit to work procedure.

Within the site, in-date fire extinguishers are to be in place these will be utilised during the demolition phase of the works, as the fire alarm system has been disconnected air horns or bells will be placed at points located on the site plan. This is in addition to a linked, wireless, pushbutton fire alarm system.

2.25 Bomb Hoax

Most bomb threats are made over the phone, and the overwhelming majority are hoaxes, often the work of malicious jokers, although terrorists do make hoax calls with the intent of causing alarm and disruption. Any hoax is a crime and, no matter how ridiculous or unconvincing, must be reported to the police.

Calls may be of two kinds:

- Hoax threats designed to disrupt, test reactions or divert attention
- Threats warning of a genuine device – These may be attempts to avoid casualties or enable the terrorist to blame others if there are casualties. However genuine threats can provide inaccurate information about where and when a device might explode.

Consider that the member of staff who receives the threat may not be prepared – receiving such a threat may be the closest that many people ever come to acts of terrorism – so offer some basic advice for staff on handling a threat, for example:

- Stay calm and listen.
- Obtain as much information as possible – try to get the caller to be precise about the location and timing of the alleged bomb and whom they represent. If possible, keep the caller talking.
- Ensure that any recording facility is switched on.
- When the caller rings off, dial 1471 (if that facility operates and you have no automatic number display) to see if you can get their number.
- Immediately report the incident to the relevant manager or security team to decide on the best course of action and notify the police. If you cannot get hold of anyone, and even if you think the call is a hoax, inform the police directly. Give your impressions of the caller and an exact account of what was said.

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- If you have not been able to record the call, make notes for the security staff or police. Do not leave your post –unless ordered to evacuate – until the police or security arrive.

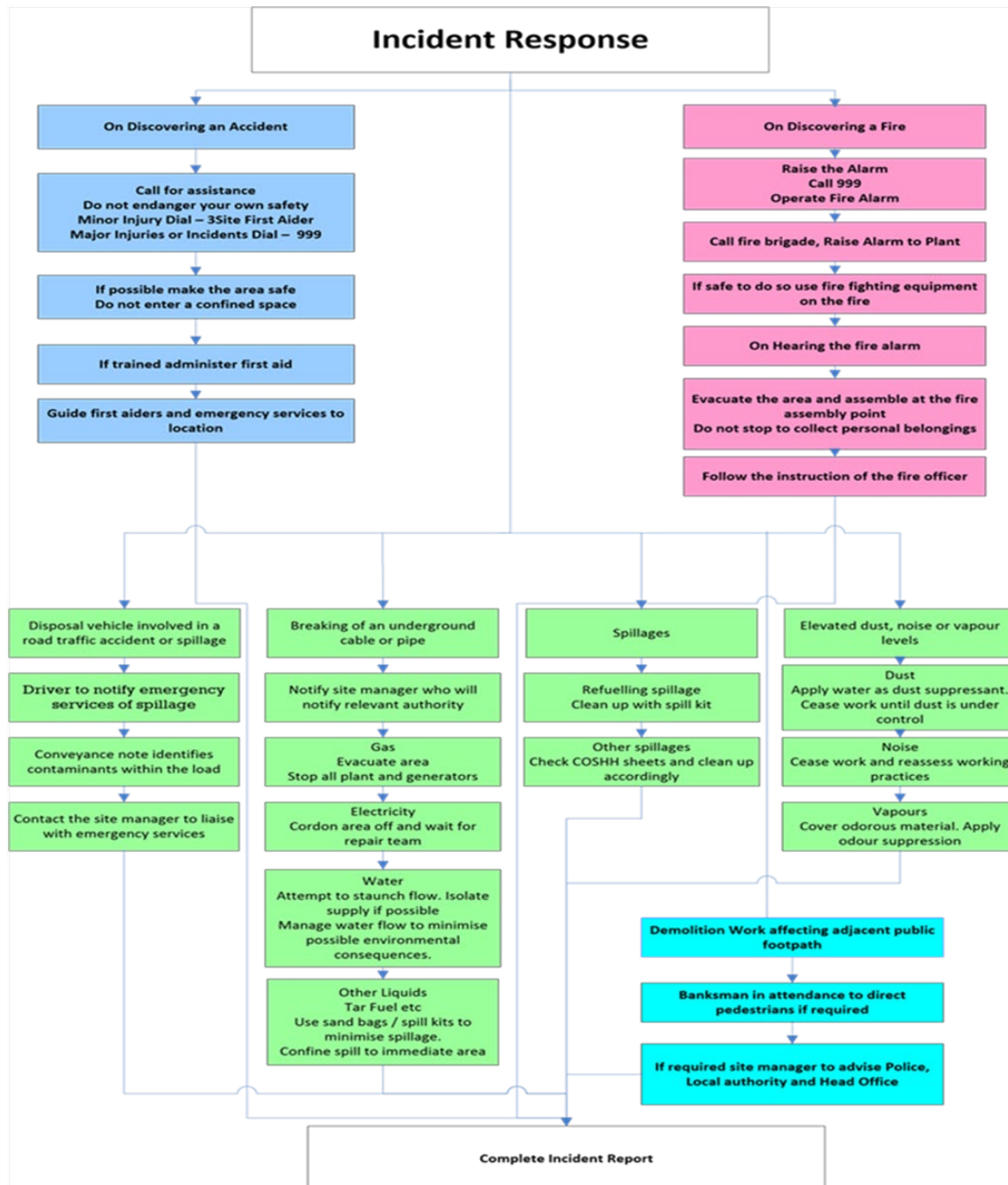


FIGURE 14 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT RESPONSE

2.21 Liaison with the Local Neighbourhood

Due to the nature of the works, some residents and businesses will be disrupted during working hours. These receptors will be catered for as much as possible and ECL will delegate a specific community liaison employee to keep relations with neighbouring parties.

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Due to the project's location within Manchester, we consider it of the utmost importance to foster good relations with the surrounding businesses and residents. ECL will develop a community liaison strategy document that would outline the proposed ECL approach. A brief outline summary detailed below sets out how ECL will intend to engage with the local community by.

- Liaison and detailed communication with the representatives of local businesses.
- Publishing regular newsletters giving information on the progress of the works, future planned activities and notice of any likely disruption to roads and pedestrian access.
- Operating hours and breaking times will be strictly observed in accordance with the Manchester Council for Demolition Sites notice
- Details of 24 hr manned hotline will be displayed on the hoarding. The majority of constraints relating to the works on site are mainly due to its sensitive urban location and the proximity of nearby structures, residential properties and established urban spaces and parks / communal spaces.

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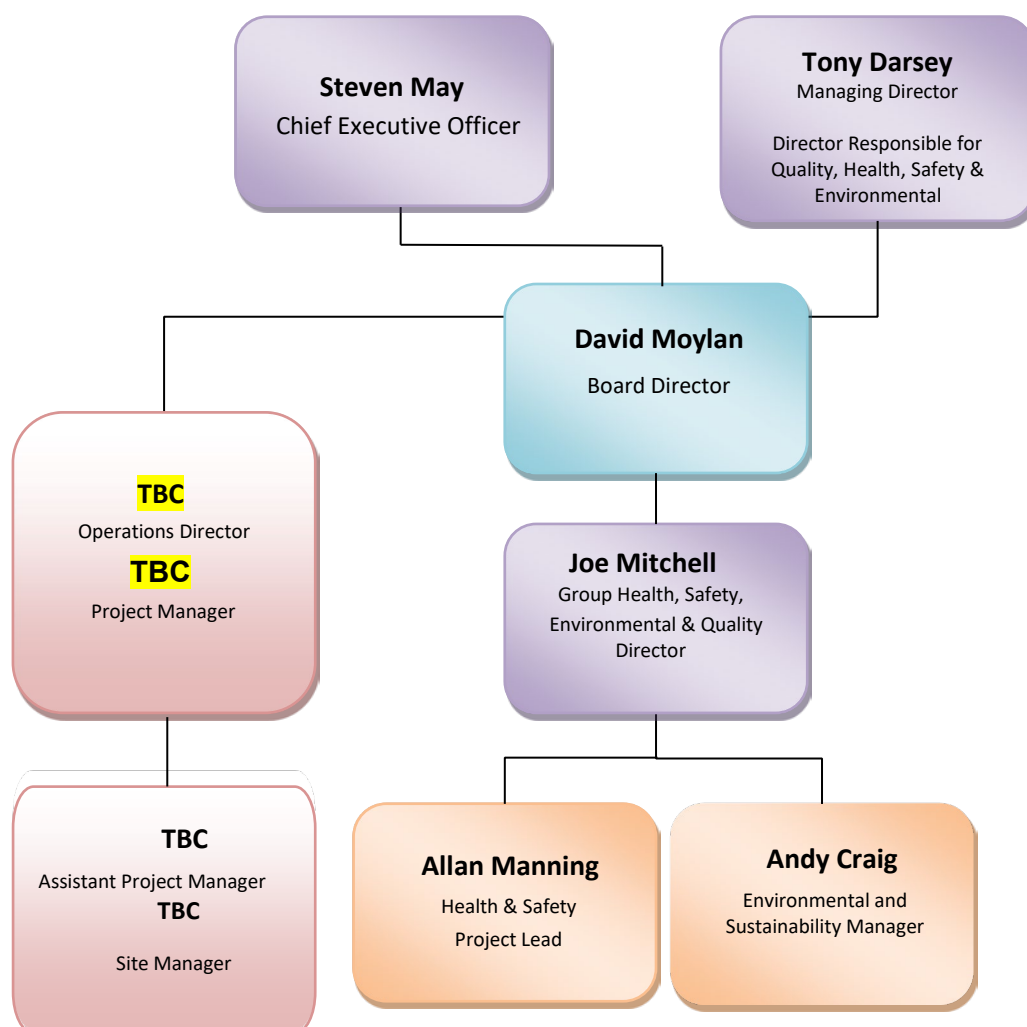
3.0 Management Structure and Responsibilities

Management Structure and Responsibilities

The Director responsible for safety has overall responsibility for the Quality, Health, and Safety and Environmental policy.

The Board of Directors have appointed Director, Tony Darsey, as having particular responsibility for Quality, Health, Safety and Environmental matters within the Company. Tony Darsey has delegated his responsibilities to Joe Mitchell as Group Health, Safety & Environmental Director. In this role, Joe co-ordinates all Quality, Health, Safety and Environmental activities within the Company, reviews as necessary the Quality, Health, Safety and Environmental Policy and reports to the Board of Directors at regular intervals.

The breakdown of the job roles and management structure for the project will be as detailed below:



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4.0 Roles and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities

Project Manager	TBC
• They identify potential health, safety and environmental emergency situations for the project, developing appropriate emergency controls as necessary prior to project commencement and test these controls on project. • They periodically review the progress against local objectives and targets and initiates action as required to maintain this progress at the programmed level. • Written instructions are provided through risk assessment, COSHH assessment, Site Waste Management Plan, Environmental Management plans and safe systems of work and Project management plans. In addition, other Management Plans and Safe Systems of Work will be integrated in compliance and support of this Environmental Management Plan. • Site rules are established and form part of the designated site-specific induction • All plant and work equipment within the workplace is maintained in a safe condition and has the appropriate statutory certificates of inspection or examination available. This includes risk of pollution to the environment. • Supply that all adequate roles to ensure the meeting of Environmental Standards are appointed and that all supervision of staff is provided to ensure that they are working safely and to the highest Environmental Standards. • That Responsible Persons are designated and selected personnel are also given in support to those responsible persons to carry out fast and effective responses to environmental incidents. • All staff under their, as well as those specifically trained for Environmental Control and Response have been given training to effectively fulfil their role and that they are competent in that role. • All accidents, incidents, ill health, dangerous occurrences and other issues concerning safety and the environment raised by anyone at work are recorded and investigated such that effective controls can be implemented to help prevent recurrence. • Details of accidents, incidents, ill health, dangerous occurrences and near misses are passed onto the Group Environmental & Sustainability Manager as well as to the Operations Director. • That emergency arrangements are suitable for the project, this includes the testing of all such arrangements to ensure compliance • Ensure that in the event of any environmental incident or near miss that the full details are captured, photographed, logged and reported in full. That any Waste Transfer Notes removing any material from a potential spill are also logged and recorded in full. That following any incident all Procedures will be fully reviewed and investigated to find out if any procedures need amending or updating in light of an incident. This will be carried out alongside the Erith Environmental Department. Any recommendations will be implemented and all relevant documentation updated accordingly. • They will ensure that all site employees and contractors are familiar with the emergency controls and with the operation of emergency equipment. • Ensuring suitable and sufficient 1st aid facilities and personnel are available on all projects, considering any environmental hazards or risks that are on site. • They brief all relevant site operators on the sites SHEQ arrangements. • Deliver toolbox talks addressing SHEQ aspects and risks of the project. • Ensure site paperwork is collated and managed in accordance with the company's SHEQ requirements and that all statutory documentation is completed. • Ensure that all or any Environmental Incidents are dealt with effectively and efficiently to ensure that minimal impact and clean-up is carried out to reduce the environmental impact of the incident. • Provide information required for the completion of the sites H&S file and maintain Duty of Care for waste transfers.	

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Operations Director

TBC

- The Operations Director will understand and act upon the Company's Quality, Health, Safety and Environmental Policy in general and in particular it is their responsibility to:
- Ensure implementation of the Project Management Plan and all associated Project Management Plans.
- Ensure that adequate communication channels are maintained within the company so that information concerning health and safety matters, which may affect any or all parties, is communicated and any matter concerning health and safety raised by any party is directed to the appropriate member of management
- Take reasonable steps to ensure co-operation between all contractors so far as is necessary to enable each of those contractors to comply with the relevant statutory provisions
- Ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that every contractor at work in connection with the project complies with the rules contained within this Project Management Plan
- Plan the site works so that they are carried out in accordance with the correct work procedures, safe working methods and method statements so that there is a minimum risk to operatives, equipment and materials. Ensure that all persons working for them are adequately instructed in these procedures and methods, monitoring safety performance at all times.
- Assist in co-ordinating safeguards between his staff, subcontractor's staff, other Contractors' staff and Client's staff.
- Ensure that all operatives are covered by safe working methods, including risk assessments, and that these are all in place prior to the commencement of the works
- Release staff as necessary for safety training, safety induction courses and other safety requirements to enable them to carry out their duties in a safe manner.
- Set an example
- Support the briefing process

Assistant Project Manager

TBC

- Organise site operatives and contractors so that the work is carried out to the appropriate standard with minimum risk to personnel, equipment and materials.
- Work Closely in support of the Project Manager relating to ensuring the implementation of all Management Plans including this CEMP are adhered to.
- Work in close collaboration with the Project Site Manager(s) to ensure compliance and best practices on site in accordance with Management Plans and Safe Working Procedures.
- Ensure that any authorised information relating to health and safety is communicated to all parties under his control.
- Ensure that any matter concerning Quality, Environment, Health and Safety raised by any of the parties under his control, is communicated to the Project Manager so that remedial action can be taken and maintain Duty of Care for waste transfers.
- Advise the Project Manager of any breach of statutory requirements or any item considered to be unsafe which is under his control and which cannot be dealt with effectively.
- Ensure that all near misses, incidents and accidents are recorded and reported in accordance with the company procedure.
- Ensure that all contractors under his control fully understand and observe all aspects of the Project Management Plan.
- Ensure that all fire escape doors, equipment and alarms are kept clear of obstruction and easily identified at all times and that Fire Escape Routes are checked and maintained, ensuring clearly signed and free of obstructions/obstacles.
- Ensure that adequate first aid arrangements are in place in accordance with site rules and that all personnel are aware of the arrangements. Constantly check that the arrangements are

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maintained, proper care is taken of casualties and that in the event of serious injury know the location of the emergency services so that immediate action can be taken. Ensure First Aid Equipment is periodically checked for suitability and completeness raising any shortfall or inadequacy with the Project Manager.

- Set an example.

Health and Safety Director

Joe Mitchell

- They actively lead the implementation of the SHEQ policies, ensuring they are effectively administered and monitored, and that necessary alterations are made to the policy(s) to reflect changes in legislation or company development.
- Ensure that all personnel on site are inducted and that they have the relevant documentation allowing them to work on site, including visitors and that they are familiar with all safety drills, emergency response and environmental incident reporting procedures.
- Make recommendations to the Project Manager on how procedures can be improved and best practice employed as part of his ongoing work and also as part of the Management Plans periodic reviews.
- Identify where Safe Systems of Work are not fully accounting for Health, Safety or Environmental Risk and ensure that these are put in place by the relevant parties or sub-contractors before allowing works to continue.
- Shall either cover or oversee the Site Managers role of ensuring that all equipment coming to site is safety and accounted for, that all Site Waste Tickets are correctly filled out and accounted for and that all items of stock required to ensure the Safety, Wellbeing and Health of all employees on site is maintained.
- Shall oversee the control of the Safety Task Force (STF) who shall ensure that the site remains proactive in its safety, setting examples, dealing with improvements that can be made, ensuring access and egress and fire routes remain open at all times, ensuring materials are correctly stored and allocated to areas of correct storage.
- Shall oversee and implement the STOP WORK system issuing Stop Work Orders to those personnel, Sub-contractors or areas of work that need to be addressed before allowing work to continue in line with the HSE Project Management Plans, Company Policies and high standards of Best Practice.
- Ensure the completion and maintenance of all Safety, Logistics and Environmental Records are maintained and that all periodic inspections are carried out as and when required. This would include areas such as PUWER, LOWER, Certification of Equipment; Accident Investigations; Safety Task Force Reports etc.
- Health and safety assessment requirements are identified and advised to Senior Management.
- Work closely with the various Health and Safety Advisors to site from the Client, Erith and Sub-Contractors to ensure that all areas are identified, dealt with and improved upon where required in unison of communication between all parties.
- Assist the Project Manager to ensure that all written instructions provided through risk assessment, COSHH assessments and relevant safe systems of work are reviewed to ensure they remain suitable and are updated in accordance with legislative changes.
- Take Control of the role of 'Responsible Person' when dealing with Environmental Incidents. Also ensuring that their STF is also trained up as a fast response team in dealing with any incident. This will include identifying any Training needs that need to be put in place and carried out and bring these details to the attention of the Project Manager so that they can be addressed.
- Health and safety & environmental site rules are in place, communicated and followed.

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- All plant and work equipment within the workplace is maintained in a safe condition, guarded in accordance with the relevant legislation and has the statutory certificates of inspection or examination.
- SHEQ training requirements are identified as part of site inspections and company review process
- Regular meetings are held at which SHEQ issues can be discussed, objectives and plans reviewed and actions for continual improvement developed. This includes identifying the Toolbox Talks that are to be carried out and maintaining a register of ALL personnel on site and whom has or has not received each Toolbox Talk, ensuring that where anybody has been missed through absence, has a follow up Toolbox Talk as part of their 'back to work' training on their return.
- They support divisional / project teams in the complying with company and statutory SHESQ requirements
- Take the lead in external audits conducted on the company to ensure compliance with accreditations
- Ensure all required permits and notifications are in place.
- Complete all required investigations into accident, incidents, near misses, dangerous occurrences and environmental incidents
- Ensure RIDDOR notifications are completed, advising the Project Manager and issued to the SHEQ Director
- Assist the SHEQ Adviser and the SHEQ Department, including their director in discharging their responsibilities.
- Conduct periodic reviews along with the Project Manager and alongside the Safety and Environmental Advisers, of all SHEQ systems to ensure compliance with current statutory requirements and assist developing the company aims and objectives based on these reviews.
- Take Responsibility to lead the Project in the event of any Emergency Rescue Plans. This will also be ensuring that any drills necessary are carried out to ensure that training is carried out to ensure that in the event of an Emergency it runs smoothly.

Site Manager

TBC

- They work closely with the Erith Site Safety Department and Site Manager and also assist the other members of the Project Team.
- Ensure that all equipment on site is accounted for, safely stored away and is in full accordance with COSHH and Safety Requirements.
- Ensure that all equipment ordered to site is managed to ensure minimal deliveries to site, that no items are duplicated in their ordering and that on their arrival they are stored safely.
- Ensure that all Orders to site are placed through themselves and that these are communicated to the Procurement Department.
- Ensure that all items requested have a Purchase Order (PO) issued against them.
- Ensure that when POs are raised that the relevant Supplier is contacted and a delivery time arranged for delivery to site.
- Ensure that when deliveries arrive at site that all items are checked against the delivery sheet/docket before being signed as received in full, noting any deficiencies, recording them on the docket and raising this with procurement and the supplier.
- Ensuring that the delivery docket covers everything on the original PO and again noticing any deficiencies, recording them and raising this with Procurement and the Supplier.
- Weekly checking of the Fire Points recording any deficiencies and raising these with the Site Safety Manager as well as ordering in any replacement equipment or arranging for any retesting of equipment as necessary.

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- Ensuring that all items leaving site are correctly recorded on a Dispatch Note/Collections note and that the notes are correctly filled in and recorded.
- Ensuring that all Wates Transfer Notes are completed in full by the Banksman (Traffic Marshall) Only the Site Manager will be allowed to sign these allowing material off site. Therefore the Banksmen/TM shall complete the document to be reviewed and signed as approved for removal off site by the Site Manager.
- Ensuring that All Subcontractors advise of any deliveries coming to site so that they can be co-ordinated.
- Ensuring that all suppliers and deliveries to site full completely in line with the Companies and Projects Construction Logistics and Cycle Safety (CLOCS) and Fleet Operations Scheme (FORS) policies and procedures.
- Manage all Stores on site, including Fuel Bowsers.
- Ensure Adequate and Suitable Spill Kits are in place and sited strategically around the site so that they can readily deal with any Spillage in the event of an emergency.
- Ensure all materials to site are COSHH 2002 Compliant and stored correctly and with the relevant COSHH and MDS's in place.
- Ensure compliance with Drip Trays and Nappies below any equipment required to protect against spills and that the suitable bund or tray meets the required volume storage capacity required in each instance.
- Advise the Project Management Team of any items of stock that may need replaced and need their approval.
- Liaise with the Welfare Operatives to ensure that all Welfare items are maintained and fully stocked.
- Work with Site Manager to ensure safe Access and Egress Routes are in place at all times for Site Personnel and moving plant, ensuring safe and segregated, controlled areas between plant and personnel.
- Ensure that all Fire Fighting Equipment and relevant equipment remains fit for purpose and functional and that Fire Route are kept clear at all times.
- Regularly Check Edge Protection to existing areas and ensure all new areas have Edge Protection in place before allowing personnel into the area.
- Set an Example and ensure Safety Compliance on Site at all times.
- Co-ordinate the Safety Task Force as required.
- Ensure all Permits are in Place and Managed Correctly, including the closing out of permits each day.

Project Health & Safety Lead

Allan Manning

- They actively lead the implementation of the SHEQ policies, ensuring they are effectively administered and monitored, and that necessary alterations are made to the policy(s) to reflect changes in legislation or company development.
- Senior Management are advised of relevant changes in Safety, Health, Environmental and Sustainability legislation, codes of practice and recognised industry standards.
- Health and safety assessment requirements are identified and advised to Senior Management.
- Written instructions provided through risk assessment, COSHH assessments and relevant safe systems of work are reviewed to ensure they remain suitable and are updated in accordance with legislative changes.
- Health and safety & environmental site rules are in place, communicated and followed.
- All plant and work equipment within the workplace is maintained in a safe condition, guarded in accordance with the relevant legislation and has the statutory certificates of inspection or examination.
- SHEQ training requirements are identified as part of site inspections and company review process
- Regular meetings are held at which SHEQ issues can be discussed, objectives and plans reviewed and actions for continual improvement developed.
- They support divisional / project teams in the complying with company and statutory SHESQ requirements

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- Take the lead in external audits conducted on the company to ensure compliance with accreditations
- Liaise with relevant enforcing or regulatory authorities
- Ensure all required permits and notifications are in place
- Complete all required investigations into accident, incidents, near misses, dangerous occurrences and environmental incidents
- Ensure RIDDOR notifications are completed and issued to the SHEQ Director
- Assist the SHEQ Director in discharging their responsibilities.
- Conduct periodic reviews of all SHEQ systems to ensure compliance with current statutory requirements and assist developing the company aims and objectives based on these reviews.

Sub-contractors	All Appointed
• All sub-contractors are to nominate a suitably qualified person to act as a liaison point with Erith Contractors Ltd to ensure that communication channels are established and maintained throughout the project • All sub-contractors will be expected to carry out their works in accordance with all relevant Health, Safety and Environmental legislation and the requirements of this Project Management Plan • All sub-contractors will supply to Erith Contractors Ltd the results of any assessments that they carry out, and any information they have on any hazards arising from their operations that could affect others or the Environment • Sub-contractors must co-operate with Erith Contractors Ltd on any measures to ensure compliance with Health, Safety and Environmental legislation or to prevent danger	
Employee Responsibilities	All Employees
• Employees will adopt the following principles in order to achieve the Health and Safety and Environmental standards required. The principles are applicable to fully employed, part-time, self-employed and contracted personnel. • Comply with all instructions given by management which are likely to affect their health and safety or may have an impact on the environment • Adhere to the site rules. • Make proper use of the health, safety and welfare facilities and equipment provided • Make full and proper use of personal protective equipment • Refrain from wilful interference with anything provided in the interests of health, safety, environment and welfare • Report any hazards found • Be vigilant and identify any potential risks	

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Environment & Sustainability Policy Statement

In accordance with its duty under current environmental legislation and guidance and in fulfilling its obligations to the environment, employees, members of the public, regulators and other interested parties who may be affected by its activities: The Directors of the Erith Group have produced the following statement of policy in respect of the environment, eco-systems, flora and fauna and ethical business sustainability.

It is our aim to achieve a working environment which prevents pollution to the environment and provides as little impact as practicable to climate change and other environmental risks and to this end, we will pursue continuing improvements from year to year.

We undertake to discharge our statutory duties by:

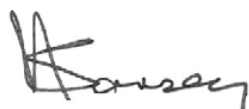
- Complying with applicable legal requirements, industry and regulator best practice and guidance and with other requirements to which the company subscribes regarding the protection of the environment.
 - Identifying environmental and sustainability risks in the workplace and on our sites, assessing those risks related and implementing appropriate preventative and protective measures or provide opportunities from those risks.
 - Ensuring that preventative actions are measured and effective.
 - Ensure that reduction in emissions is measured the impacts & benefits understood.
 - Ensuring that our decisions made, promote real sustainability to the marketplace, people, community and the environment.
 - Implement a sustainable and environmentally safe systems of work to promote short, medium and long-term commitments to our clients, customers, communities and other stakeholders.
 - Recruiting, appointing and developing personnel who have the skills, knowledge and ability to perform.
 - Introduction of alternate means of power and energy use reduction.
 - Ensuring that tasks given to employees are within their skill set, knowledge and ability to perform.
 - Ensuring that environmental and sustainable technical competence is maintained through the provision of training, development and membership to corporate environmental bodies.
 - Promoting environmental and sustainability awareness and good practice through the effective communications of relevant information, ensuring all people within the organisation are made aware of their individual environmental and sustainability responsibilities.
 - Building trust, ethics and integrity with all of our stakeholders and interested parties.
 - Identifying opportunities and needs for continual improvement of environmental and sustainable performance and practice and the prevention of an environmental incident through reporting and "Near Miss" and environmental observations.
 - Providing and leading environmental, sustainable and ethical stewardship and generating diversity and inclusion in all our practices.
 - Promoting and measuring impact, demonstrating a responsible organisation.
 - Providing and supporting corporate social responsibility values in all of our endeavours.
 - Providing sufficient funds and resources to meet these objectives.
- Ensuring that environmental protection, sustainability and reducing our impact to climate change will not be compromised for other objectives.

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All employees on their part are encouraged to contribute actively towards achieving a working environment that is free of environmental incidents, accidents and impacts to the environment and climate as well as share and promote opportunities where environmental risk is identified.

Our Environment and Sustainability policy will be reviewed annually to monitor its effectiveness and to ensure that it remains relevant and appropriate to the organisation. This statement is to be read in conjunction with the responsibilities, arrangements, procedures and guidance that together form the Environment and Sustainability Policies for Erith Group.

Signed for and on behalf of the Executive Board:



Steven Darsey

Group Chairman
02/04/2025

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APPENDIX C

SAFE SYSTEM OF WORK – POLLUTION IDENTIFICATION AND CONTROL MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION METHOD STATEMENT CONTENTS

Sections

- a) Introduction
- b) Planning of the Project
- c) Site Establishment and Set Up
- d) Deliveries to Site
- e) Silty Water
- f) Preparing for pollution prevention.
- g) Deliveries and vehicles on site
- h) Drainage
- i) Excavations
- j) Materials Storage, stockpiles and exposed ground
- k) Oil use, Storage and Refuelling
- l) Cement, Concrete and Grout.
- m) Chemicals and Hazardous Substances

a) Introduction

This Pollution Assessment and Control Method Statement of the Project considers the legislation, recommendations and guidelines laid out in the following documents:

- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH).

Pollution is the release of any substance that can harm people or animals, plants, soil, water or air and Common pollutants from constructions sites include; silt, oil (including fuel), cement, concrete, grout, chemicals, sewage and waste materials. The most harmful and common forms of contaminating pollution are through the water environment and in London the main risks to this are through drainage systems and ground water. Ground water is all water below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground.

For this reason, we have taken on the project with the aim of employing good practice through the following means:

- Management Review of each stage of the works to try to find the best way to manage potential contaminating pollutants being generated.
- Educating its workforce on the causes, implications and best practices methods for controlling dust emissions on site.
- Employing where necessary suitable control measures dust suppression activities to control the risk of causing pollution on the site.
- Employing Supervised Controls in the how water employed in the construction activities, including washing down or cleaning works is controlled and managed in all its activities ensuring that areas such as silt run off are controlled through Silt Tanks and approved procedures and applications through Thames Water for approved discharge licences and the associated controls required within the licencing.
- Employing Inspection and Monitoring with checklist procedures to capture the effectiveness of the measures being employed on site.
- Reviewing and where necessary making the necessary adjustments in a constant Feedback Loop based on the results of Inspection and Monitoring of the procedures being carried out on site.
- Ensuring full management and use of polluting chemicals and materials under COSHH

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In addition to the potential risk of pollution contaminating the environment measures procedures must consider not only the risk of pollution caused by silt run off etc. from existing properties within the site but must also consider the materials that are brought to site as part of the construction process and how those materials are managed, recorded, inspected and monitored to ensure that they do not cause a further risk of contamination. Erith however do recognise that despite putting in place controls to ensure that pollution does not occur that they also have an obligation of ensuring they have procedures and training in place for how to deal with the unlikely event of a pollution incident occurring, including how it is controlled, managed and reported.

It is therefore important to Erith that as part of their Safe Systems of Work (SSoW) they consider all Pollution Risk Assessment and Control Measures This is also in line with the Mayor of London's implemented requirement for construction impact assessments to be carried out on major developments.

The assessment considers that fact that The Hotspur Press as a Construction Site will naturally create levels potential risk for creating potential pollution as a part of its natural process affecting the following:

- Workers on Site.
- Local Residents
- General Public
- Visitors to Site.
- Local Wildlife and ecosystems.
- Contamination of waterways.
- The environment as a whole.

As such an assessment of the project is carried out in advance by Erith to ascertain what these expected Pollution Risk are and how best to management them through the standard Hierarchy's of Control. This applies not only to Erith, but to everyone on site, including sub-contractors and suppliers who must carry out their activities in line with these plans, procedures and methodologies, designed and implemented to prevent pollution.

b). Planning of the Project

In planning the project, consideration has first been given to essential pollution prevention and both the things that must be done to prevent pollution and meet legal requirements but also other areas that need to be considered which may or may not be practical when planning out the activities of the project. Aside the upfront planning of the works, it is accepted that Environmental controls need to be regularly checked and reviewed and as such to ensure that these items are covered checklists have been prepared which shall be carried out to ensure that all areas have been considered. These checklists shall also record the findings of these reviewed and will also be used to provide continual review and monitoring to both ensure that control measures continue to be maintained as well as identifying continual areas for improvement and best practice.

c) Site Establishment and Set Up

As part of Site Establishment, pollution prevention planning will be carried out before works start on site to identify and significantly reduce the risk of a pollution incident occurring on the project. A Pollution Risk and Impact Assessment will be carried out to identify:

- What activities are to be carried out that could cause pollution and their locations within the project.
- What might increase the risks of those activities causing a pollution?
- What/who will be affected by such a pollution risk becoming realised.
- How response procedures will be put in place and implemented should such an incident occur (Incident response).

c) Deliveries to Site.

Deliveries to site can be a common cause of pollution. Vehicles can cause water, noise and dust pollution as they enter and exit the site, for example spreading mud or contaminated material on

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neighbouring roads. Pollution can also be caused at the point of deliver, especially with fuels, oils and hazardous materials, for example, a fuel hose not correctly connected and leaking, or when the area is unsuitable for storing a particular material. Therefore, when planning the project deliveries to site the following will be considered:

- Identify an area where all deliveries will be completed and communication the requirements to suppliers and those working on the site.
- Ensure all deliveries are made as far away from watercourses and drains as possible.
- Ensure any tanks, drums or containers coming to site are in a satisfactory condition and check for any damage or leaks.
- Clearly define delivery and material storage areas.
- Make sure that deliveries of polluting materials are delivered directly to a safe storage area, and not left anywhere else on site,
- Ensure that all material deliveries will be supervised, especially hazardous materials.
- Make arrangements to reduce mud leaving the site on delivery vehicles / Tippers by the use of wheel wash systems, hard stands, road sweeping and a plan to deal with any effluent.
- Prepare for deliveries and check any bunds, drip trays for maintenance requirements, for instance emptying of drip trays before being used.
- Prepare Toolbox Talks to site workers on delivers and preventing pollution.
- Ensuring the relevant COSHH and Material Data Sheets are supplied with the relevant deliveries so that safe storage and handling of each material can be correctly managed.

e) **Silty Water.**

Poor Management of silt and silty water is a major cause of serious pollution incidents from construction sites. Silt for these purposes is a fine inert sediment derived from soil and rocks. Silt pollution can:

- Damage and kill aquatic life by smothering and suffocating
- Reduce water quality
- Cause flooding by blocking culverts, drains and channels.

Many of the construction processes as part of the project can produce silty water, including movement and maintenance of plant and vehicles on site, rainwater run-off from exposed ground, trenches, excavations or foundations and event from plant, wheel and boot wash facilities on site. To control this the project shall identify:

- Where works are likely to produce silt, i.e. piling and excavation works.
- How silty water could travel on the site (pollution pathways) in particular drainages, watercourses and the natural lay and elevation of the site works, particularly during excavation.

In order to control silty water and ensure that it is correctly managed a Discharge Licence shall be sought from Thames Water and the requirements of the Licence will be complied with in full. The project shall not discharge any silty water to a drain without this licence and once obtain shall not discharge any silty water without prior treatment to settle or remove suspended solids which will be carried out through use of settlement tanks set up on site. These facilities shall be correctly installed on site based on the planning of the activities and shall be regularly reviewed as the project develops. The sediment tanks will be routinely maintained and inspected to ensure that they are working efficiently.

Plant wheel washing will also be carried out in designated area through the use either of a wheel wash facility or a jet washing system on a hard stand where the water will naturally drain away to a run-off which shall be collected in a sump. Settle solids will be removed and where possible water will be pumped to a recycle tank for reuse. Any excess build-up of water shall then be transfer to the above-mentioned sediment tank.

In the event of excess silty water build up which may cause too much build up to go through the sedimentation tank, this may alternatively be removed from site by tanker to be treated elsewhere. All waste tickets for its removal will be completed in full in line with the Site Waste Management Plan.

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f) Preparing for Pollution Prevention – Plan, Control and Record.

In preparing for pollution prevention the Site Management Team shall:

- Document its site requirements as part of its Environment Management Plan.
- Transfer each specific pollution prevention requirement that has been defined into a Method Statement for any such activity.
- Having identified the activities and associated risks, plan appropriate control measures.
- Designate a 'Responsible Person or Person's to monitor high risk activities on site and ensure they have sufficient authority to enable them to act to prevent an incident.
- Plan how we manage a pollution incident should one occur.
- Train staff how to deal with a spill or incident in line with the response plan.
- Make provision for separating clean and dirty water.
- Understand local weather conditions and patters, such as average rainfall and wind direction and take these into account.
- Consider Site Security to ensure that the site boundary is secure and access to site is controlled, thus ensuring that no unauthorised access to pollutants is possible by other parties illegally entering the site. This will also include ensuring that all polluting substances are securely locked away when not being used.
- Ensure that a Responsible Person acts as a point of contact to coordinate response to any incident.
- Communicate these plans and actions to everyone working on site.
- All personnel working on site will receive an induction that includes pollution risks and how to avoid them.

g) Deliveries and Vehicles on Site

Deliveries to site can be a common cause of pollution. Vehicles can cause water, noise and dust pollution as they enter and exit site, for example spreading mud or contaminated material onto neighbouring roads. Pollution can also be caused at the point of delivery, especially with fuels, oils and hazardous materials. As such Erith Management Team shall:

- Identify an area where all deliveries will be carried out and communicate the requirements to suppliers and those working on site.
- Ensure that all sites are made as far away from drains or groundwater areas as possible.
- Define times for deliveries to site and communicate these to suppliers and those working on site. These will be based on the Construction Management Plan and Section 61 Notification, agreed with the Westminster City Council.
- Ensure any tanks, drums or containers coming to site are in a satisfactory condition and check for damage or leaks.
- Clearly define delivery and material storage areas.
- Design one-way systems for vehicles movements to be implemented as soon as possible to minimise vehicle reversing alarm nuisance.
- Make sure that deliveries of polluting materials are delivered directly to safe storage areas and not left anywhere else on site; a safe storage area shall if required have a secondary containment depending on the material to be stored, for example oil and hazardous chemicals.
- Ensure that all material deliveries will be supervised, especially hazardous materials.

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- Make arrangements to reduce mud leaving the site on delivery vehicles and tippers through the proactive approaches of wheel wash hardstand areas or wheel wash facilities, minimising the risk of vehicles entering areas where they are exposed to construction pollutants, including excavated ground as well as ensure that road sweeping systems are set up on site to clean down roads regularly as a precautionary measure.
- Seek to reduce dust, which when wet can cause further contamination.
- Prepare for deliveries; check any bunds, or drip trays for maintenance requirements, for instance emptying drip trays correctly (in approved areas) before placing newly delivered materials into drip trays.
- Prepare Toolbox talks to site workers on deliveries and preventing pollution.
- Complete a Pollution Prevention Planning Checklist to ensure all areas have been identified and addressed.

<u>POLLUTION PREVENTION CHECKLIST</u>		
Item	Yes / No	Comments / Actions
CONTROL MEASURES		
Has the environmental legislation that applies to the site been identified?		
Have the relevant permissions and authorisations been put in place before we commence work?		
Have the Environmental Team in Erith been consulted with regards to the EMP and Controls in place for Pollution?		
Has the Environmental Management Plan been reviewed and signed off as approved by all relevant parties?		
Have potential pollutants been identified?		
Have potential causes of pollutants been identified?		
Has historical data been checked for previous site contamination that will need to be considered?		
Have control measures been identified to prevent pollution occurring?		
Are pollution preventions methods recorded? If so, where?		
Have pollution prevention requirements been communicated to those working on site? If so, how?		
Have Toolbox Talks and inductions been prepared that identify Pollution Prevention and Awareness of potential pollutants and controls on site?		

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Has the drainage been identified on site?		
Have all groundwater levels been identified on site?		
Has the Incident Plan been prepared for dealing with pollution incidents on site?		
Has a Responsible Person been identified for Pollution Prevention on site?		
Have Site Personnel been trained in the use of spill kits and have their details been recorded? If so, where are they recorded?		
Have we considered how to minimise and manage site was on site?		
Have we considered how local weather conditions will have an effect on pollution risk to site?		
Have we developed and or updated a site inspection routine to check for pollution incidents or potential problems?		
VEHICLE DELIVERIES		
Is a Traffic Management Plan in Place?		
Has the location for deliveries (the delivery point) been identified?		
Is the delivery point located away from watercourses, drains and hazards?		
Have delivery times been agreed and are included within the CMP?		
Have Suppliers and staff been informed of the delivery point and delivery times?		
Has a designated 'responsible person' been identified to Supervise Deliveries?		
Has the condition of drums, containers or tanks been inspected and verified as fit for purpose before accepting deliveries?		
Are Emergency Response Plans and Spill Kits located at delivery points and other areas of Pollution Risk		
Has a plan been established on how mud will be prevented from being taken off site by delivery vehicles and tippers?		
SILTY WATER		
Have potential sources of silty water been identified?		

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Have Thames Water Discharge Licences been put in place so that the project can dispose of water off site?		
Are silt controls in place to prevent silt entering watercourses or drains?		
Is an inspection and maintenance programme for all silt treatment system being used in place?		

h). **Drainage**

Drainage systems can act as pathways to spread pollutants. Small amounts of pollutants (such as oil) can spread large distances in water and drains and can also make pollution invisible so the potential for a large-scale incident without knowing about it is a risk that has to be managed to ensure that it does not happen. As such The Site Management Team shall ensure them:

- Prevent any pollutants entering the drains.
- Have permissions in place from Thames Water before discharging any treated water off site and that the conditions of the Discharge Licence is complied with in full.
- Identify if any drains have any existing protection, for example silt traps etc.
- Identify pollution risks but always considering; what type of pollutants could enter the drains.
- Include for drainage in Incident Plans.
- If any pollutant enters a drain, immediately stop the pollution with a physical block, stop the activity causing the pollution, then notify Erith's Environmental Team.
- Report all pollution incidents, no matter how small to the Environmental Team.
- Inspect drains and protection measures frequently and maintain them throughout the duration of the project
- Continually review the process for change and potential improvements that can be implemented.

At The Hotspur Press the Sewer Drainage location will need to be confirmed.

Measures are to be put in place to ensure that no risk of contamination to or running towards this sewer occurs.

There are no other water courses or drainage points within the vicinity of the project itself.

A Thames Water Discharge license will need to be obtained for the project.

i). **Excavations**

We have recognised that excavations can increase the risk of pollution on site by:

- Generating excessive dust.
- Producing silt and silty water
- Spreading contaminated soils.
- Rain or contaminated water run-off, or ground water entering excavations (ingress) if the water table is high.

In most cases, excavations below ground level will accumulate water. Prior to commencing work therefore The Site Management Team shall ensure that they plan how they will treat and dispose of any water generated off site but generally this will be treated utilising Sedimentation Tanks that the water will be pumped to separate out any silts before being discharged from site.

There is also a smaller risk of water entering the site as one of the first activities on site is the installation of a Secant Wall to the entire perimeter of the site, which will essentially seal in the site from water ingress whilst the excavation works are undertaken. Any minor leakage will be dealt with by sealing the leaks if they should occur.

j) **Stockpiles and exposed ground.**

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Exposed ground and materials stockpiled on site, such as soils, hard-core and sand, can pollute water and air with silt and dust. When managing stockpiles and exposed ground we shall ensure that there are measures in place to prevent pollution by considering any runoff in the event of rain and ensuring that excessive dampening down to control dust is managed correctly and does not cause excessive water runoff.

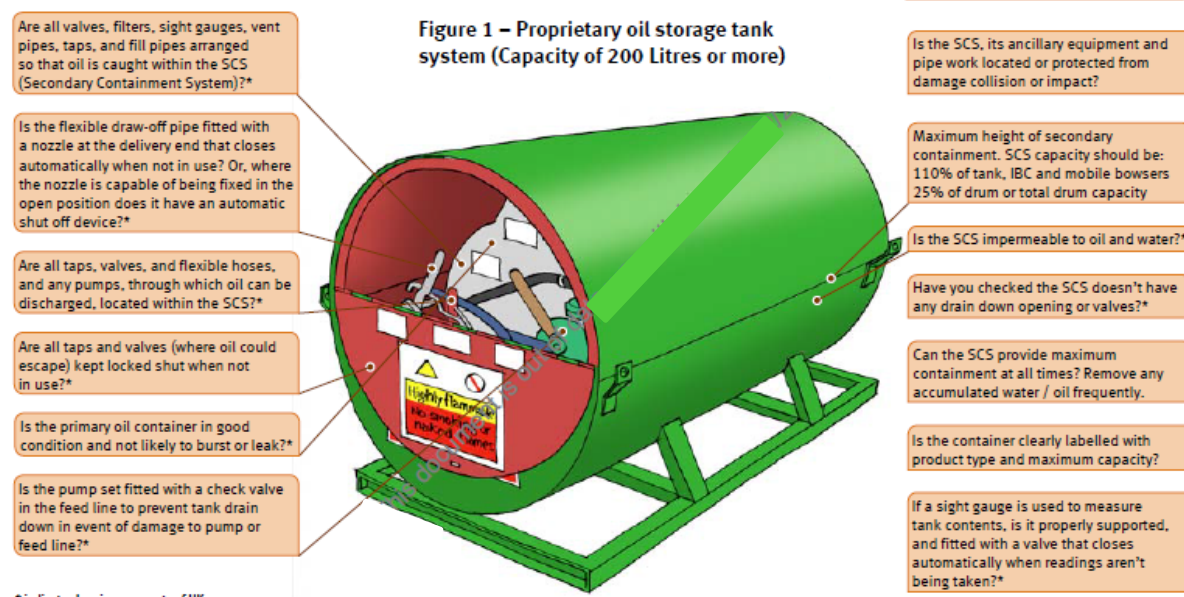
Where possible stockpiles will be avoided and where necessary will be correctly managed to ensure they do not create a risk of creating silt run off that will cause a pollutant risk. As such the Erith Management Team shall ensure that any stockpiles are located well away from watercourses and drains and will locate stockpiles on level ground if possible and where necessary ensure slope stability. In addition, Site Management shall ensure that stockpiles are prevented from drying out, by damping them down, which will reduce the amount of dust. Prevent them from getting above the hoarding line / site boundary and from being eroded away by rainwater or surface water runoff.

k) **Oil Use, storage and refuelling**

Oil is one of the most common pollutants in the UK. Spilt oil can pollute streams, rivers and if it soaks into the ground can contaminate ground water supplies which can be used for drinking water. Oil is toxic and harmful to plants and animals and is a threat to their habitats. A small amount of oil can cause a large problem. Five litres of oil can pollute an area of water the size of 2 football pitches.

Oil includes petrol, diesel, lubricating and hydraulic oils, shuttering and cutting oils as well as waste oils. As such the Site Management Team shall ensure that when planning the location of the storage and use of oils that they consider any environmental impacts as well as fire protection when considering where to site any permanent or temporary oil storage facilities. Oils as a rule will be stored in dedicated areas specifically designed and constructed to be safe and secure.

Oil use, storage & refuelling



We, where possible will use enclosed secondary containment systems and, if practical, cover open oil storage areas to prevent rainwater collecting. This water, which may be contaminated with oil will be removed frequently from open bunds and drip trays to maintain the emergency spillage volume. Oily wastewater must be disposed of legally.

We shall ensure that when using and handling oils on site that they:

- Produce procedures for safe deliveries and handling oils and containers on site. Make sure everyone knows what to do for pollution prevention and health and safety.
- Oil deliveries should always be supervised.

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- Don't over order and always make sure there is enough room in a tank or oil storage areas to receive the intended delivery. Drums, cans and IBCs should be placed into the secure oil storage areas immediately on delivery and after they've been used on site. Never leave oil containers in unsecured or high-risk locations.

Use proper fuel dispensing pumps for refuelling plant and site vehicles. This reduces the chances of oil spills because:

- Fuel tanks can be sited at ground level and installed on a properly designed and constructed base making tank filling, inspection, and maintenance and dispensing easier and safer.
- Its more secure, dispensing pumps can be isolated from unauthorised use and interference when not in use.
- There's no flexible pipe work connected directly to the tank which is vulnerable to damage by thieves, vandals or accidents.
- Oil can't drain down by gravity and be lost.
- Refuelling and dispensing should be carried out carefully in a designated area with an impermeable surface sited away from any watercourses, ditches or drains, always be supervised and never left unattended.
- They should be by pump, where possible, with automatic cut-off trigger nozzles, which can't be left propped open.

If refuelling or dispensing (for example using mobile bowsers) has to be done away from a designated area you should:

- Complete refuelling or dispensing over a drip tray or other secondary containment solutions; never allow oil to spill onto the ground.
- Use funnels or other appropriate filling equipment to avoid spills
- Return all oil containers (including mobile bowsers), funnels, couplings, pipes, taps and cloths to the designated storage area after use.
- Deal with any spilt oil and drips in the secondary container immediately using proprietary spill clean-up materials.
- Store and dispose of waste oil and contaminated spill clean-up materials legally and without causing further pollution, never empty waste oil or oily wastes onto the ground or burn it **on site**.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect oil containers, secondary containers and storage areas frequently to check for signs of damage, corrosion, bulging, leaks or unauthorised use and interference.
- Carry required maintenance, get any defects or faults repaired immediately and keep records.
- Check oil levels (visually and / or by contents measuring equipment) within tanks and bunds frequently. Keep accurate records of oil usage patterns. Investigate any sudden loss of oil from tanks or build up in bunds, either could indicate a leak.
- Deal with any oil in secondary containers immediately. Never allow oil to remain; it reduces the emergency containment volume. Dispose of this oily waste and water legally without causing pollution.

Security.

Oil is valuable; take all necessary security measures to prevent theft, or unauthorised use, by providing suitable locks, lockable containers and / or lockable valves where necessary. Make sure the locks are used when oil storage facilities are not in use.

OIL USE, STORAGE & REFUELLING CHECKLIST

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CONTROL MEASURES		
Are oil storage areas away from high-risk locations?		
Air oil storage areas on an impermeable surface?		
Are tanks, drums or containers suitable for use?		
Are tanks, drums or containers in good condition with no sign of damage or corrosion?		
Have oil stores, and containers got secondary containment? E.g. bund, drip trays.		
Is secondary containment sufficient to contain contents of the containers?		
Have you produced a maintenance and inspection schedule for containers and secondary containment?		
Are bunds/drip trays frequently checked for oil and rainwater levels?		
Are oil use records being kept up to date to help you detect leaks?		
Are oil store maintenance and inspection records being kept up to date?		
Is refuelling equipment (e.g. Nozzles, couplings, funnels, etc.) stored within secondary containment when not in use?		
Are oil storage containers and stores secure e.g. kept locked shut when not in use?		
Are emergency plans and spill equipment available at oil storage areas?		
Are emergency plans and spill equipment available at refuelling areas?		
Have staff been trained in the use of spill kits and in emergency procedures?		
Has a responsible person been designated to oversee implementation of the emergency plan?		

I) Cement, Concrete and Grout.

Cement, concrete and grouts are highly alkaline and corrosive and can cause serious pollution to the ground and watercourses. Water wildlife, such as invertebrates and fish, are very sensitive to changes

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in pH (acid/alkaline) levels. Whereas oil in water is easy to see, changes to pH levels are not, so pollution can occur for some time before the extent of damage to wildlife is noticed.

Whether storing, making mixing, or using, take care with all works involving cement, concrete and ground. You also need suitable arrangements to deal with the wash-out of concrete, ready mix concrete lorries and tools and equipment washings to prevent pollution. Never allow treated or untreated washings or wastes to enter into any drain, surface water or onto the ground. Never discharge into a drain without an Approved Discharge Licence and to which all conditions need to be complied with in full.

Essential Pollution preventions consists of:

- Concrete and cement mixing should be sited on an impermeable designated area at least 10 meters away from a watercourse or surface water drain, to reduce the risk of run-off entering a watercourse
- Surplus dry concrete, cement and grout should be used elsewhere on site if possible, or as inert rubble; if not, it will need to be disposed of off-site and transported using a registered waste carrier.
- Equipment, such as chutes, portable mixers, barrows, pump lines, shovels, should be washed out in a designated area that has been specifically designed to contain wet concrete / wash water.
- Concrete mixing and delivery lorries should return to the batching plant for wash-out.
- Excess concrete should be sent back to the batching plant where possible. If this cannot be done, then a designated area has to be assigned where the concrete can be kept until it cures sufficiently to be disposed of by the most appropriate means.
- Store wash waters to let them settle out and have re-circulation systems to reuse the water (e.g. for mixing and washing) to minimise the risk of pollution and reduce water use. The size of your site and amount of materials you use affects your choice of facilities. These range from sumps, specifically manufactured equipment, to a simple metal container. A lined and covered skip may be suitable for smaller amounts providing it is in good condition (i.e. watertight) and solids are frequented reused, recycled or removed and disposed of correctly.
- Ensure all cement bags are sealed after use, stored appropriately to prevent leaks or dust (preferably in waterproof areas) and dispose of correctly off site, never buried or burned.
- Provide a contained wash-off area for tools.
- Consider the types of cement, concrete and grout ordered. E.g. use quick setting products in structures in or near watercourses.
- Consider timing of deliveries as it is more likely to have waste cement and concrete if it's delivered at the wrong time.
- Don't over-order materials, you will either have to store them or pay to have them taken away.

<u>CEMENT, CONCRETE & GROUT CHECKLIST</u>		
Item	Yes / No	Comments / Actions
CONTROL MEASURES		

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Have control measures been put in place to prevent cement, grout or concrete wash-off entering watercourses or drains?		
Are staff aware that they shouldn't let cement, grout or concrete washings enter surfaces waters or surface water drains?		
Are designated wash-off areas provided?		
Are wash areas contained and sited away from surface waters and surface water drains?		
Has the treatment and disposal of wash-off effluent been considered?		
Is cement powder stored carefully on site to prevent leaks or dust?		
Have you considered the products ordered, quantities and timings?		

m) **Chemicals and Hazardous Substances.**

All chemicals and hazardous substances or materials you store and use such as oils, cleaning produces, solvents etc. could cause pollution if they spill onto land, enter surface waters or groundwater or are released into the air.

Safety Data Sheets should be provided with chemicals and hazardous materials by the supplier. Erith will not allow any material onto site unless a full COSHH procedure is complied with including the supply of all Materials and Chemicals Safety Data Sheets as these provide the instructions as to how to carefully store, use and dispose of chemicals and hazardous materials safely.

Essential Pollution Prevention.

Erith shall when storing chemicals and hazardous substances:

- Store all chemicals and hazardous substances away from watercourses and drains in a contained, bunded areas on an impermeable surface.
- Store all chemicals and hazardous substances away from areas where there is a risk of damage from impact or collisions e.g. site traffic.
- Ensure all chemicals and hazardous substances are:
 - Stored securely
 - Stored on impermeable surfaces.
 - Labelled, and that containers are sealed when not in use.
 - Inspected regularly and fit for purpose .i.e. free from damage, no leaks.
 - Stored separate from other materials or chemicals where required.
 - Stored away from potential heat or fire risks.
- Dispose of any damaged / old containers in line with Erith's duty of care, as potentially hazardous waste.
- Develop incident / emergency plans and equipment and ensure it is available at storage points.
- Train staff in the use of spill kits and emergency procedures.
- Ensure there is a designated 'responsible person' on site at all times to coordinate response.
- Ensure that Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available with emergency plans.
- Lock storage facilities when not in use.

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Erith shall ensure when using chemicals and hazardous substances that:

- They limit orders to what is needed.
- Place containers of chemicals and hazardous substances in suitable secondary containment such as drip trays when in use on site, this will contain any spillage.
- Only take the chemicals and hazardous substances needed for each particular job.
- Keep containers sealed on site when not directly being used.
- Return any unused substances to storage facilities at the end of the day.
- Ensure that incident / emergency equipment is available at the storage points.
- Establish incident / emergency plans to help you deal with spills and train staff how to use them.
- Deal with waste appropriately.
- Attempt to replace hazardous products with non-hazardous alternatives.
- Ensure that a responsible person is designated to control the issuing of chemicals and hazardous materials.

NOTE: Any chemicals or materials found on site that are either delivered or discovered in use or storage without the relevant and approved Safety Data Sheet under COSHH will be either removed from site or quarantined in secure and safe storage until it can be removed.

Those found ordering or using such unapproved items on site will be cautioned and any reoffending will result in disciplinary action including dismissal from the project.

CHEMICALS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CHECKLIST

Item	Yes / No	Comments / Actions
CONTROL MEASURES		
Do you only order and storage the quantities you need?		
Are chemicals and hazardous substances stored in bunded areas away from watercourse and drains?		
Are storage facilities located to avoid damage from site traffic or vandalism?		
Are the storage facilities locked when not in use?		
Are all chemicals and hazardous substances clearly labelled?		
Is a spill kit or emergency response equipment kept at the storage point?		
Have you produced and emergency plan for the site?		
Are all staff trained in how to deal with chemicals or hazardous substances they use as part of their job? Do they know how to prevent pollution in an emergency?		

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Are the Safety Data Sheets provided by the supplier stored with the emergency plans?

APPENDIX D

SAFE SYSTEM OF WORK – NOISE DUST AND VIBRATION MONITORING PROCEDURE CONTENTS

Sections

- a) Introduction
- b) Applicable Legislation / Regulations & Guidance
- c) Glossary of Terms

i) INTRODUCTION

ii) APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

Current Legislation	Activity	Impacts On
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part II	Demolition, Asbestos, remediation works	Air pollution, waste on land, contaminated land, nuisances and clean air, litter, radioactive substances, conservation
Control of Pollution Act (Amended 1989) Act 1989 & Control of Pollution (Registration of carriers and seizure of vehicles) Regulations 1991	Demolition, Asbestos, remediation works	Waste, carriers
Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 & Pollution Prevention and Control (England & Wales) Regulations as amended 2000	Demolition, Asbestos, remediation works	Oil pollution, clean air, railway
Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	Demolition, Asbestos, remediation works	Public exposure, ozone
Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 – Amendment Act 1989	As above	Waste disposal, water, street cleaning, noise, section 60/61
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	All sites and offices	Work activities
The Environment Act (Commencements 1-18) Order 1995-1999	All projects	EA, Contaminated land, national parks, air quality, waste, drainage
Industrial Emissions Directive 2015	All sites and projects	Environment
Noise Emissions in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors (Amendment Regulations SI 2005/98	All projects, specifically in sensitive areas	Human health, local noise levels
The Clean Air Act	All sites and projects	Human health, environment

Guidance:

- Institute of Air Quality Management – Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction - February 2014

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- Institute of Air Quality Management – Guidance on Air Quality Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction sites – 2014
- Institution of Civil Engineers – Demolition Protocol – 2008
- BS 5228-1: 2009 + A1: 2014 – Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites.
- BS 6742-1: 2008 – Guide to Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration in Building.
- Mayor of London's Office – London Plan 2011 Implementation Framework – The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition – July 2014
- City of London – Department of Markets and Consumer protection – COP – Deconstruction and Construction sites – Seventh Edition, May 2013
- DEFRA – Noise database for Prediction of Noise on Construction and Open Sites.

Trigger levels are to be confirmed with Manchester City Council within our Section 61 notice, however it is anticipated that the below table will show the trigger levels to work to on this project.

<i>Environmental Aspect</i>	<i>Trigger Level</i>	<i>Monitoring Equipment to be used</i>
NOISE	75 dB(A) Leq (10 hour) Monday – Friday (0800 – 1800) & Saturday over the course of the working day – 75dB(A) at any time	Svantek Type SV958A Noise and Vibration Analyser
DUST	PM10 Concentrations: 190 µg/m3 averaged over a 1-hour period	Met One ES-642 Dust Monitor
VIBRATION	• 1mm/sPPV for occupied residential and educational buildings • 3mm/sPPV for occupied commercial premises where work isn't of an especially vibration sensitive nature or for potentially vulnerable unoccupied buildings	Svantek Type SV958A Noise and Vibration Analyser

In addition to the Point Logging carried out by the visiting Environmental Team, *Environmental Sensors* will also be independently contracted to the project to undertake Noise Dust and Vibration Monitoring and to submit weekly reports so that these can be monitored. The notable Noise, Dust and Vibration Receptors being seen in the figure above.

These *Environmental Sensors* Monitors will continue to be in place throughout the Project on site. Should Noise trigger levels nearly be reached that a text message be sent to the Project Manager (TBC) and a nominated deputy to alert them to the effect that the target thresholds are close to being breached. This will allow measures to be put in place to mitigate these effects.

The *Environmental Sensors* Procedure to be employed in the following capacity on the project
A. SCOPE OF WORK

A.1 Pre-commencement works

Monitoring locations should be determined to reflect the potential noise, vibration and dust sensitive receivers from the construction site, while providing secure and safely accessible monitoring stations. The exact positions would be specified in agreement with *Environmental Sensors*, *Manchester City Council* and other interested parties as appropriate. *Environmental Sensors* will visit site prior to installation of the equipment to confirm the monitoring locations and mains power provision.

Noise, vibration and dust limits would be specified in the context of accepted standards and assessment procedures, liaison with all related parties as required and experience of practical issues at similar sites. It is important that these limits are specified at the closest affected properties rather than as site

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boundary limits where they could be exceeded by site activities immediately adjacent to monitors, without receptors actually being disturbed.

This part of the Scope will include liaison with relevant parties in order to locate and arrange access to these monitoring positions.

B. CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

B.1 Noise Monitoring

A number of Class 1 integrating logging sound level meters will be installed and will be calibrated (before and after) with a Class 1 acoustic calibrator. The instrumentation will be fully calibrated by the manufacturer, or other approved body, as required by the British Standard, with current calibration certificates. The meter will be set to measure and store samples of various acoustic parameters such as Alert threshold response would be available by SMS text/e-mail facility once pre-defined trigger noise levels are exceeded. Noise mapping will be completed to ensure that the trigger levels are in line with reception points (1m outside any window of any residential premises).

B.2 Vibration Monitoring

Vibration monitoring will be undertaken during the full demolition and piling period, measuring the peak particle velocity [P.P.V.], in three axes continuously over defined periods. This would be undertaken to ensure the structural rigidity of the building by comparing all acquired vibration measurements against current Standards and Guidance's and determining the likelihood for cosmetic/structural damage.

Alert threshold response would be available by SMS text/e-mail facility once pre-defined trigger vibration levels are exceeded.

B.3 Dust Monitoring

Automated particulate monitoring of average 15-minute PM10 dust levels will also be undertaken. The monitoring would be undertaken in accordance with the mayors SPG 'The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition (2014) and IAQM'S Air Quality Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites 2017

Alert threshold response will be available by SMS text or e-mail facility. The system will be set up such that the site's Project Manager will be notified when dust levels reach the proposed project action level of 150 µg/m3 of PM10 (15-minute average).

On occasions when exceedances of the upper limit action level occur, *Environmental Sensors* will contact the Site Manager to confirm what activities have taken place during the day for inclusion in the report.

The propagation of dust is related to wind direction and speed around the site. It has been assumed that meteorological data for the local area is readily available, and a site weather monitoring station is not required

B.4 Assessment & Reporting

Monitoring data will be downloaded from meters, and normal operation of the meters will be verified, on a regular basis via a remote modem link. Calibration would be checked during periodic visits to site. Weekly summary reports will be issued to relevant parties by email, as required.

All data will be remotely managed so that the involvement of non-acoustically trained staff is minimised. Raw data will be collected on a remote server and treated according to the specific customer requirements, therefore providing a highly flexible solution. All data will be accessible through a secure website, with individual access to the end-user.