

M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange

TR010064

6.5 FIRST ITERATION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX I: OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND MANAGEMENT PLAN

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Infrastructure Planning

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(Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009**

**M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange
Development Consent Order 202[]**

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APPENDIX I: OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION COMPOUND MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

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Outline Construction Compound Management Plan

I.1 Background to the plan

- I.1.1 This Outline Construction Compound Management Plan (Outline CCMP) details the practical measures to be implemented by the Principal Contractor (PC) in relation to the management of the M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange (the "Scheme") main site compounds and satellite compounds, such that the environmental effects which may occur because of activities, can be appropriately mitigated and controlled. The Outline CCMP will be updated to a Construction Compound Management Plan in the Second Iteration EMP.
- I.1.2 The general requirements for the main site compounds set out below would also apply, where applicable, to the smaller satellite compounds and laydown areas.
- I.1.3 The PC will adhere to all applicable and relevant national health and safety guidance during the construction phase.

I.2 Responsibilities

- I.2.1 Table 2.1 of this First Iteration Environmental Management Plan (EMP) defines the responsibilities associated with the roles for construction workers that the PC must establish and maintain.
- I.2.2 The defined responsibilities include those relating directly to the development and implementation of the Second Iteration EMP and final Management Plans and the wider environmental responsibilities. The PC will be required to delegate responsibilities to onsite personnel within key areas of the main site and satellite compounds. The delegation of responsibility must be clearly identified within relevant documents and site files.

I.3 Main site compound facilities

- I.3.1 The primary function of the main site compound is to provide office buildings and welfare facilities for staff during the construction phase of the Scheme. The main site compounds would be the locations from which key activities ancillary to the core construction works would be carried out. Whilst some construction related activities may be carried out within the main site compounds, this is not the principal function of the site.
- I.3.2 The key activities and facilities to be contained within the main site compounds are likely to include:

- Office and administration centre for the Scheme with office and welfare facilities comprising changing and drying rooms, toilet facilities.
- Staff and visitor car parking and internal access roads.
- Site stores compound, including subcontractor material storage yards and plant yards and laydown areas.
- Materials testing laboratory facilities.
- Precast concrete manufacturing yard, with crane platform and service crane(s)
- Bulk material processing plant.
- Closed circuit television (CCTV) traffic control facility
- Vehicle free recovery unit and storage, with customer care centre
- Waste management and segregation areas

I.3.3 The following section sets out further details regarding the practical measures that would be undertaken in relation to the main site compound and satellite compounds, where applicable.

I.4 Construction site layout and good housekeeping

I.4.1 To reduce the likelihood of an environmental incident or nuisance occurring, the following measures would be used, where reasonably practicable:

- Compounds tend to be busy and therefore have been located away from residential areas where feasible. The main compound and satellite compounds would be in 24/7 operation at certain stages of the construction programme to facilitate off-peak working. For detail on off-peak working refer to the Outline Noise and Vibration Management Plan at Appendix B of this First Iteration EMP.
- The surface for both main compounds would be a bound surface where reasonably practicable to reduce dust from moving vehicles. Where this is not practicable, unbound surfaces would be subject to dust suppression techniques (such as dampening down with water from rainwater harvesting where practicable).
- Implement a wheel washing system with rumble grids or other suitable methods to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where required and reasonably practicable.

- Regular road sweeping to clean roads of any mud drag out to prevent silty run off or dust arising.
- Siting of materials stockpiles to minimise visual impact where practicable.
- The location of site offices to avoid overlooking residential properties.
- Effective preventative pest and vermin control and prompt treatment of any pest and vermin infestation, including arrangements for disposing of food waste or other attractive material. If an infestation occurs, the PC will take action to eliminate the infestation and to prevent further occurrence.
- Prohibition of open fires, and a requirement to take measures to minimise the likelihood of fires.
- No discharge of site runoff to ditches, watercourses, drains, sewers, or soakaways without the agreement of the appropriate authority.
- The use of less intrusive noise alarms that meet the safety requirements of the site, such as broadband reversing warnings, or proximity sensors to reduce the requirement for traditional reversing alarms.
- For temporary lighting within the compounds, best practice measures would be implemented where practicable to ensure temporary lighting is avoided or directed away from heritage assets, residential and/or ecological receptors such as watercourses, woodland, badger setts, bat roosts and important commuting habitats.
- Management of staff congregating outside the site prior to commencing or leaving work.
- Security measures, including CCTV – the location and direction of view of security cameras or blocking software to prevent intrusion into residential properties would be considered.
- Avoidance of the use of loudspeaker or loudhailer devices. • Adequate welfare facilities for staff.
- Smoking areas at site offices/compounds or worksites equipped with containers for smoking wastes – these would not be located at the boundary of working areas or adjacent to neighbouring land.
- Within the Scheme footprint, there are existing public rights of way (PRoWs) (footpaths and bridleways), footways and cycleways. The Scheme would endeavour to maintain these routes that are affected by the Scheme, where reasonably practicable. Where these cannot

be maintained whilst ensuring the safety of the workforce and members of the public, suitable signed diversions would be put in place or if an alternative is not practical, the PRoW, footway, or cycleway would be temporarily suspended. Reasonable adjustments would also be made to maintain or achieve inclusive access for all users.

- I.4.2 Where reasonably practicable, inclusive access (including for people with reduced mobility) would be maintained to services and buildings where they have been temporarily disrupted during the works. Where a need is identified (for example through stakeholder engagement with relevant local organisations or community liaison processes), the Scheme would review access and routes. These reviews would indicate where additional measures or reasonable adjustments may be required for the purpose of ensuring accessibility by disabled or mobility-impaired people.

I.5 Site Lighting

- I.5.1 Temporary site lighting would be provided to ensure safe working conditions and to maintain security within construction compounds and working areas.
- I.5.2 If appropriate, lighting to site boundaries where the public would be able to pass would be provided and illumination would be sufficient to provide a safe route. Precautions would be taken to avoid shadows cast by the site compound on surrounding footpaths, roads and amenity areas.
- I.5.3 Where appropriate, lighting would be activated by motion sensors to prevent unnecessary usage.
- I.5.4 Lighting would also be positioned and directed so as not to unnecessarily intrude on adjacent buildings, ecological receptors, structures used by protected species and other land uses to prevent unnecessary disturbance, interference with local residents, railway operations, passing motorists, or the navigation lights for air or water traffic. This provision would apply particularly to locations where night working would be required.

I.6 Controlling Construction Traffic and Visual Intrusion

- I.6.1 Where appropriate, fencing around site perimeters would be provided to contain the works and reduce visual impact of the site in available views, and to provide site security against theft and vandalism.
- I.6.2 Site parking and delivery areas would be clearly marked up within the site compounds, and traffic deliveries would be coordinated to reduce

potential disruption on the road network and within local communities in proximity to the works.

- I.6.3 The Construction Compound Management Plan in the Second Iteration EMP will be communicated to all subcontractors and suppliers, detailing the measures to be implemented in respect of managing construction traffic to minimise disruption and nuisance within the site compounds.

I.7 Site security

- I.7.1 The PC would have a duty to prevent unauthorised access to all site compounds. The following measures will be used by the PC, where required, to prevent unauthorised access to the site compounds:

- Use of high perimeter fencing or hoarding, but only where necessary for site security and public safety
- Site lighting at site perimeters (subject to the conditions set out in Section I.5)
- Adequate security guards and patrol
- CCTV and infra-red surveillance and alarm systems where required
- Consultation with neighbours on site security matters
- Immobilisation of plant out of hours, removing or securing hazardous materials from site, securing fuel storage containers and preventing unauthorised use of scaffolding to gain access to restricted areas and neighbouring properties.

I.8 Hoardings, Fencing and Screening

- I.8.1 The following measures would be applied to the construction compounds, as appropriate:

- Use and maintenance of adequate fencing and hoardings to an acceptable condition to prevent unwanted access to the site, screening and site security where required – this would include the need to provide viewing points at relevant locations, if appropriate.
- Where required, providing site information boards with out-of-hours contact details.
- Displaying notices on site boundaries to warn of hazards onsite, such as deep excavations and construction access.
- Providing signage to indicate rerouted pedestrian/cycle paths and PRowS (if applicable).

- Displaying notices confirming that businesses whose access or view may be affected by construction works remain open, with directions for how to access them.
- Maintenance of protective fencing and/or specialist fencing (e.g. reptile fencing) to protect environmentally sensitive features during construction.
- Retaining existing walls, fences, hedges, and earth banks for the purpose of screening as far as reasonably practicable.
- Where hoarding is required, its height and locations would be agreed with the relevant planning authority in advance of installation.
- Temporary fences may be used in certain areas, such as for short-term occupation of sites or at more remote satellite compound locations.
- Clear sight lines would be maintained around hoardings and fencing with no hidden corners in order to avoid, where reasonably practicable, opportunities for anti-social behaviour and crime and to ensure the safety of vehicles.
- Fencing and hoarding would, as far as is reasonably practicable, be located such that it does not damage sensitive habitats, trees, or hedgerows.

I.9 Consent Requirements

- I.9.1 All re-use, treatment, storage and disposal of waste must be undertaken in line with the Materials Management Plan (Appendix G of the Second Iteration EMP) Environmental Permit, or an exemption.
- I.9.2 If it can be proven that the material is not waste, it will not fall within these requirements.
- I.9.3 Licences and exemptions should be applied for or registered prior to undertaking any activities for which they are required.
- I.9.4 The client is required to minimise the environmental impacts of the Scheme both during construction and once the Scheme is operational, as defined within the Environmental Statement (ES) (TR010064/APP/6.1).

I.10 COSHH and Fuel Storage

Storage

- I.10.1 The storage of hazardous liquids (including fuel stores) will be within bunded areas to 110% of the total capacity of the storage containers, in accordance with the Oil Storage Regulations and EA Guidance (PPG2 and 26).
- I.10.2 All tanks containing fuel will be in a designated area on hardstanding, where possible and away from surface drains and any watercourses. A drip tray or plant nappy will be used to 'catch' any drips.
- I.10.3 The delivery of fuels etc. shall be attended and always supervised.
- I.10.4 A clearly signed spill control kit will be in the vicinity of fuel stores in the event of any spillages. Refer to Appendix L - Outline Environmental Procedures and Environmental Incidents Plan and/or mandatory instructions for appropriate specification.
- I.10.5 Mobile Bowsers will be double skinned. All bowsers will be fitted with automatic shut-off refuelling pumps and any site glasses securely attached. Where movements occur of mobile fuel browsers, the refuelling valves and flaps should be shut down to prevent lapping liquids escaping.
- I.10.6 Storage of Liquid in Drums, all drums, or containers of liquid i.e. hydraulic oil, should be stored within a drip try that can hold 25% of the contents. If the total capacity of the drums stored is greater than 200 litres, then the containers must be within a bund of 110% of the total capacity. All drums must be clearly labelled to identify contents.
- I.10.7 Storage and Use of Fuel Cans, ensure the appropriate vessel is used for each fuel and that caps are securely fitted when not in use and containers are restrained during transportation.
- I.10.8 Paint and solvents will be stored in a lockable container or premises to prevent unauthorised access.
- I.10.9 Use of drip trays is mandatory across the site, for items of small plant, fuels Control of Substances Harmful to Health (COSHH) substances. Drip Trays are not expected to follow excavators, dumpers etc. around unless the item of plant shows signs of leakage, in which case maintenance should be carried out.
- I.10.10 The use of Plant Nappies is promoted across sites, in preference to the 'baking sheet' style of drip tray. These shall:
- Always have the proprietary insert in them during use.
 - Ensure they are adequately weighted down

- The inserts are 'squeezed' out onto spill kit material after a spill and replaced into the nappy.
- I.10.11 'Interceptor' style drip trays may be used for semi-static plant and stores. The following should be applied when using a 'Interceptor' style drip tray:
- Place on level ground
 - Prime with water to the indicated level
 - Regularly check tray to ensure that there are no blockages or that oil is not being discharged from outlet.
 - Always use for static plant operating within 10m of a watercourse.
 - Chemicals that DON'T float on water should NOT be stored in an 'interceptor' drip tray.
- I.10.12 The use of 'baking sheet' style of drip tray will require careful monitoring for, damage, water ingress and spillages. The use of spill kit absorbents within the drip tray is promoted to enable easy clean-up of spills collection of spills. The contents of these drip trays will require decanting into a suitable container for disposal. If oils or chemicals are present, they should never be emptied to; ground, drains or water courses.
- I.10.13 If there is to be any onsite storage of oils (petrol, diesel, biofuels, kerosene, vegetable oils, synthetic oils, oils used as solvents, biodegradable oils, liquid bitumen-based products, cutting fluids, insulating oils), then the guidance of The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 which is regulated by the Environment Agency will be followed. Procedures will be in place for dealing with catastrophic spillages of any liquids which may have an impact upon land contamination and / or aquifers.
- I.10.14 Oils will be stored following appropriate guidance and banded to 110% of capacity.

I.11 COSHH Assessments

- I.11.1 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) will be available for all chemicals. They will be used to inform the COSHH assessments and produced to the clean-up team / regulators in the event of a major spillage event which causes pollution to the environment.
- I.11.2 COSHH assessments will be undertaken for all substances hazardous to health. This assessment will identify requirements such as, safe storage, use, first aid, fire-fighting arrangements and disposal of excess material and packaging.
- I.11.3 Any members of the workforce who are going to use or come into contact with the material will be briefed on the contents of the COSHH

assessment; this briefing will be recorded using the Costain Way management system procedures.

- I.11.4 All COSHH data sheets will be kept in a dedicated file within the stores office to ensure the material data is easily and quickly available in case of accidental discharge.

I.12 Waste Storage

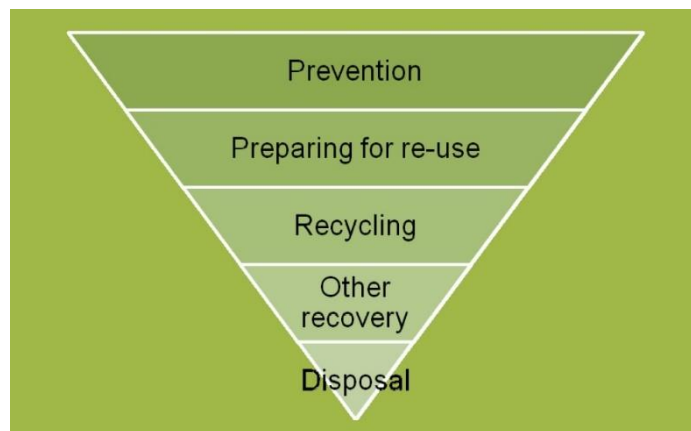
Waste Storage and Disposal

- I.12.1 Waste is defined as “any substance or object which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard”. In any construction Scheme, there may be a variety of different wastes, from office and canteen waste to construction materials, waste oils, asbestos and clinical waste.

- I.12.2 No burning of waste is permitted on site at any time.

Principles of waste management

- I.12.3 Waste management priorities and practical actions that can be undertaken on site should follow the principles of the waste hierarchy as illustrated below:



(Ciria Good Practice on Construction Sites)

I.13 Waste Minimisation

- I.13.1 The Scheme shall:
- Allocate a waste champion who is responsible for the Outline Site Waste Management Plan (OSWMP).
 - Record types and quantities of waste that will be produced during the Scheme.
 - Plan for efficient materials and waste handling and set reduction targets (Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)).

- Measure quantities and types of waste produced and compare against targets.
- Monitor the implementation of the Outline SWMP (Appendix C of this First Iteration EMP) and update as necessary; and
- Compile a waste budget.

I.14 Duty of Care

I.14.1 All those who produce, or handle waste have legal responsibilities for its safe keeping, transport and subsequent recovery or disposal.

I.14.2 Failure to comply is an offence as the “Duty of Care” is a legal requirement under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

“Duty of Care” requires the producer to:

- Ensure those transporting waste are registered with the relevant body.
- Ensure the waste is being treated, re-used or disposed of at a suitably licensed site in line with current legislation.
- Keep a waste transfer slip for all waste being transported off site.
- Ensure that all waste on site is properly stored and secured.
- Take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised handling or disposal by others; Anyone dealing with hazardous/special wastes, such as asbestos, chemicals, oils, or contaminated soils, has extra legal responsibilities and may be required to complete detailed special waste consignment notes.

I.14.3 Should there be uncertainty over whether a waste is hazardous/special; advice should be sought from the Environmental Manager.

I.15 Waste Movement

I.15.1 All movement of waste should be undertaken in line with the relevant waste regulations. Any waste being transported off site should be done so by a registered waste carrier

I.15.2 A waste transfer note/hazardous waste consignment note should be completed and retained prior to waste leaving the site.

I.15.3 Before waste is allowed to leave site, the producer should ensure that the site it is being transported to is appropriately licensed.

I.15.4 All vehicles transporting waste should be suitably secured so as not to allow waste to escape.

I.16 Waste Storage

- I.16.1 All waste should be stored in designated storage areas. The site should be always kept tidy and free from litter.
- I.16.2 Waste storage areas should be appropriately secured to ensure to prevent pollution and should include:
- Controls to prevent wind dispersal of waste (e.g. covered skips);
 - All wastes that could leach or be entrained in water run-off should be stored on an impervious surface with barriers to lateral flow; and
 - Storage of liquid wastes should be stored on impermeable surfaces within a secondary containment system, ideally a bund with 110% capacity of the container.
 - Segregation of waste at the point of generation should be implemented using designated storage areas/containers to ensure cross-contamination is avoided.
 - All storage areas/containers should be clearly labelled to identify the waste type and properties contained within.
 - Keep the duration of storage to the minimum required.

I.17 Refuelling

- I.17.1 The fuelling of mobile and static plant on site provides a potential for contamination of the environment. This may prove to be either localised, or possibly more widespread owing to waterborne or airborne dispersal. The company recognises the potential risk involved in fuel- filling plant and equipment and has decided that certain precautions must be carried out whilst employees or sub-contractors are engaged in work of this nature.
- I.17.2 All re-fuelling activities will be supervised by a responsible person in a designated area. Spill kits will be fitted to all re-fuelling vehicles, ensuring spills do not penetrate the ground. Sand/granules will also be present on site to soak up any spills should they occur on impermeable surfaces.
- I.17.3 No-refuelling zones will be set up at sensitive areas. Where possible refuelling will take place within the construction compound and will be carried out in areas at least 10m from any watercourse or drain.
- I.17.4 Operatives and maintenance fitters will be inducted and trained in the potential risks associated with refuelling, oil changes, hydraulic oil and the use of other oil-based products and trained to follow the spillage procedure in the event of spillage.
- I.17.5 In the event of a spill occurring this will be managed using procedures included within the Emergency Response Plan.

Costain will be responsible for:

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

I.18 COSHH Controls

Welfare Facilities

- I.18.1 Where is not possible to connect compounds to main sewer supplies, effluent from the site welfare facilities will be discharged and stored in effluent tanks located under the welfare units. The effluent tanks will be monitored daily and emptied through the contract hire agreement.

Plant/Equipment Maintenance

- I.18.2 All machinery will be checked on arrival and daily, with particular attention paid to hydraulic hoses to discover damage or significant wear. Results will be recorded on plant inspection sheets. Any damage to the equipment will be reported and will not be used until fixed. All plant will be stored correctly, preferably in the construction compounds at the end of each working day.
- I.18.3 Specific areas will be designated for routine plant maintenance. Drip trays will be used during maintenance such as replacement of fuel filters. Surface water run-off from plant maintenance may cause pollutants to enter controlled waters. Site-wide protection of surface waters and drainage systems will be in place.
- I.18.4 All fitters' vans, excavators and dozers must carry their own individual spill kits.
- I.18.5 Plant maintenance and repairs will only be undertaken by trained and competent operatives.
- I.18.6 Waste arising from plant maintenance, e.g. old fuel filters, oil, etc. shall be disposed in the appropriate containers and sent to a suitably licensed facility.

Biodegradable Oils

- I.18.7 Environmentally considerate lubricants, such as synthetic non-toxic biodegradable hydraulic fluids, will be used where appropriate. Despite the use of biodegradable oil, plant systems will be checked daily, as per the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) inspection regime, and the hydraulic system checked for leakages, ingress of dust, dirt and water.

I.18.8 Biodegradable oils will be stored, handled and disposed of using the same procedures and facilities as standard oils and fuels.

Site Security

I.18.9 The security of the fuel and material storage areas is an important security and safety concern and CJV will enforce the following site security procedures:

- All static fuel storage areas will be fenced using Heras panels.
- Clear signage will be installed around the fuel storage areas.
- Security guards will be positioned at each site compound during out of hours working.
- All site entrances will be manned throughout the day and locked during out of hours working.
- All static fuel tanks will be locked when not in use.
- All mobile fuel tanks will be locked and de-mobilised when not in use and left in the secure site compounds out of working hours.
- All security guards will be trained in fuel emergency procedures.

Training

I.18.10 Site staff will be trained in the emergency procedures and what to do in the event of a spill by the following measures:

- Inductions and toolbox talk to ensure people are aware of the contents and location of site spill kits and how to deploy in a safe and efficient manner.
- Spill Response Training – oil and chemical. Ensuring operatives are aware of prioritisation ‘protect people, environment, and property.