

AtkinsRéalis



HASLAR IRC EXPANSION

OUTLINE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1. Introduction

This Outline Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) has been prepared as part of the Outline Planning Application submission to set out the overarching approach for managing and minimising environmental impacts and other such matters during the construction of the Haslar Immigration Removal Centre (HIRC) expansion. This OEMP provides an outline framework for how matters identified at the design stage will be addressed and controlled throughout the construction stage.

The OEMP ensures that environmental and other such considerations are embedded into project planning and delivery well in advance of construction. The document establishes principles and preliminary measures that will guide the appointed contractor in producing a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

The CEMP will translate these principles into site-specific procedures and controls, ensuring compliance with all relevant legislation, planning conditions and best practice standards. It will also incorporate any additional requirements arising from consultation with key stakeholders including the Home Office and the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Prior to commencement of works, the completed CEMP must be submitted to the LPA for review and approval. The measures outlined in this OEMP represent the baseline commitments at this stage. Further measures will be required to address conditions attached to relevant legislation, planning consent, environmental permits, or other statutory approvals obtained before construction begins



2. Project Description

The Haslar IRC expansion is a major Home Office project under the Immigration Removal Centre Expansion Programme (IRCEP).

Located on Dolphin Way, Gosport, the site operated as a detention centre from 1962 to 1989. It became an IRC in 2002, closed in 2015, and is currently being refurbished for reopening as an IRC. The existing site consists of several buildings accessed through one gatehouse including administration, dormitories, healthcare, education, catering, faith and support facilities.

The project aims to modernise and expand Haslar IRC to meet current operational and welfare standards, improve living conditions, and increase capacity. The design focuses on safety, dignity, wellbeing, and sustainability, targeting at least a 10 percent biodiversity net gain and reduced carbon emissions through renewable energy and improved thermal performance.

Redevelopment is currently underway with the refurbishment of existing buildings in the northeast of the site to accommodate 130 residents. The refurbishment works include demolition of outdated units, internal reconfiguration, new extensions, temporary modular facilities, upgraded insulation, new roofing, secure windows, modern plant systems and enhanced perimeter security. The refurbishment works began in July 2023 and are currently scheduled to complete in 2026.

In addition, expansion works will develop the IRC onto adjacent greenfield land increasing capacity by 470 residents (cumulative total of 600 residents). The expansion works will deliver up to four accommodation blocks, a dining hall, and a care and separation unit (CASU) supported by new infrastructure integrated with refurbishment works outlined above.

Overall, the redevelopment will transform a long disused facility into a modern, secure centre focused on safety, efficiency, sustainability and resident welfare. This report relates to the expansion works only.

3. Construction Methodology

The following sections outline an overarching approach for managing construction activities on site.

3.1 Programme

The construction programme for the proposed development is anticipated to run for approximately 19 months, commencing once Reserved Matters consent has been secured and the relevant planning conditions discharged.

Assuming outline planning permission is granted, current projections indicate that construction will begin in late 2027 with completion targeted for mid-2029. These dates remain provisional and will be confirmed following the formal appointment of the main contractor, who will finalise the programme and sequencing of works.

3.2 Method of Construction

The method of construction will be confirmed following the appointment of the main contractor. The scheme, however, has been designed with Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) as a core principle, ensuring that off-site manufacture and efficient assembly can be incorporated into delivery.

A Construction Phase Health and Safety and Environmental (HSE) Plan will be prepared which will include the following details:

- Organisational chart and responsibilities.
- Health and Safety and Environmental monitoring.
- Generic Risk Assessments.
- Method Statement checking process.
- Site specific plans i.e. lifting plans, temporary works, pollution prevention.
- Emergency arrangements, accident and incident investigations.

3.3 Site Operating Hours

Construction activities are anticipated to operate within standard site working hours, subject to confirmation with the LPA. These hours are expected to follow normal working patterns, with no work permitted on Sundays or Bank Holidays except in exceptional circumstances. While these hours will ordinarily be observed, there may be occasions where work outside the prescribed times is necessary. In such instances, the nature, duration and timing of any extended working will be agreed in advance with the LPA.

3.4 Site Access / Egress

A Construction Logistics Plan (CLP) will be prepared prior to commencement of development works as part of the CEMP. It is expected this will include the steps / principles outlined below:

- Safe and efficient delivery / removal of construction materials and waste will be ensured.
- Minimisation of disruption to neighbouring residential properties, public and local community will be a priority.
- Congestion reduction measures will be implemented to ease pressure on local roads.
- Site management coordination will provide clear delivery routes, timetables and guidance to contractors.
- Environmental responsibility will be embedded including reducing emissions through consolidated deliveries.
- Smart procurement and booking systems will reduce multiple deliveries and manage logistics effectively.

3.5 Neighbourhood Liaison

Due to the location of the site within a residential area, it is recognised that effective communication with people who may be affected by the project is maintained to establish and maintain good neighbourhood relations during this project. It is expected that the steps outlined below will be established:



Neighbourhood Liaison

- Site information (project manager, site manager, liaison contact) displayed at the entrance.
- Site working hours are clearly posted.
- Advance notices provided for works likely to cause disruption.
- Regular newsletters and other such communication.

Communication

- CEMP distributed to project team and subcontractors to ensure environmental requirements are understood.
- Contractor defines internal/external communication procedures; client may nominate representative for external liaison.
- CEMP published on project website.
- Internal communication includes progress meetings covering training, reports, audits, complaints, external visits and environmental performance.
- External communication may include letter drops, meetings and liaison with statutory authorities.

Complaints and Non-Conformances

- Formal complaints procedure records date, time, nature, actions, and updates.
- Complaints categorised (e.g. noise, dust, parking, safety, behaviour, road conditions, working hours).
- Project manager/site management act as first point of contact, investigate, and respond to complaints.

Home Office Liaison

- Confirm and agree on steps with the Home Office communications team and employ lesson learnt where possible.



4. Environmental Management Controls

This section of the OEMP sets out the environmental issues that may be realised during the construction stages and the controls in place to mitigate them.

Environmental Issue	Controls
<p>Air Quality</p>	<p><u>Emissions</u></p> <p>Switch off all vehicle and plant engines when not in use.</p> <p>Time works to minimise congestion and the idling of traffic wherever possible.</p> <p>Use water-based dust suppression and appropriate sheeting during demolition to control particulate emissions.</p> <p>Provide wheel washing facilities and road sweeping to prevent dust / debris migration on outside of the site.</p> <p>Burning on site is prohibited.</p> <p>Schedule deliveries to avoid peak hours (08:00–09:00 and 16:30–18:00) to reduce emissions/idling.</p> <p>Use ultra-low sulphur diesel fuel.</p> <p>Compliance with the EU Stage IIIB emission standards for non-road mobile machinery (EC Directive 97/68/EC).</p> <p>Ensure construction plant and machinery is regularly maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions to reduce the risk of elevated emissions due to poor engine efficiency and ensuring any malfunctions are swiftly repaired.</p> <p>Avoid the use of diesel or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery-powered equipment where practicable.</p> <p>Implement a Travel Plan (for workers) that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and carsharing).</p>
<p>Archaeology and Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>No project specific archaeological requirements have been identified and no buried archaeology is expected within the boundaries of developed site. However, buried archaeology could be present in the undeveloped land to the west. If finds are encountered, follow the reporting and protection steps below:</p> <p>Report to LPA Archaeologist all potential finds of archaeological and/or cultural artefacts or remains.</p> <p>Contact LPA if archaeology uncovered during excavation works.</p> <p>Protect any potential finds of archaeological and/or cultural artefacts or remains until forward actions have been agreed with the LPA Archaeologist.</p>
<p>Contaminated Land</p>	<p>Minimise disturbance of known contaminated land and avoid the introduction of pollution sources and pathways.</p> <p>Remediate/remove contamination where necessary. Landfill shall only be used if other remediation options (e.g. on-site treatment, off site treatment) are not reasonably practicable. In the event of discovery of unexpected, contaminated land the Contractor shall inform the Overseeing Organisation.</p> <p>Implement the Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EEPRP) for spill/incident management.</p> <p>Store fuels / oils / chemicals in bunded, secure areas; provide spill kits and drip trays; refuelling in specified locations.</p>



Environmental Issue	Controls
	<p>Safely manage hazardous materials and maintain COSHH register; stop work if suspect asbestos encountered.</p> <p>Segregate excavated spoil that must be disposed until fully characterised and then dispose of at appropriately licensed facility.</p> <p>Any excavated material identified as contaminated or as hazardous waste must be isolated from inert spoil, covered and banded to prevent possible contamination of adjacent water courses or drainage systems.</p> <p>Appropriately licensed contractor to be used for all transport, treatment and disposal of contaminated soils/hazardous waste.</p> <p>All treatment and disposal facilities must be appropriately licensed.</p> <p>Records of contaminated material sent for treatment/disposal will be maintained as per the procedures outlined in the Waste Statement submitted as part of the Outline Planning Application.</p>
Ecology	<p>An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) should be appointed to provide advice over the construction period and to carry out the recommendations as detailed within the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) for the scheme. The ECoW will be a member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management and will have previous experience in similar ECoW roles.</p> <p>An ecological walkover shall be undertaken within a week before the commencement of works on site to establish if there are any changes in site condition and habitat suitability since the EclA was undertaken.</p> <p>Any piles of debris/logs present should be cleared by hand during the period April-October. Avoid clearing debris piles during the reptile hibernation period (November to March inclusive). If clearance must be undertaken during this time it shall be supervised by an ECoW.</p> <p>If vegetation clearance is required in these habitats during the reptile activity season, April to September inclusive, it shall first be cut to a height of no less than c.10cm high (to avoid harm to reptiles). Any reptiles (snakes and lizards) and other notable species, if present, should be allowed to escape unharmed before commencing further vegetation clearance.</p> <p>Tree felling, hedgerow removal and vegetation clearance should be minimised as far as practicable and undertaken outside the core bird nesting season (01 March to 31 August) to avoid damage or destruction of occupied nests or harm to breeding birds. If this cannot be achieved, works within the core bird nesting season will require an inspection of vegetation to be cleared for nesting birds by a suitably qualified ecologist (ECoW) no more than 24 hours prior to any works being undertaken. If any nesting birds are identified during the survey, they should be left in situ for their entire nesting period until the young birds have fledged. In these circumstances alternative approaches to the work will need to be proposed e.g. leaving an exclusion zone around the nest to avoid disturbance.</p> <p>All cleared vegetation should be rendered unsuitable for nesting birds, for example, by covering or chipping depending on the end purpose of the vegetation or should be removed from the works area.</p> <p>No invasive or non-native species have been identified within the site currently. However, if any other invasive non-native species (INNS) are subsequently noted on site (such as Japanese knotweed) an ecologist should be consulted for advice on how to proceed.</p> <p>Operatives will be briefed for recognition of the commonly found INNS and protected species.</p>



Environmental Issue	Controls
	<p>All works shall adhere to the Pollution Prevention for Business Guidance¹ and the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) C715 Environmental good practice on site handbook².</p> <p>Any excavations should be covered overnight to prevent mammals falling in. Where pits and trenches cannot be closed or filled on a nightly basis, ensure that a plank is placed into the excavation so an animal can use this as a means of escape if necessary.</p> <p>Contractors shall ensure all rubbish and construction materials are collected and removed from site on a regular basis to prevent trapping or injury to animals.</p> <p>Where construction lighting is required, this shall be designed in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust guidance³. The construction lighting design should consider the need to avoid illuminating sensitive mammal habitats in locations adjacent to watercourses and along woodland edges.</p> <p>ECoW to undertake monthly surveillance for evidence of protected species and INNS and report any evidence to the nominated environmental lead to determine a plan for avoidance / management.</p> <p>Landscape planting shall use native flowering and fruiting tree and shrub species of local provenance to provide food sources for birds and invertebrates.</p> <p>Diverse grass and flower mix of native species is recommended to be included on roadside verges or roundabouts where feasible. Cutting of grass should be left until after flowering where visibility constraints allow.</p> <p>Ecological appraisal and assessments - recommendations to be implemented.</p> <p>Avoid light spill onto sensitive habitats; coordinate with construction lighting strategy.</p>
Energy	<p>Ensure plant, vehicles and equipment are serviced in line with manufacturer's instructions to prevent inefficiency.</p> <p>Minimise fuel usage through pooled travel to work sites where practicable.</p> <p>Use local suppliers of materials to minimise delivery footprint where practicable.</p> <p>Investigate use of recycled materials, e.g. coarse aggregate, to minimise energy during processing, e.g. concrete and implement where practicable.</p> <p>Install photovoltaic panels on new roofs.</p> <p>Use air-source heat pumps (ASHPs) and aim for all-electric/low-carbon operation where practicable.</p> <p>Specify high-efficiency LED lighting throughout.</p> <p>Target BREEAM Good/Very Good (refurbishment) and Excellent (expansion) principles.</p>
Lighting	<p>Direct lights away from residential receptors, patches of woodland and watercourses with shrouds or louvers.</p> <p>Lights will be shielded and lux levels minimised as much as possible, without compromising Health and Safety (H&S) and security of staff.</p> <p>The duration of the use of lighting will be minimised and lighting will be dimmed or switched off when not in use, provided that there are no adverse H&S implications.</p> <p>Where lighting is required for any prolonged period in proximity to local residents (e.g. overnight), a letter-drop will be operated.</p>

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses>, Pollution prevention for businesses guidance, Gov.uk, 2019

² Environmental Good Practice on Site Guide, CIRIA, Jan 2015, Edition 4.

³ Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice guidelines (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

Environmental Issue	Controls
	<p>As referenced in the ecology section above, Bat Conservation Trust guidance⁴ must be followed in construction lighting design, as well as avoiding lighting of sensitive ecological corridors such as woodland edges where practicable.</p> <p>Notification will also be made to the EHOs of the Local Council (LC) detailing the addresses of those properties contacted.</p> <p>Lighting will be designed to comply with the provisions of BS5489, Code of Practice for the Design of Road Lighting, where applicable.</p> <p>Temporary construction lighting: minimum luminosity for safety; use motion sensors where appropriate; position to avoid glare and nuisance.</p> <p>Operational external lighting: building-mounted luminaires ≥4 m; column luminaires at 6 m; 0% upward light ratio; backlight shields where needed to prevent trespass.</p> <p>Emergency bulkheads at final exits; position lighting to minimise trespass beyond secure fenceline.</p>
<p>Materials</p>	<p>Return all unused materials to contractor compound for use elsewhere on the project or for onward use on other projects.</p> <p>Provide justification for use of any high-VOC paints or coatings and minimise their usage. Where practical, use suppliers who can demonstrate 'responsible sourcing' of materials through ISO14001 certification or similar.</p> <p>All materials to be stored with appropriate containment and security.</p> <p>Source timber/timber products via FSC®/PEFC-certified supply chain; promote FORS/CLOCS compliance in logistics.</p> <p>Adopt robust materials palettes for new buildings (e.g., brick/render, pressed metal/zinc roofs) per design to reduce maintenance and environmental impacts.</p>
<p>Noise and vibration</p>	<p>The contractor will discuss the scope of works further with the EHOs at the LC when greater understanding of the timings of activities are developed to determine whether they will require Section 61 prior consent⁵ for the works and which measures from BS 5228:2009+A1:2014 they require to see utilised on site to manage noise and vibration.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the future discussions with the EHOs from the LC, the following mitigation measures must also be enforced on site:</p> <p>Community engagement both before and during work on site is required with the clear display of contact details for those responsible for noise issues on site.</p> <p>The Contractor shall maintain a record of all noise complaints received and any action taken for inspection. Should a noise complaint be received, the Contractor shall demonstrate to the complainant that all practicable efforts have been made to ensure noise levels are reduced as much as possible. The Contractor shall, if practical, revise the method of working or utilise alternative plant to further reduce noise levels.</p> <p>Where works are to take place near residential areas, letter drops will be arranged.</p> <p>Locate plant and equipment away from sensitive receptors.</p> <p>All plant; equipment, vehicles and noise control measures applied to plant and equipment will be maintained in good and efficient working order and operated such that noise emissions are minimised as far as reasonably practical.</p>

⁴ Collins, J. (ed.) (2016) Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice guidelines (3rd edn). The Bat Conservation Trust, London.

⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40/section/61> , Section 61 Prior Consent, Control of Pollution Act, 1974



Environmental Issue	Controls
	<p>As far as reasonably practical, any plant, equipment or items fitted with noise control equipment found to be defective will not be operated until repaired.</p> <p>Where reasonably practical, fixed items of construction plant should be electrically powered in preference to diesel or petrol driven.</p> <p>Vehicles and mechanical plant employed for any activity associated with the construction works will, where reasonably practical, be fitted with effective exhaust silencers.</p> <p>Switch off all vehicle and plant engines when not in use to prevent idling.</p> <p>Not allowing un-social construction noise and adhere to the proposed working hours.</p> <p>Comply with BS 5228; daily/weekly noise monitoring; standard trigger levels Noise 75 dB(A), Vibration 0.015 m/s²; orient plant away from sensitive receptors; use acoustic enclosures/silencers; avoid impact noise.</p>
Public Highways	<p>The Site is to be managed in accordance with the working hours outlined in this document to minimise disruption caused by the construction works and further implications on noise and air quality:</p> <p>Additionally, the following controls may be implemented;</p> <p>Deliveries avoided in peak hours (08:00–09:00 and 16:30–18:00); traffic marshals to manage vehicle movements; site speed limit 5 mph; wheel washing at egress; maintain clean highways.</p> <p>Temporary Traffic Orders (TTRO) to be sought if crane or road impact is required.</p>
Waste	<p>The measures below should be incorporated as a minimum into the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) required to fulfil the terms of the contract:</p> <p>Purchase materials in the quantity required for the project to minimise unused leftovers.</p> <p>Purchase materials that have the least amount of packaging to minimise packaging waste.</p> <p>Segregate and store different waste types in clearly labelled containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal.</p> <p>Collect and segregate waste metals including redundant plant and equipment, metal construction materials and cans.</p> <p>Recycle unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity.</p> <p>Reuse materials where possible onsite or on a different site.</p> <p>All waste will be disposed of at suitably permitted facilities using licensed waste carriers.</p> <p>Records of waste disposal, recycling and recovery will be maintained.</p> <p>Additionally, the following will be controlled;</p> <p>Duty of Care compliance; audit carriers/facilities; retain transfer documentation for ≥3 years.</p> <p>Hazardous waste management: segregate and store asbestos, lead, mercury-containing items, fluorescent tubes, PCBs, etc., in secure sealed containers; licensed removal.</p> <p>Non-hazardous waste: segregate soft-strip, concrete, metals, WEEE, glass; maximise on-site processing/reuse where practicable.</p>
Water	<p>All refuelling, oiling and greasing will take place above drip trays (or other such equipment) or on an impermeable surface which provides protection to underground strata and watercourses and away from drains as far as reasonably practical. Vehicles will not be left unattended during refuelling.</p>



Environmental Issue	Controls
	<p>Only construction plant, equipment and vehicles free of oil/fuel leaks will be permitted on site, if equipment with a leak is identified, it should be placed in a bunded area until fixed and or removed from site.</p> <p>Wastewater generated from vehicle washing on site to a public sewer must be by a proper connection and undertaken in line with Pollution Prevention for Businesses Guidance⁶. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to make application for and obtain consent discharging such flows.</p> <p>Earthwork surfaces will be seeded as soon as work on them is completed to prevent excess silt-laden water runoff.</p> <p>Silt laden run-off must be prevented from entering local watercourses and drainage ditches.</p> <p>All oils, lubricants and chemicals will be stored with appropriate containment⁷.</p> <p>Waste generated from vegetation clearance should be collected and prevented from running off into watercourses and drainage ditches.</p> <p>Implement EPRP (live document) to manage spills, sensitive receptors (drainage/watercourses), and response procedures; train staff; notify EA/authority if significant incident.</p> <p>Provide bunded tanks; drip trays; spill kits; wheel washing; protect drainage from silt/pollution; record incidents.</p>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses>

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses>



5. Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan

The Environmental Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) is in place to ensure pollution prevention, precaution and response procedures are planned and implemented and that they are appropriate to the site and project. Complaints from local residents related to issues of noise and dust emissions from site will be dealt with through a separate complaints management process. The following considerations should be considered:

- Accidental contamination of land from spillage of fuels or lubricants.
- Accidental contamination of watercourses from spillage of fuels or lubricant.
- Surface water pollution arising from site run-off.
- Accidental damage to materials during transit, notably for any high VOC compounds.
- Accidental damage or injury to a European Protected Species on site.

5.1 Incident Controls

Incident	Controls
<p>General Incident Prevention</p>	<p>Spill kits available, as applicable and at each worksite where fuel, lubricant or other potentially pollutant materials could be spilled.</p> <p>All plant, equipment and machinery operatives, as applicable and site personnel receive training in the use of spill kits, in addition to awareness training during inductions and through subsequent Toolbox talks.</p> <p>Avoid refuelling plant and equipment on site as far as reasonably practical.</p> <p>Use of drip-trays or spill nappies during any essential refuelling of plant or equipment.</p> <p>Minimise the storage of construction materials at site.</p> <p>Suitable cover and protection of any essential stored material to avoid run-off.</p> <p>Carry out regular inspections/audits of hazardous materials usage, handling and storage areas and regular/thorough maintenance of vehicles and hydraulic systems and inspections of sanitary facilities and disposal.</p> <p>Personnel handling hazardous materials will keep appropriate spill clean-up material adjacent to storage and maintenance areas.</p> <p>Minimise the amount of diesel, oil, paint, thinners and other chemicals stored on site that pose potential spillage environmental hazards and use materials that minimize environmental impact such as low VOC paints, and CFC free aerosols.</p> <p>Oil storage will be undertaken in storage areas in line with the Oil Storage Regulations (OSR) for Businesses⁸.</p> <p>Where practicable, storage areas will be located away from drains/trenches/wastewater collection devices in an impervious bund area (volume of the storage bund >110% of the storage tank contained within the bund, in line with the Oil Storage Regulations). Drums and smaller containers should also be stored within an impervious bund area.</p> <p>All spillages of hazardous materials will be reported immediately to the Overseeing organisation.</p> <p>The area shall be inspected and this shall form part of the incident report.</p>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/storing-oil-at-a-home-or-business#:~:text=The%20secondary%20containment%20for%20a,the%20drums%20it%20can%20hold.>



	<p>Contaminated soil, rags and other clean up material shall be kept in appropriate containers before being disposed of in accordance with the OEMP and SWMP.</p> <p>All staff will be trained in the procedures for handling spills and shall be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment.</p> <p>Avoid impacting adjacent sites by ensuring all contractors' activities, equipment and waste storage is confined to the allocated site boundary.</p>
Incident Response – spills/loss of containment	<p>In the event of a spill, immediate action will be taken to contain or clean up the spill using the spill kit, sand or a suitable absorbent material.</p> <p>Spillage source is to be identified and isolated/stopped up if practical and safe to do.</p> <p>Spill kit to be deployed around immediate spillage to prevent it spreading.</p> <p>Secondary kits to be deployed if there is a risk of the spillage spreading.</p> <p>Open drains or grills into enclosed drains to be stopped up.</p> <p>Additional spill kits will be available from central stores to supplement site facilities in the unlikely event of a major spillage.</p>

5.2 Reporting

5.2.1 External Reporting

All incidents will be reported by the Site Manager after which it will be decided whether it is necessary to inform the Environment Agency (EA). In most instances, it is anticipated that the degree of possible spillage or pollution event will be insignificant. However, if pollutants have entered a watercourse, or are likely to do so, or have the potential to impact groundwater if pollutants soak into the ground, then this is considered sufficient to warrant direct notification of the EA.

If there is any risk of pollutants entering the local sewer system in built-up areas then the local water authority company will also be notified.

Any adverse impacts on protected species will be reported to Natural England after review by the ECoW.

5.2.2 Internal Reporting

The Contractor shall report all environmental incidents to the Overseeing Organisation. The Contractor shall report all environmental incidents for which their subcontractors are responsible.

The Overseeing Organisation shall be notified at the time of occurrence and in writing within 12 hours of any significant environmental incidents.

The Employer's Representative shall be notified at the time of occurrence and in writing within 48 hours of the occurrence of all other environmental incidents.

For each incident the Contractor shall record and report the:

- name of Employer's Representative,
- description of the incident,
- location of incident,
- time of incident,
- material involved,
- quantity involved in event of spill/leak,
- source of incident,



- sensitive receptors affected,
- control measures implemented,
- cause of the incident and any photographs taken,
- timescales for follow up reporting and incident close out,
- Incident classification.

Written details of the incident will be provided by the Site Manager within 12 hours of any significant incidents. Form of notification for minor incidents will be agreed with the Employer's Representative.

5.2.3 Incident Investigation

In the event of any environmental incidents, the Contractor will assess and undertake investigations to determine the root cause and seek to prevent recurrence. This learning will then be shared with relevant parties including the Home Office.



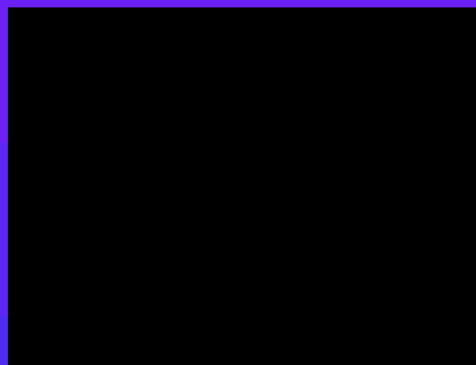
6. Monitoring and Review

The CEMP will be a live document and the project team on site will ensure that controls outlined in the CEMP are properly implemented and regularly monitored to ensure their effectiveness. Changes to any controls will be instigated if they are not achieving their objectives.

The CEMP will be revised once changes have been implemented to address the environmental controls set out. The aim is to ensure the control set out remains consistent with environmental regulatory requirements and also meet conditions of planning approval.

Scheduled monitoring of environmental performance will be conducted during the development. This will enable the overall effectiveness of established environmental measures and compliance procedures to be assessed and allow areas of underperformance to be identified so corrective actions can be taken to strengthen environmental safeguards or improve outcomes.

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