

***A & S. FORSHAW***

**ERECTION OF 2 NO OF DWELLINGS  
AT  
BOLTON FOLD FARM, ALSTON LANE  
ALSTON,  
LANCS**

**CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN  
(CMP)**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

A and S Forshaw intends to erect two dwellings on vacant agricultural land at Bolton Fold farm, Alston Lane, Alston, Nr Preston, Lancs.

The Planning Permission contains conditions that are to be satisfied prior to commencement of the works. In particular, Condition 7 of the Planning Permission states: -

*No development shall take place, including any works of demolition or site clearance, until a Construction Management Plan (CMP) or Construction Method Statement (CMS) has been submitted to, and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The approved plan / statement shall provide:*

- *24 hour emergency contact number*
- *Details of the parking of vehicles of site operatives and visitors*
- *Details of loading and unloading of plant and materials*
- *Arrangements for turning of vehicles within the site*
- *Measures to protect vulnerable road users*
- *The erections and maintenance of security hoarding including decorative displays and facilities for public viewing, where appropriate*
- *Wheel washing facilities*
- *Measures to deal with dirt, debris, mud, or loose materials deposited on the highway because of the construction*
- *Measures to control the emission of dust and dirt during construction*
- *Construction vehicle routing*
- *Delivery, demolition and construction working hours*

### **1.1 Site Description**

The site is located to the approx. 1 mile from Longridge and 4 miles from Preston on the Preston Road and located in the rural area of Alston within an established sporadick residential area, and open countryside and is surrounded by residential properties and some green spaces to the North and East. Vehicular access for construction would primarily be from Alston Lane, along the existing Farm access as indicated on the approved location plan as determined at Planning stage

The site is currently a dis-used agricultural building of a portal frame and cladding system, with concrete panels traditional of today's farm Buildings, and has been prepared ready for commencement of the change of use, there is a public right of way through the site, as indicated in Appendix A shows the site location and the proposed works.

### **1.2 Proposed Works Description**

Site works in the erection of these dwellings will comprise the following operations: -

- Minor earthworks and excavations to achieve finished levels and install additional services.
- The installation of altered drainage and services.
- The stripping of the damaged/old façade, and the replacement with a new façade and doors to allow the building to be fit for purpose
- Formation of allocated car parking spaces, and some soft landscaping to the boundaries.

The earthworks and excavations will utilise normal equipment such as, excavators, bulldozers and road going haulage vehicles to take unsuitable or excess material to an approved tip.

The installation of drains and services will entail the use of excavators and small dumpers and the import of drainage bedding and backfill materials. The works may entail the excavation of short trenches in existing roads which would entail the use of breakers and compressed air jack hammers.

The construction of the unit will entail the import and storage on site of all necessary construction materials, the laying of blocks and bricks with the on-site mixing of cement based binding materials, the installation of temporary access scaffolding, and the placing of purlins and cladding panels to the roof where appropriate. Construction equipment will include, excavators, dumpers, small cranes or lifting equipment and mechanical cutters.

Landscaping may entail the import of topsoil and equipment to spread the soil such as dumpers and mini excavators.

## **2.0 CONSIDERATE CONSTRUCTORS SCHEME**

It is intended that the project will be registered under the Considerate Constructors Scheme (The Scheme). The Scheme is designed to encourage constructors to seek improvement in the image of construction by striving to promote and achieve best practice.

In order to comply with The Scheme, constructors must: -

- Pay attention to the appearance of the site.
- Operate in a safe way for both the public and the workforce
- Respect and liaise with the community.
- Respect their workforce.

The key questions to be addressed to comply with The Scheme are contained within the proposed Site Registration Monitors Checklist for the project, which is reproduced in Appendix B.

Anticipated responses to the key questions on the Monitors Checklist are highlighted in blue on the Checklist in Appendix B.

## **3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

The measures to enable good environmental management are outlined as follows:-

### **3.1 Security**

During construction, the site will be enclosed by security fencing to prevent untrained members of the public from entering the working zone, and gates at the entrance to the allocated site (not the main entrance to the farm), as indicated on the attached plan. A

### **3.2 Deliveries**

All deliveries to the site will be made via the existing public highway. The site risk assessment contains specific measures for the safe execution of deliveries.

Deliveries will be made via the Alston Lane access and will be carried out between the hours of 9.30-3.00pm and the site will have approx. 1-3 vehicles per day

The public access roads are considered to be sufficient in size to easily accommodate the deliveries that are anticipated.

### **3.3 Noise and Vibration**

It is acknowledged that sensitive domestic receptors are located adjacent to the site. Construction operations will adhere to BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 (Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. part 1 Noise and part 2 Vibration).

Construction equipment to be used during the works will have the lowest noise rating which is reasonably available and it is anticipated that operations generating noise or vibration will be

intermittent and for the shortest period which is reasonable to limit noise disturbance to the community.

Construction activities will be confined to normal day working hours as specified in the planning permission being 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday and 8am to 1pm on Saturday. No working will be permitted on Sundays or public holidays unless otherwise specifically permitted.

Specific noise and vibration abatement measures will include:

- Site and delivery vehicles fitted with safety reversing alert horns to enhance safety will be assisted by a banksman to minimise the number of reversing movements.
- Radios and other ancillary noise generators will be monitored to keep volumes as low as possible.
- Cutters and other noisy equipment will be used in locations as far away as is practicable from nearby domestic noise receptors.
- A preference will be given to noise abated equipment such as electric cement mixers wherever reasonable.
- Wherever reasonably practical construction techniques to complete the job to the required specification with the minimum of disturbance to nearby sensitive receptors will be selected.
- foundations will be traditional strip foundations, therefore no piling works are envisaged as indicated in the site investigation report

### **3.4 Lighting**

The permanent works will not include new street lighting.

During the works normal construction lighting will be used to enhance safety. However this would only be necessary during the winter months and in any event not beyond 6pm.

It is not anticipated that lighting from the construction activity will have a negative impact on the surrounding environment and consequently no mitigation will be required.

### **3.5 Dust and Airborne Pollutants**

Dust can be picked up by the wind from the ground, the surface of roads or stockpiles. The solid matter that could emanate from this facility will be inert and non-toxic.

The main potential effects of dust are: -

- Visual; dust plumes, reduced visibility, coating and soiling of surfaces (including drying clothes) leading to nuisance, loss of amenity, the need to clean surfaces;
- Coating of vegetation leading to changes in growth rates in domestic gardens.
- Inhalation of airborne dust by local residents.

The potential sources of dust generation on site include: -

- Site Preparatory works;
- Excavation;
- Handling of Material;
- Tipping of Material;
- Stockpiles;
- On site vehicle movements
- Cutting of bricks, blocks and kerbs.

The key methods that will adopted to prevent dust generation are detailed below: -

1. Application of dust suppressant will be done daily whenever fugitive dust is observed to control emissions;
2. Speed limit of 5 mph shall be implemented within the site. The speed limit sign would be posted at the site entrance.
3. Where practicable, any existing vegetation around the site will be maintained where possible to reduce wind speeds.
4. The drop distance when tipping will be reduced to the minimum the equipment can safely achieve.
5. Stockpiles will be observed daily and watered whenever a fugitive dust release is observed.
6. Cutting equipment will be fitted with dust suppressing measures wherever practicable.

7. An adequate water supply for dust suppression will be maintained at the site at all times;
8. A tractor and water bowser will be deployed, as and when necessary, to control dust arising from site activities and on site traffic movements
9. All staff members will notify the site manager of any excessive fugitive emissions observed;

### **3.6 Smoke and Odour**

The lighting of fires within the works will be prohibited and thus it is not anticipated that the development will cause any smoke or odour and consequently no mitigation measures are envisaged.

### **3.7 Mud**

Mud can be deposited on highways from lorries and construction machinery accessing or working on the site. The principal mechanism of potential mud deposition on the public highway would be from lorries delivering materials to the site. Where possible, road traffic vehicles will not be allowed to cross the site to make deliveries. Suitable mitigation measures will be in place to minimise the risk of transfer of mud onto the road.

For clarity, the Wheel wash facility will be as follows, in the location already indicated on the plan. Strip off 300mm of grassed area, and soils, and then lay terram over the area, allowing for overlaps, and then back fill with gravel back up to the required level (ground level) with loose chippings, to allow vehicle(s) to draw on, and have wheels washed/hosed down prior to leaving onto the existing highway, this water will be allowed to filter through the chippings to the natural ground.

The following measures outline the minimum measures that will be adopted during the works: -

- Any roadways within site will be cleaned as necessary during the working day and always at the end of the working day to remove any mud deposited.
- While on site, road vehicles will be kept on hard-standing and surfaced roads as far as practicable to prevent vehicles picking up mud.
- Vehicles will be checked for mud upon arrival at site and before departure. Mud will be cleaned from vehicles, as far as practicable, before they are taken onto the road.
- Regular road sweeps in the vicinity of the site are to be actioned as and when necessary.

### **3.8 Surface Water Runoff**

Construction activities could cause pollution of adjacent watercourses and underlying groundwater. The site currently drains to the adopted highway drainage system.

Mitigation measures that will be adopted on site to preclude pollution by surface water runoff will include:-

- Conducting any maintenance of vehicles and plant on hardstanding or off site.
- Storing of oil and fuel within suitably bunded tanks on hardstanding areas.
- Not discharging wash waters from mobile pressure washers to surface water drains.
- Avoiding the use of detergents, including bio-degradable, as these are not suitable for discharge to surface drains.

The spillage of polluting fluids can cause environmental damage. Their use and storage will be addressed in the COSHH assessment and the site risk assessment. However members of site staff will be trained on discovering a major spill to implement the following measures. Stop the flow if possible;

- Take measures to protect life, provide first aid, remove casualties from danger;
- Prevent the spillage from entering drains and try to protect the surrounding ground;

### **3.9 Welfare**

Prior to commencement of the project welfare facilities will be established on the site. These facilities will provide areas for changing facilities, an office and washroom / toilet facilities. The size of the welfare units will be suitable for the number of staff employed on site at any one time. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) which is in good condition will be used by all employees.

There will be approx. 2-5men working on the site at any one time, and this includes nominated sub-contractors

A first aid trained member of staff will be on site at all times and suitable first aid kits will be provided on the site.

### **3.10 Waste**

#### **3.10.00 Construction Site Waste**

3.10.01 It is company policy that all construction projects will comply with the current and applicable waste regulations. To assist Project and Site Managers in achieving this requirement a number of Best Practice Guidance documents are available for reference at the location:

##### **Ref Title**

ENVT-Waste-ES-01 Waste Management Executive Summary

ENVT-WASTE-FO01 Waste Transfer Note Template

ENVT-WASTE-FO02 Consignment Note Template England & Wales

ENVT-WASTE-FO03 Duty of Care Template

ENVT-Waste-GD-01 Site Waste Management Plans

ENVT-Waste-PL-01 Site Waste Management Template

ENVT-Waste-PR-01 Management of Waste

ENVT-WASTE-RE01 Waste Stream Assessment

ENVT-Waste-RE-02 Hazard Waste Producing Premises

ENVT-Waste-RE-04 Register of Non-ASL Waste Suppliers

3.10.02 The Construction Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be completed and maintained on site by the Project/Site Manager. It should be made available to all personnel on site as appropriate.

3.10.03 In addition Highways England Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 7 Part 2 HD35/04 'Conservation and Use of Secondary and Recycled Materials' specifies where materials can be reused within a road construction project.

3.10.04 Other industry guidance such as the CIRIA Waste Minimisation in Construction will be utilised as required. This is available online at [www.ciria.org](http://www.ciria.org).

#### **Construction and Demolition Waste**

3.10.05 The principal types of material to be disposed of will be aggregate, blacktop, concrete, soil, stones, sand, woody plant material, some landfill materials (bound within soils) and vegetation.

3.10.06 In addition to excavation material quantities of other waste types will be generated during construction of the proposed development.

3.10.07 Quantities of general construction and demolition wastes are made up of waste such as wood, packaging, metals, plastics, bricks, blocks, canteen waste, hazardous waste (e.g. oils, paints and adhesives), site clearance and residual waste which are generated during the construction phase.

3.10.08 A review of these wastes including their respective European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Codes are outlined below:

EWC Code Waste Description

17 01 07 Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics

17 02 01/02/03 Wood, glass, plastic

17 03 01/02 Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products

17 04 07 Metal

17 05 03 Soil (incl. excavated soils from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil

17 06 05 Insulation materials and asbestos containing construction materials

17 08 02 Gypsum-based construction materials

17 09 04 Other construction and demolition waste

16 02 13/14 WEEE

16 06 04/01 Batteries

13 07 01 Liquid Fuels

17 05 03 Soils and stones containing hazardous substances

17 05 04 Soils and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03

3.10.09

The Waste Hierarchy which should be implemented on site is as follows:

- Prevention/Reduction:
- Re-use: Products and material can sometimes be used again, for the same or a different purpose.
- Recycling and composting- Resources can often be recovered from waste.
- Energy recovery- Value can also be recovered by generating energy from waste.
- Disposal- Only if none of the above options offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of.

### **Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)**

3.10.010 A SWMP should identify the personnel and their roles and responsibilities. This includes maintaining records of waste transfers. The appointed site manager should also ensure compliance within any permits and record keeping.

3.10.011 Contractor must ensure all controlled waste is managed in accordance with the following Duty of Care requirements:

- Ensure all waste is correctly assessed and categorised;
- Prevent the illegal deposit or handling of controlled waste by any other person;
- Prevent waste material from escaping our control;

Only transfer controlled waste to an “authorised person” (Waste Collection Authority, the holder of an Environmental Permit, Registered Water Carrier or Waste Disposal Authority).

- Ensure that non-hazardous waste is transferred under a Waste transfer Note which must be retained for two years.
- Hazardous waste is moved under a waste consignment note that provides a clear description of the waste material. The consignment note must be retained for three years.
- The waste is the responsibility of the company until it has been fully recovered or finally disposed of.

3.10.012 All suppliers on the approved supplier list will have undergone an initial desktop duty of care audit and will be risk rated. Risk is determined based on spend with any one supplier and local knowledge or expertise. Higher risk suppliers will then be subject to site audit and sample inspections. Group HSEQ will maintain an audit plan for suppliers and will undertake audits on Suppliers with the divisions and accounts responsible for resourcing audits on suppliers to their area of operations.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

3.10.013 Site manager, and their appointees, responsibilities include:

- Maintaining records of waste transfers for the operations under their control.
- Written Information/Waste Transfer Notes (non-hazardous waste) - two years under environmental legislation but up to six years under commercial requirements.
- Consignment Notes (hazardous/special waste) – three years
- Maintaining records required for the Waste Stream Assessment and Environmental Plans
- Maintaining compliance with any exemptions/permits for their sites
- Ensuring all wastes are stored securely
- Communicating requirements to direct staff and subcontractors
- Checking this information during subcontractor reviews and audits
- Only using waste suppliers from the preferred supplier list (where this is not possible inform procurement who will provide suitable options)

- When transferring waste to companies not on the approved supplier list ensure that duty of care checks have been carried out and recorded
- Ensuring Purchase Orders for waste service procurement require fully completed waste records to be provided
- Will notify Group HSEQ if a site requires hazardous waste premises code

### **Waste Segregation**

3.10.014 Wherever possible, different types of waste should be segregated as they are produced to allow for correct disposal. Each type must be stored separately and securely to prevent pollution and cross-contamination and each waste container should be clearly labelled. Waste limits include:

Waste must not be stored for longer than 3 months

- No more than 50 cubic metres of non-liquid waste can be stored at any one time
- The total quantity of liquid waste must not exceed 1,000 litres at any one time.

3.10.015 Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) includes battery powered items and must be recycled by an authorised recycling centre. Some WEEE can be considered hazardous and must be moved under hazardous waste such as fluorescent tubes and Lithium batteries.

### **Re-use**

3.10.016 Possibilities for re-use of clean non-hazardous excavation material as infill on the site or in landscaping works will be considered following appropriate testing to ensure material is suitable for its proposed end use.

3.10.017 In the event of excavation material which may not be re-used being found, the sub-contractor will endeavour to send material for recovery or recycling so far as it is reasonably practicable. The sub-contractor will ensure that any off-site interim storage facilities for excavated material have the appropriate waste licences or waste facility permits in place.

### **Material Management**

3.10.018 The amount of waste material on site will be reduced as far as reasonably practicable, through waste-minimisation, re-use and recycling. This shall be implemented by the following measures:

- Storage- material shelf life is not exceeded, damage and contamination is prevented including loss, theft and vandalism.
- Delivery- Damage during unloading, delivery to the correct location on site, acceptance of materials and components only in accordance with the order
- Handling- Materials and components are handled using correct methods, in minimal fashion
- Protection- Damage is avoided by provision of temporary protection where applicable.

## **Waste Auditing**

3.10.019 The contractor will record the quantity in tonnes and types of waste and materials leaving the development site during the construction phase. The name, address and authorisation details of all facilities and locations to which and materials from the construction phase are delivered will be recorded along with the quantity of waste in tonnes delivered to each facility. Records will show material which is recovered and disposed of.

## **Waste Types**

### **Excavated clay, soil and stones**

3.10.020 This will be loaded directly to vehicles for use within the project as appropriate. Where short term temporary storage is unavoidable topsoil will be stored separately from other soil types and where possible clay mounds will not be more than two metres in height as they may damage the soil structures and limit its future use.

### **Concrete**

3.10.021 Waste is to be sent back to the supplier for re-use. Where this is not possible, the concrete may be crushed and screened out and used within the project such as in the sub-base. The necessary permission for any crushing and screening activities required will be discussed within the environmental department of the local authority prior to any works being undertaken. There is an anticipation that approximately 10,000t of recycled Type 1 and 6F2 Capping will be used throughout the entire scheme (all phases).

### **Metals**

3.10.022 One of the primary sources of metal waste is rebar and this will be reduced by ordering made to measure rebar from the manufacturer and detailed scheduling of all Reinforced Concrete (RC) structural elements. Skips may be provided and when full should be sent to a metals recycling facility.

### **Timber**

3.10.023 This will be stored separately as it is readily contaminated by other wastes so any pallets will be returned to the supplier for re-use. Off cuts and trimmings will be used in formwork where at all possible. A container for waste wood will be covered by a waste contractor who will forward it to a wood recycling facility for chipping.

3.10.024 Treatment of timber with chemicals and the over use of nails will be minimised and avoided as this will make it difficult to reuse/recycle the timber afterwards. The utilisation of reclaimed timber products will also be investigated.

### **Packaging and Plastic**

3.10.025 Double handling will be avoided by segregating packaging wastes immediately after unwrapping. It is intended that where possible materials with recycled packaging will be purchased. Waste packaging will be segregated and stored in separate containers, preferably covered for collection and /or returned to the supplier.

### **Blocks, Bricks and Tiles**

3.10.026 The most likely wastes produced will be off-cuts, trimmings and waste arising from breakages. Every effort will be made to use broken bricks and off cuts.

Final quantities of these wastes generated will be stockpiled (possibly crushed and/or screened) and used at the site as sub base material for roads, hardstanding etc.

### **Hazardous Wastes**

3.10.027 Hazardous wastes will be identified, removed and kept separate from other construction and demolition waste materials in order to avoid cross contamination. Specific method statements detailing the necessary mitigation measures required during excavation, handling transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes encountered on the site will be prepared as required.

3.10.028 The likely disposal/treatment options for any hazardous wastes will depend on the nature of the material and the concentration of parameters of concern. Hazardous Liquids

3.10.029 Oils, paints, bitumen, adhesives and chemicals will be kept in a separate contained storage area which will be locked when not in use. Lids will be kept on containers in order to avoid spillage or waste by evaporation. These will be stored in a containment tray with a capacity to contain 110% of the volume of the largest container.

3.10.030 Fuels and chemicals will be stored in double skinned containers or within a bund i.e. an impervious structure with the capacity to contain 110% of the volume of the largest tank stored within it. All containers will be carefully labelled.

### **Canteen Wastes**

3.10.031 Staff canteens have the potential to generate food waste and packaging waste. Designated receptacles will be provided at the canteen to allow for the segregation and storage of individual waste streams. These will include receptacles for food waste (e.g. brown bin for waste foods, peelings etc.) dry recyclables (e.g. green bin for packaging, plastics, metals, wood, paper, cardboard, tetrapack, etc) and residual bin (e.g. black bin for mixed food and packaging waste). Separate receptacles for the recyclable fractions may be provided such as plastics, metals, glass.

### **Other Wastes (Residual)**

3.10.032 This waste is normally made up of residual non-recyclable waste such as soiled paper, cloth, cardboard or plastics as well as canteen waste to include food as above and general waste found on the sites including plastic bottles, bags, cans etc. Given the heterogeneous nature of this material it is most important that residual waste is kept separate from the other waste streams to avoid contamination. This material will be stored in a dedicated container in the Waste Segregation Area.

3.10.033 Container size and collection frequency will be assessed with waste management contractors as works proceed. All residual wastes will be dispatched to a suitably licensed facility for disposal. Other construction and demolition waste material will be collected in receptacles with mixed construction and demolition waste materials for subsequent separation and disposal at a segregation facility.

Waste will be removed by a registered waste carrier or to a licensed landfill site in accordance with legislation. Precautions should be taken to ensure that the waste is inaccessible to unauthorised individuals.

Domestic waste from the welfare facility will be disposed of via the normal waste disposal systems.

### 3.11 Nesting Birds

Nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) which make it an offence to:

- *intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built;*
- *intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;*
- *have in one's possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird (including eggs), which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954;*
- *intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.*

The key season for birds to nest is between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> August, although a few species can nest outside this period if weather conditions are suitable. Birds can nest in buildings, vegetation and on bare ground.

The site is vegetated with tall ruderal and scrub habitat. There are occasional scattered trees on the site. This vegetation can provide birds with nesting habitat. In order to avoid harm to nesting birds the vegetation clearance works are programmed to be completed by 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

If vegetation clearance is required during the nesting bird season (i.e. between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> August) in any year, a suitably qualified ecologist will be contacted to assess the area of vegetation for presence of nesting birds. The ecologist will undertake a nesting bird check as follows:

- The area of vegetation will be assessed from a discreet vantage point that would not disturb bird activity, for at least 20 minutes;
- The survey will be done at a time when birds are most active, approximately 30 minutes to 2 hours after dawn;
- Any bird activity within the vegetation will be noted and classified as territorial behaviour, nest building behaviour or feeding behaviour (including calls that would indicate the presence of chicks);
- Following the 20 minute observation, the section of vegetation will be checked for nests by the ecologist using an extendable mirror to investigate dense areas of vegetation;
- If a nest is found, or bird behaviour is noted that would indicate the presence of a nest, the bird species and nest location will be identified;
- A buffer zone, appropriate to the bird species, will be set up. No works will occur within this buffer zone until nesting is confirmed complete by the ecologist (i.e. the young have fledged). A buffer zone of 5m from the nest is usually appropriate for most bird species;
- The length of time the buffer zone is in place will depend on the nesting stage and bird species. This will be determined by the ecologist following the survey. Most young birds will have fledged within 60 days of adults commencing nesting activity;
- Once the young have fledged and the nest is confirmed no longer in use, the vegetation can be cleared.

The above measures will be implemented in full to ensure nesting birds are not harmed during site works.

### **3.12 RAMS**

Based on the findings following the site visit, Reasonable Avoidance Measures (RAMs) have been prepared to ensure no harm to the above species. These include the following:

1. Vegetation clearance applies to all habitats cleared in daytime air temperature above 5°C. Works must be avoided in cold temperatures or if prior overnight temperatures have been less than 1°C. prior to the cutting of the vegetation the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will check the areas of vegetation for hedgehog, amphibians and badger;
2. The cut material is to be chipped and placed in discrete piles outside the working areas or removed from the site;
3. Following the cutting of the vegetation, a hand search of the area will be undertaken. If any or hedgehogs or amphibians are found, they will be removed to a predetermined receptor area by the ECoW. If GCN are found, the ECoW and Natural England (NE) GCN licence holder will remove the GCN to a predetermined receptor site. If a NE GCN licence holder is not present all works must stop immediately and Ascerta (0845 463 4404) contacted;
4. The cut vegetation should remain at the mown length;
5. Existing tracks should be utilised for vehicle movements where possible;
6. Any hedgehogs or amphibians within the works area will be captured and moved to a predetermined receptor area by the ECoW. If GCN are found, the ECoW and NEGCN licence holder will remove the GCN to a predetermined receptor site. If a NE GCN licence holder is not present all works must stop immediately and Ascerta (0845 463 4404) contacted;
7. Throughout the works all trenches must be covered at night or ramps provided to prevent hedgehog, and amphibians from getting stuck. Large pipes must also be covered to prevent badger access and risk of these species getting stuck;
8. Construction material will be stored on pallets to avoid creating habitat for hedgehog; and
9. To comply with legislation protecting nesting birds, clearance of any vegetation or the demolition of buildings should ideally be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season that is considered to run between 01 March to 30 August inclusive, unless it is established that nesting birds are not present via an appropriately timed ecological nesting bird check.

Provided that the above measures are secured, it is considered that amphibians, badger and hedgehogs will not be harmed by the proposals.

#### **4.0 LIAISON WITH RESIDENTS AND COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT**

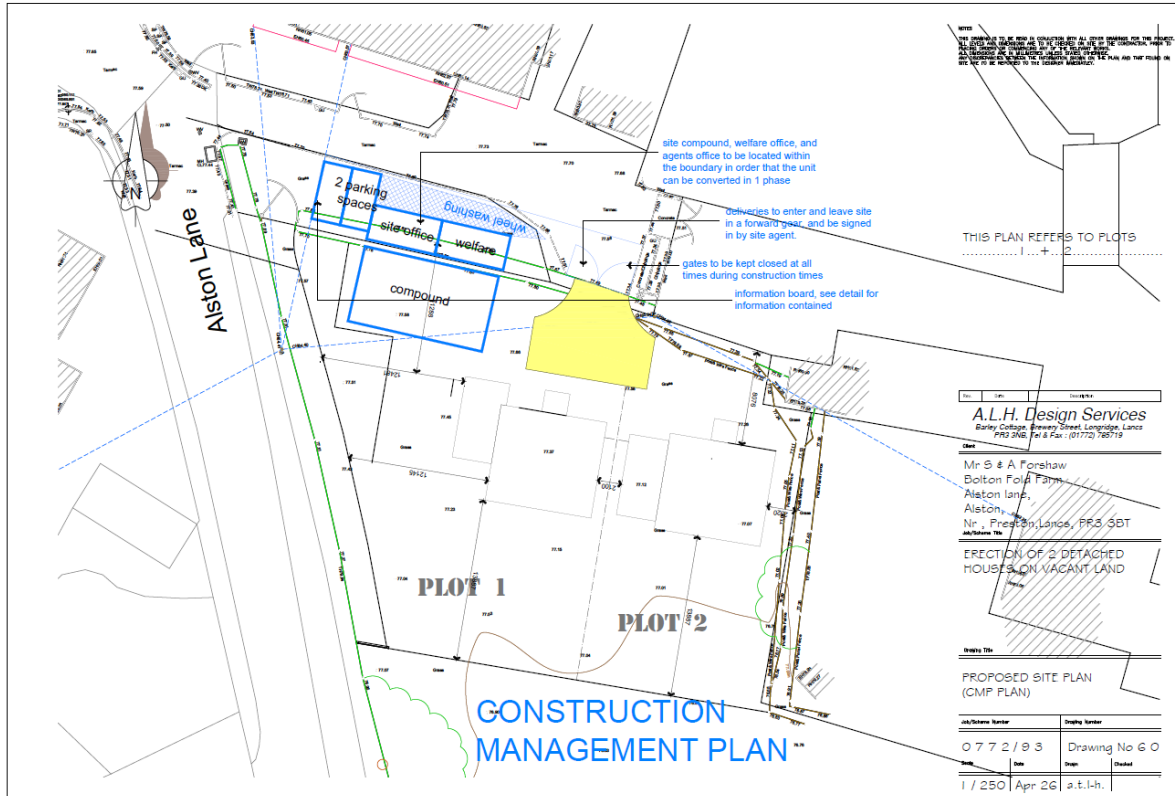
ALH Design Services will write a letter to all residential dwellings on the perimeter of the site. The letter will be written on the Company letterhead, with telephone number, company registration number, email address and provide the following:-

- a. Name of Site manager Mr A. Forshaw
- b. Contact phone number – 07890984807 dedicated mobile phone
- c. Contact email address – ruthlforshaw@gmail.com dedicated to site

Any complaint/concern/support will be recorded by the site manager in a dedicated site log. The site manager will contact any complainant to discuss the issues and try to resolve the concern. This action and outcome will also be recorded in the dedicated site log. Regular, reports in respect of complaints/concerns/support monthly at commencement then quarterly after 3 months, will be submitted to the Planning Authority.

**Erection of 2 Dwellings  
At Bolton Fold Farm, Alston, Lancs  
Construction Environment Management Plan**

*Appendix A  
Site Plan*



*appendix B*

- i Staff vehicles will park adjacent to the site office area, where there is space for approx. 1-3 vehicles
- ii Delivery vehicles will access the site off the Alston Lane, and will arrive at the gated entrance man'd by the security or the site agent and logged in. they will then enter the site and unload, before turning round in the site and leaving via the same exit onto Alston Lane. The entrance will be kept clean for delivery vehicles to enter and park on the parcel of land within the red edge area known as car parking spaces indicated, in order to view the unit.
- iii the site compound is allocated on the plan previously and will cater for approx. 1-6 workforce at any one time. Delivery vehicles will be approx. 1-3 per day between the hours of 9.30-3.00pm
- iv public viewing and hoarding will be on the gated entrance to the secured site area as indicated on the attached plan as well as descriptive boards etc, and will be within the main run of road, and outwith any bends or road junctions.
- v. wheel washing, again this is indicated on the plan previously sent
- vi noise and dust levels, please see report sent previously for notes
- vii where appropriate waste will be re-cycled in the landscaping, and the under build of the properties in order to minimise it being removed from the site, and having a positive effect on the sustainability
- viii hours of working will be as noted in the previously prepared CEMP, and deliveries will be limited to 9.30-3.00 as noted above