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	Melksham Solar Farm	Rev.No.: 01
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	EMP	Prepared by: Scott Hopkinson

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Discipline			
General	Electrical	Mechanical	Civil
☒	☐	☐	☐

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1. Introduction

This Environmental Management Plan (EMP) sets out the formal system by which the project will plan, manage and implement mitigation measures that will avoid or reduce the significance of impacts related to the health, safety and security and environment. In addition, the EMP considers and addresses all important findings of the EIA. The EMP is regularly reviewed and updated during construction and operation of the project.

During the development of this project the environmental aspects and impacts of the project were identified and are reviewed and updated in every stage of the project. A risk management approach was used (EIA) to determine the severity and likelihood of adverse environmental impacts occurring during the construction and operation of the project.

The EMP applies to any person, subcontractor, or organization that is involved with the project.

As Principal Contractor, BELECTRIC shall perform the central role in managing Health, Safety, Environment and Quality issues during the construction phase of the project. The site management will ensure that the works are carried out to a high standard in compliance with client requirements, Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, and other relevant current legislation and guidance.

1.1. Project Description

The project comprises the construction of a solar farm and battery energy storage system (BESS) together with associated equipment and infrastructure on land at Studley Farm, Atworth, Melksham, Wiltshire, SN12 8JN.

The development will use photovoltaic (PV) modules supported on fixed steel framework. The PV modules will connect to distributed inverters which in turn are connected to three medium voltage (MV) transformer stations across the site. The BESS units are self-contained shipping containers and are sited together in the BESS compound. A prefabricated building houses switchgear and control systems for the site, to which the PV MV stations and BESS units are connected. Power is exported via a twin circuit 33 kV cable that connects to National Grid Melksham substation.

1.2. Site Location

Address: Land at Studley Farm, Atworth, Melksham, Wiltshire, SN12 8JN

Coordinates: 51.387786, -2.189790

Instructions on accessing the site are detailed in the approved construction method statement, dated May 2025.

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1.3. Site Layout



Figure 1 - Site Layout

1.4. Site Compound Layout

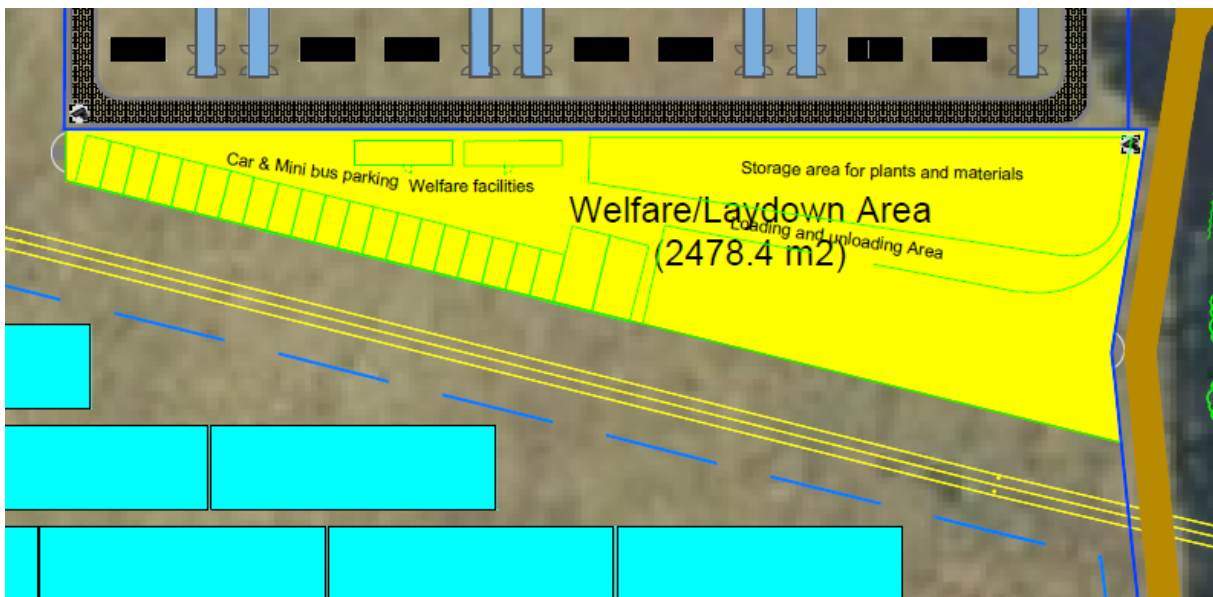


Figure 2 - Compound Layout

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1.5. Purpose & Scope

The EMP outlines the environmental protection measures to be implemented on the project site to eliminate or reduce environmental effects. These procedures include environmental requirements in accordance with regulatory approvals and best management practices. The EMP should be read in conjunction with the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP), Construction Ecology Management Plan (CEMP), Construction Method Statement (CMS), Noise Impact Assessment (NIA), Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Construction Phase Surface Water Management Plan (CPSWDP), and Emergency Response Plan (ERP). The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of all environmental protection and management procedures and clearly signpost the detail contained in supporting documents.

The EMP is an integral part of the Construction Phase Plan ensuring that all aspects are completed in accordance with the Quality Environmental Management System (QEMS) procedures and relevant legal requirements. The EMP is a live document that shall be updated through the duration of the project.

1.6. Key aims of the EMP

- To use practicable means during project works to minimise noise and vibration at neighbouring residential/commercial properties and other sensitive receptors arising from construction activities.
- To carry out the works in such a way that emissions of dust and other pollutants including odour are limited and that best practice means are employed to avoid the creation of a statutory nuisance and risks to human health and to avoid unnecessary impacts on sensitive habitats.
- To take reasonable precautions in carrying out the works to prevent, contain, or limit adverse environmental impacts and health and safety risks arising from construction on or adjacent to land affected by contamination or disturbance of contaminated soils during construction activities, including limiting adverse impacts on designated geological features;
- To comply with relevant statutory requirements, including any consents required, in respect of the water environment including changes to flow volume, water levels and water quality due to construction.
- To carry out construction works in such a way as to avoid unnecessary impacts to valuable ecological habitats and species.
- To carry out the works in such a way as to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, disturbance or damage to built-heritage and other sites of archaeological interest if relevant;
- To carry out construction works so that disturbance to the landscape is contained within the construction site in order to protect the existing landscape elements such as soils, woodland, trees, hedges, grassland and other habitat.
- To ensure the safe disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste
- To recycle / reuse waste where possible, especially electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

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1.7. Regulations & Legislation

1.7.1. Planning & Development

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023 update)
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017
- Building Regulations 2010

1.7.2. Environmental & Biodiversity

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations)
- Environment Act 2021 (Biodiversity Net Gain requirement – 10% minimum from Jan 2024)
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016
- Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2012
- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
- Waste Batteries and Accumulator Regulations 2009
- Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001
- Water Industry Act 1991
- Waste (England & Wales) Regulations (amendment) 2012
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013
- Clean Air Act 1993
- Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended
- The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009

1.7.3. Energy & Electrical

- Electricity Act 1989
- Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 (EAWR)

1.7.4. Construction & Health & Safety

- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015)
- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002
- Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR) 2002
- Control of Pollution (Noise) Act 1974
- Working at Height Regulations 2005

1.7.5. Battery Energy Storage Systems

- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015
- NFPA 855 – International best practice for energy storage system safety
- NFCC Grid Scale Energy Storage System Planning

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2. Construction Environmental Management

2.1. Roles and Responsibilities

The EMP applies to any person, subcontractor, or organization that is involved with the project. The project team consists of all parties engaged with BELECTRIC to execute the work for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the project.

2.1.1. Key Roles

Roles	Responsibility
Site Manager	- Overall responsibility for activity on-site, and will be based onsite full time.
Construction Project Manager	- Overall responsibility for ensuring all elements in the permit, all approved documents, all environmental legal, and other requirements are implemented, and appropriately resourced, managed, reviewed and reported.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	- Management of the risks to biodiversity on the construction site, advising protecting sensitive biodiversity features, supervising construction activities as required (e.g. within ecologically sensitive areas or during specific times of year), and providing on-going practical advice throughout construction.
Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW)	- Oversee the management of, and provide advice about, environmental and ecological risks during construction including for example, management of protected species, surface water management, pollution, air quality and noise.
Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)	- Provide advice and guidance on managing and protecting the trees on site, assess the compliance of a site to the required tree protection measures and the permit, and prepare written records of site visits which can then be distributed to all concerned parties.
Health and Safety Manager	- Responsible for the monitoring and controlling of health and safety compliance and related rules and regulations on-site.

Table 1 - Key Roles

2.2. Working Hours and Deliveries

Site working hours and delivery times will be confined to:

- Mon – Fri: 08:00 to 18:00
- Saturday: 08:00-13:00 (if required)

No work shall take place on Sundays and bank holidays.

Deliveries will be booked in by the Site Manager prior to delivery; no deliveries will be permitted after 4pm (Monday to Friday) and 11am (Saturday) to allow for sufficient time to unload.

Delivery and Collection Timing: No heavy plant, machinery, or materials deliveries or collections are permitted before 9 AM.

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3. Landscape and Ecology

3.1. Construction Ecology Management Plan

The CEMP sets out specific ecological protection measures for undertaking construction works associated with the Scheme. The CEMP specifically deals with the protection of habitats and species during the construction phase. There is inherently some crossover within the EMP, although this document aims to capture construction related mitigation for a broader scope of environmental issues.

A number of Biodiversity Protection Zones (BPZ) Avoidance Areas have been identified in the CEMP. Application of BPZs will prevent construction activities causing direct damage to areas of habitat and associated faunal species. BPZs will be defined by appropriate fencing, as indicated in the table below, and signage used to identify the restricted areas.

Feature	BPZ Specification	Fencing Specification
Trees	- Root Protection Zone (RPZ) as defined in the AMS	- Permanent security fencing installed at the outset, and temporary barriers as detailed in the AMS
Hedgerows	- RPZ as defined in the AMS	- Permanent security fencing installed at the outset, and temporary barriers as detailed in the AMS
Boundary ditches and retained ponds	- In conjunction with RPZ identified in the AMS.	- Permanent security fencing installed at the outset, and temporary barriers as detailed in the AMS
Ground-nesting bird nest	- Buffer to be advised by the ECoWs, depending on species, habitat and location.	- Temporary barrier to be advised by the EcoW depending on species, habitat and location
Other bird nest	- Buffer to be advised by the ECoWs, depending on species, habitat and location.	- Temporary barriers to be advised by the EcoW depending on species, habitat and location
Amphibians, Reptiles, and Hazel Dormice	- Hedgerow and hedgerow bases	- n/a – Defined working footprint and exclusion zones to be included in Site induction

Table 2 - BPZ Details

No Site personnel or machinery shall enter the BPZs and no equipment will be stored therein for the duration of construction. The maintenance of the BPZs and condition of barriers will be inspected by an ECoW on installation to ensure it complies with the correct specification and is installed in the correct locations. Thereafter the fencing will be subject to regular checks by the Site Manager to ensure the fence is appropriately maintained throughout the construction phase.

All BPZs are shown below in Figure 3 - Biodiversity Protection Zones.

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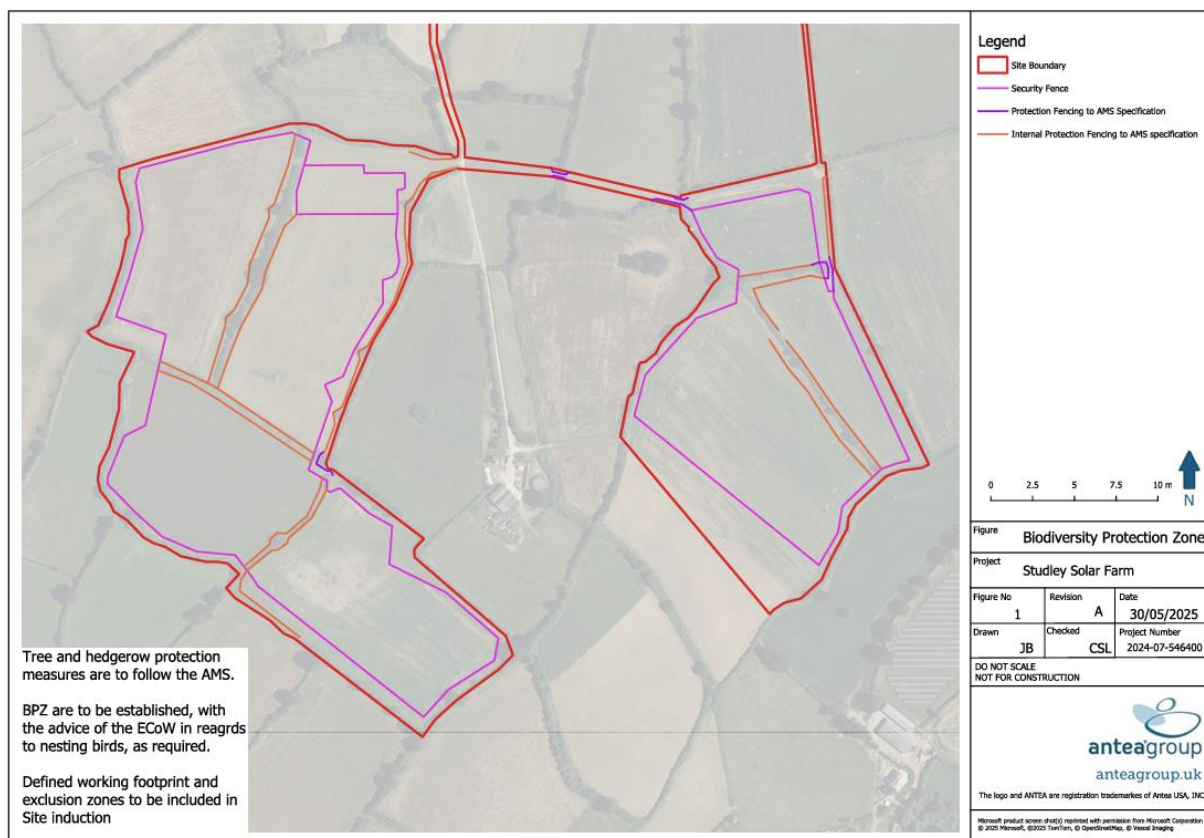


Figure 3 - Biodiversity Protection Zones

3.2. Landscape and Ecology Management Plan

The LEMP provides a framework for delivering the landscape strategy and the successful establishment and future management of proposed landscape works associated with the Scheme. It sets out the short and long-term measures and practices that will be implemented to establish, monitor and manage landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement measures embedded in the design (including biodiversity net gain). The latter will be achieved through habitat creation over and above that used for habitat mitigation.

4. Dust and Air Emissions

Construction will include excavation; transportation of construction material and other equipment; assembly of frames and arrays; burial of cables etc. Those activities will lead to local air emissions, particularly from generators, vehicles, and dust blow. During the Construction Phase contractors have to ensure they minimize dust emissions where possible and mitigate the effects of dust and air emissions.

Site management will record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken, and make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked. They will also any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the logbook.

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4.1. Mitigation Measures

Contractors will mitigate dust and air emissions with the below measures:

- When on Site and when not in use, vehicle engines will be switched off.
- Vehicles carrying material off-Site will be sheeted to prevent the spread of dust. In dry conditions, areas near to the Site access will be sprayed with water supplied to prevent the spread of dust.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site they will be covered.
- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site.

4.2. Vehicle Emissions

Vehicles will be correctly maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and in a responsible manner. All plant and vehicles will be required to switch off their engines when not in use and when it is safe to do so. In addition, plant and vehicles will conform to relevant applicable standards for the vehicle type as follows:

- Euro 4 (Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)) for petrol cars, vans and minibuses;
- Euro 6 (NOx and PM) for diesel cars, vans and minibuses; and
- Euro VI (NOx and PM) for lorries, buses, coaches and Heavy Goods Vehicles (excluding specialist abnormal indivisible loads).

5. Lighting

Lighting will be required during construction for safety reasons but will be temporary in nature and limited to the core working hours. Night-time working will not be employed. Artificial working-area lighting in these exceptional operations should be minimised as far as possible between sunset and sunrise from the months of March to October inclusive during the construction phase of all elements of the Scheme.

Between the months of November and February inclusive, where lighting is considered essential, construction temporary site lighting in the form of mobile lighting towers will be positioned to ensure that light is directed onto the area of works only with as minimal light spillage onto the hedgerows/woodland as possible. The use of LED lighting and cowls, hoods and other similar screens will be adopted. Any working-area lighting requirements will be discussed and reviewed with the EcoCoW.

The following principles for lighting will be adhered to:

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- Use of focused directional fittings to minimise outward light spill and glare (e.g. hoods/cowls which direct light below downwards) outside of the Site; and
- Lighting to be directed towards the middle of the Site rather than towards the boundaries.

Any unavoidable artificial lighting during the hours of darkness required within the period March to October inclusive will only be permitted following consultation with the EcoCoW in order to determine the severity of potential impacts and appropriate mitigation steps, including agreed hours of operation and numbers/specification of luminaires.

6. Noise Management and Control

The approach focuses on the mitigation measures to minimise and avoid the negative effects caused by noise. The approach considers that the emission of noise can't be avoided during the lifetime of the project and therefore setting the focus on mitigation. All contractors are responsible to comply with this plan and to take all required preventative measures. The site manager will undertake unannounced noise inspections and will be supported in this by the respective subcontractor.

The Local Authority for Environmental Protection and the Governmental Requirements must be adhered to in relation to the level of noise and working hours, as well as the IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines to ensure that residents and other applicable neighbours to the site are not disturbed unreasonably. The generation of noise must be minimized and where possible. Noisy activities will be scheduled at the least sensitive times of the day such as mid-morning or mid-afternoon. Where possible, the use of noisy equipment and processes will be minimised to avoid disturbance to adjacent areas, particularly residential locations. Contractors will ensure equipment and machinery is well maintained to reduce the risk of excessive noise being generated.

6.1. Mitigation Measures

Contractors will mitigate noise with the below measures:

- Restrict unnecessary activities in designated noisy areas.
- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and training on the proper use is mandatory for all workers on site. Specific tool box talks (TBT) shall be held covering the topic of noise protection, these trainings must include the risks resulting from noise protection (hazards may not be noticed, because they cannot be heard when wearing earmuffs).
- Optimise the use of noisy construction equipment and turn off any equipment that is not in use.
- Undertake regular maintenance of all equipment and vehicles.
- Traffic should be routed away from noise sensitive areas, where possible.
- Workers are required to be trained on the appropriate noise levels of their works and noise reduction strategies e.g., appropriate use of equipment and machinery, avoidance of unnecessary loud noises, and dropping materials from heights.
- Noise monitoring would be undertaken if community complaints are received to ensure that noise mitigation measures have been effectively implemented.

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- Noise inspections on site shall be conducted to be in accordance with local legislation by the Site Manager (or on his behalf) to ensure the workers' health. These inspections shall focus on identifying unnecessary noise, the correct use of PPE for noise protection, keeping the required safety distance and noise metering.
- All equipment that is required on site shall comply with national legal requirements regarding noise levels.

7. Waste and Spoil Management

In accordance with all applicable legislation and BELECTRIC standards, the project's Waste Management Plan (WMP) prioritizes the minimization of the production of waste materials, the efficient use of natural resources and the maximization to reuse and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The management team will have overall responsibility during the construction phase of the project. The WMP contains details on control and monitoring documentation/requirements.

Waste minimisation is at the pinnacle of the waste hierarchy and is essentially concerned with avoiding the production of waste in the first place. Whilst complete avoidance of waste is impossible, adopting certain waste minimisation practices will ensure that the overall quantity of materials not beneficially used on site is kept to a minimum.

7.1. Recycling and Waste Segregation

Waste handling shall focus on minimisation of the overall waste as well as the recycling of any reclamation waste and all personnel and visitor should be informed according to this EMP.

Waste shall be segregated into three primary groups for separate storage in order to obtain a maximum degree of reprocessing, reuse and recirculation:

- Non-hazardous waste.
- Hazardous waste.
- Reclamation waste.

Primary Segregation	Secondary Segregation	Comment
Non-hazardous solid wastes	- Cardboard from packaging - Plastic film/ foam form - packaging - Metal - Wooden pallets - Organic/food waste - Concrete	- All non-hazardous wastes will be collocated in the WSA and delivered to special licensed facility for re-cycling or disposal, if necessary. wood and cardboard are collected in a single skip.
Hazardous Wastes	- General - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	- Hazardous waste that requires special disposal shall be stored in sealed containers. - Assessment and documentation are required to demonstrate that no incompatibility exists between co-located

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	- Clinical Liquids According to compatibility of different wastes. - Broken PV Panels which contain hazardous substances	- hazardous liquid wastes in the laydown area. - Hazardous broken PV will require special disposal
Reclamation Waste	- In conjunction with RPZ identified in the AMS.	- Permanent security fencing installed at the outset, and temporary barriers as detailed in the AMS

Table 3 - Waste Segregation

All liquids should be managed on-site according to the following table:

Type	Classification	Generated From	On-site management
Used machinery oils	- Hazardous Liquid Waste	- On-site machinery maintenance	- No on-site machinery maintenance allowed
Domestic effluent (Sewage)	- Hazardous Liquid Waste	- Site amenities	- On-site effluent management system for main offices - Portable toilets regularly serviced under contract.
Water from Module cleaning	- Liquid Effluent	- Module Cleaning	- Only use biodegradable cleaner

Table 4 - Liquid Waste

Waste Segregation: Duty of Care under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 explicitly referenced. Mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is prohibited. Burning of waste is strictly prohibited.

BELECTRIC will segregate metals, glass, and PV packaging waste. Solar panels, inverters and associated PV equipment to be recycled in line with WEEE regulations.

Within the site compound, we will provide facilities for the following waste streams:

- EWC 20 03 01 Mixed Municipal Waste Including Mixed Packaging
- EWC Code 15 01 01 disposal of paper and cardboard packaging.
- EWC 17 09 04 Mixed Construction & Demolition Waste. Allowed waste includes Wood, Metal, Brick, Plastics.
- EWC Code 17 09 03 Disposal of other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing hazardous substances.

Separately, sewage water will be collected in septic tanks and cleared whenever necessary through a contracted certified company.

Throughout the project BELECTRIC shall review the waste streams that are generated in and assess whether further segregation is required.

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Waste transfer notes and consignment notes shall be retained in the site office and held for a period of 2 years and 3 years respectively. A site waste management register will be maintained tracking all waste streams.

All waste contractors will hold the appropriate waste carriers license and disposal site license number. These details will be retained at the site office.

8. Water Management

Water management is important in construction because it can have an impact on natural ecosystems resulting in the depletion of groundwater and surface water, nutrient runoff, pollution of aquifers, etc. The impact can be mitigated with water management tools and techniques.

8.1. Pollution Prevention Control

Adopting best practice construction site management with adequate contingency planning, and following the principles of pollution prevention guidance would reduce the risk of water pollution during the construction phase.

Measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of water pollution including the proper supervision of construction activities using appropriately experienced and qualified staff and supervisors, and strict adherence to Health and Safety Regulations, Codes of Practice, and Consent Conditions. These will include:

- Contractors will employ best practice, good housekeeping and adopt the principles set out in the CIRIA Toolbox Talks: Environmental¹, CIRIA C5322, CIRIA C7413, CIRIA C6484 and in general accordance with advice given in Chapter 31 of the SuDS Manual CIRIA C7535.
- Contractors will provide additional street cleaning facilities as necessary to keep highways leading to the site clear of mud and prevent sediment contaminating surface water runoff. Appropriate stockpiling of topsoil, suitable timing of earthwork and earthmoving operations, and dust suppression measures will be used to prevent migration of sediment and other potentially polluting substances onto the highway and into watercourses.
- There will be no vehicle and plant washing carried out on site.
- Contractors will use well maintained plant and the likelihood of spills would be reduced through adoption of pollution prevention principles.
- Where construction activities occur in close proximity to watercourses (including highway drainage ditches), additional silt management measures will be implemented. Geotextile silt fences should be erected along the boundary of watercourses to minimise silt laden runoff entering the on-site watercourses and the use of Siltbusters (or similar approved product) may be necessary.
- The Contractor will implement effective contingency plans to manage the risk associated with accidents and/or unforeseen circumstances. For example, information relating to the use and location of accidental spill kits and an action plan in the event of an environmental incident would be relayed to the construction personnel.

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- Only light machinery would be used to install the solar panels and all HGVs would be restricted to accesses and any temporary construction compounds.
- Construction vehicles and plant would be restricted to agreed access routes within the site to minimise compaction and disturbance of ground conditions.
- There will not be significant storage of fuels, lubricants or chemicals on site. All relevant materials would be stored in accordance with the appropriate pollution prevention principles to reduce the likelihood of spillage and with an impermeable base and suitable bunding or double skinned tanks. COSHH store practices are outlined in the Construction Phase Plan (CPP).
- Suitable erosion control will be provided to limit the amount of sediment mobilisation occurring on disturbed areas of the site. The erosion control activities will include scheduling construction activities to minimise the area and period of soil exposure; establish temporary (vegetated or geotextile/geocellular confinement and erosion control fabrics) or permanent cover (vegetated or bound surface) as soon as feasible after final grading is complete. The installation of cut off drains (ditches/filter drains) to convey runoff around areas of exposed soil will be implemented as necessary.
- De-watering operations should consider passing the discharge water over a grass area / through a temporary gravel strip/temporary drainage feature / device (e.g. Siltbuster or similar product) to promote settlement of suspended solids.
- The on-site watercourses and the ground surface where potentially polluting construction activities are being undertaken or potential contaminating substances are stored would be inspected regularly to check for any unforeseen discharges from the site (changes in colour, transparency, oil sheen (iridescence) or foam build up). If any deterioration in the quality of the on-site watercourses is identified, or a spillage of a potential contaminant identified on the ground surface, this should be reported to the construction site manager and contamination procedure set out in section 6.7 of the CEMP should be followed.
- All construction plant is routinely checked and maintained to reduce the likelihood of leakages during the construction phase. The CEMP includes measures that prevent pollution from construction plant.

8.2. Soil Compaction Mitigation

Soil compaction would be limited during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the solar farm. During construction, only light machinery is required to install the solar arrays and vehicle movements would be minimised. Low ground pressure vehicles are recommended during wet weather working. HGVs are restricted to the construction compound near the site entrance and internal access tracks. The majority of operational vehicle movements would be restricted to onsite access tracks to minimise the risk of soil compaction.

If necessary, to alleviate the effects of any compaction during the construction process, any affected areas will be harrowed (or, if necessary, chisel ploughed or similar) and seeded.

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During the operation of the Proposed Development, maintenance of the panels is expected to be infrequent, minimal and would only require light machinery. Thus, the infiltration rate of the underlying ground is unlikely to be changed by the Proposed Development

8.3. Fuel, oil, and spills

Fuel will be stored and used in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (Ref 11), and the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 (Ref 12). Particular care will be taken with the delivery and use of concrete and cement as it is highly corrosive and alkaline.

Fuel and other potentially polluting chemicals will either be in self-bunded leak proof containers or stored in a secure impermeable and bunded area (minimum capacity of 110% of the capacity of the containers). Refuelling of plant to take place off the Site if practicable, or only in a designated area at the Site compound ideally at least 20 m from receptors.

Any plant, machinery or vehicles will be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure they are in good working order and clean for use in a sensitive environment. This maintenance is to take place off site if practicable or only at designated areas within the site compound. Only construction equipment and vehicles free of all oil/fuel leaks will be permitted on site. Drip trays will be placed below static mechanical plant.

All refuelling, oiling and greasing will take place above drip-trays or on an impermeable surface which provides protection to underground strata and watercourses, and away from drains as far as reasonably practicable. Vehicles will not be left unattended during refuelling.

All fixed plant used on the Site will be self-bunded; Mobile plant is to be in good working order, kept clean and fitted with plant 'nappies' at all times.

Given the above mitigations on fuel, oil, and greasing operations oil interceptors will not be required during construction.

8.3.1. Spill Kits

Operatives shall be informed of the need to report spills to the site manager as soon as they occur during induction. This will be reinforced with spill response training and tool box talks. The location, what has been spilt, and the amounts must be defined so that the appropriate actions may be taken.

Spill kits and oil absorbent material will be carried by mobile plant and located at high risk locations across the Sites and regularly topped-up.;

The mobile spill kit may contain the following:

- Sand/absorbent granules
- Bucket and shovel
- PPE equipment (goggles, gloves, rubber boots, warning tape and signage)
- Special waste bin

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- Disposable bags and ties
- Absorbent cushions, pads, boom sock, and mats

8.3.2. Spill response

The following process will generally be followed by onsite personnel in the event of a minor spill of a Dangerous or Hazardous Materials. Actions following a major spill are detailed in the Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

- If there are spillages on to a hard surface, all drains and gullies must be sealed immediately.
- Only personnel trained on spillage response shall clean up the spill.
- Ensure the safety of yourself and others within the area.
- If safe to do so, shut down/isolate the spillage source.
- Report the incident to the supervisor. The supervisor then reports the incident according to the Incident Investigation Procedure and then this document is forwarded to the Local HSSE Partner and site management.
- If this is a serious or major spill, follow the provisions of ERP.
- Make sure that you are aware of the hazard associated with the spilled material. If not, see the SDS first.
- Contain the contaminant of spillage using, spill kits, sand, or other available measures if safe to do so.
- Prevent the spill from entering drainage lines or permanent water sources using spill kits.
- All used spill kits must be placed in the waste bags provided in the spill kit and tied up securely to stop the substance leaking out. Then, disposed of it using a specialist waste provider.
- All the technicians are required to wear appropriate PPE when handling the spills in accordance with the SDS sheets.
- For spills of Dangerous or Hazardous Materials that present a combustion risk:
 - Identify potential ignition sources in the surrounding area
 - Secure potential sources of ignition either by removal or isolation
 - Shut down non-essential plant in the immediate area
 - Stop hot work in the immediate area
 - Do not hose the affected area down
 - Do not smoke or cause sparks adjacent to spills
 - Clean-up of the contaminant is a priority once the area has been secured and deemed safe to do so

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8.4. Deliveries

The following procedure will be followed for deliveries:

- Check delivery driver documentation to ensure correct delivery type and quantity.
- Accompany delivery driver to fill point (for tank deliveries) or bunded store (for drum/IBC deliveries).
- If a surface water drain is located in the vicinity of the fill point / bunded store, ensure this is covered by the available drain cover prior to commencement of delivery.
- Ensure that a spill kit is available in the vicinity of the fill point / bunded store prior to commencement of delivery.
- In the event of an incident use the local spill kit to try to contain the spill and prevent the chemical from reaching any nearby drains or surface water e.g. a stream. Notify the incident to the supervisor and follow the EMP or ERP procedure. Where pollution has occurred BELECTRIC must notify the relevant authority, for example the Environment Agency.
- Following the delivery ensure that the fill point is properly secure and tank levels are functioning correctly.

8.5. Wheel washing

A mechanical wheel wash facility will be provided so that no construction vehicles exiting the site will take mud or debris onto the local highway network. This will be the dry type. Notwithstanding this, no discharges from any self-contained wheel wash and localised wheel wash will be permitted to discharge directly into any surface water system. The location of the wheel wash is shown in the CMS under drawing 2408-013-SK01.

9. Environmental Training

All personnel working onsite shall receive basic Environmental Awareness Training summarising the following based on the content of the CPP, summarised below;

- Waste & Materials - Segregation at Source: How to identify and place waste in the right skips (general, mixed recycling, timber, metals, plasterboard, hazardous) – explained during induction
- Pollution Prevention - Spill Response Drill: Show where spill kits are kept and how to use them (gloves, absorbents, disposal bags).
- Fuel & Oil Handling: Steps to refuel plant safely and avoid overfills or leaks.
- Protecting Water & Soil - Drain Protection: Demonstrate how to fit drain covers or silt socks.
- Air, Noise & Dust - Dust Suppression: Use of water bowsers, misting, and good housekeeping. Noise Etiquette: Avoid shouting across site, switch off engines when not in use, report noisy equipment.
- Biodiversity & Landscape – Tree & Habitat Protection: Explain buffer zones, tree protection fencing, and why we don't store materials inside them.

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- Wildlife Awareness – What to do if you spot nesting birds, bats, protected species dangerous plants and fauna – Toolbox talk and during induction.
- Energy & Carbon - Plant & Vehicle Idling: Turn off engines during breaks. Lighting & Power: Only use what's needed; turn lights off in welfare cabins at night.
- Personal Responsibility – Environmental Reporting: How to report spills, damage, or unsafe waste practices.

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