Annex K

CEMP

K1 INTRODUCTION TO THE OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

K1.1 INTRODUCTION

SSE recognises the environmental impact of its business and uses its expertise and innovation to ensure that the Company acts in a responsible manner and continually works to reduce its impact on the environment.

SSE's Environment Policy sets out minimum standards for the business in the UK.

SSE has certification to the International Standards Organisation's Environmental Management Standard (ISO14001) for its power station operations. The rest of the SSE business also operates to the same standards. Further details on this can be found in the Environmental Performance section within SSE's Corporate Social Responsibility Statement (1) .

SSE UK is committed to the highest standards of environmental performance for the Keadby II Project (the Proposed Development). To ensure this commitment is put into action, SSE will require all of its contractors to comply with this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and to operate the necessary Environmental and Safety Management Systems.

More detailed information regarding the Proposed Development can be found in Chapter 2 of the Environmental Statement (ES).

The Proposed Development includes the construction of a combined cycle gas turbine power station with an output of up to 820MW. The Proposed Development will be situated immediately adjacent and to the west of the existing Keadby power station (Keadby I) and the power plant buildings will be sympathetic in design to those constructed at Keadby I. Power generation will be achieved from one gas turbine unit and one steam turbine unit.

The power station will use natural gas as its only fuel and this will be delivered from the underground pipeline supplying Keadby 1via a new underground pipeline within the boundary of the Proposed Development. Power will be exported to the National Grid Sub Station at Chapel Lane via an overhead power line.

The commitments set out in this Outline CEMP take cognisance of the conditions set out in the consent under the *Electricity Act 1989* and deemed planning permission under *Section 90(2)* of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* in respect to the Proposed Development, granted in September 1993 (the 1993 Consent) and will be updated as required to meet new or revised conditions set by a variation to the consent.

(1) http://www.sse.com/uploadedFiles/Controls/Lists/Resources/_Sample_resources(1)/CorporateResponsibilitPolicyStatement.pdf

In addition to the specific monitoring and mitigation measures identified for each of the environmental topics, the Proposed Development will conform to general widely accepted environmental management practices.

This document presents the framework for SSE's future policies and procedures for managing environmental and social impacts during the construction of the Keadby II power station (the Proposed Development).

The purpose of this strategic level document is to set out the framework for effective environmental management, to a sufficient level of detail to support the application to vary the existing consent for the Proposed Development. The document and the management plans it describes will be further developed as the Proposed Development progresses through the Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) process and will be adopted and further developed by the Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor(s).

K1.2 PURPOSE OF THE CEMP

The broad purpose of the CEMP is:

- to provide a mechanism for ensuring that measures to mitigate potentially adverse environmental impacts are implemented;
- to ensure that standards of good construction practice are adopted throughout the construction of the Proposed Development;
- to provide a framework for mitigating impacts that may be unforeseen or unidentified until construction is underway;
- to provide assurance to third parties that their requirements with respect to environmental performance will be met; and
- to provide a framework for compliance auditing and inspection to enable the Company to be assured that its aims with respect to environmental performance are being met.

This Framework CEMP contains a strategic level of detail and is in draft form. The CEMP will continue to be developed as the Proposed Development proceeds through the detailed design and construction phases, in consultation with relevant bodies such as the Environment Agency and Natural England. The CEMP will reflect any conditions, requirements and obligations contained in the consent.

The CEMP will be further developed prior to commencement of works on the Proposed Development site in collaboration with the EPC contractor (or contractors), who will have to demonstrate how it (or they) will comply with these requirements as part of the tendering process. As more information becomes available through further environmental surveys, it will be passed on to the prospective contractors as and when appropriate.

K1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE REMAINDER OF THE CEMP

The remainder of the CEMP is structured as follows:

- *Section 2* describes the general principles of the environmental management plan, including roles and responsibilities, communications, training, monitoring, inspection and auditing.

- *Section 3* describes SSE's Company Policy on environmental management, as well as the legislation and codes of practice relevant to the project.

- *Section 4* sets out a series of environmental requirements with which all contractors will be required to comply. These are organised on an environmental topic basis.

- *Appendix A* will contain details of local authority and emergency contacts. These will be developed with North Lincolnshire Council prior to start of construction.

- *Appendix B* contains SSE's Environmental Policy Statement.

- *Appendix C* contains outline Traffic Management Principles.

K2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE CEMP

K2.1 INTRODUCTION

The CEMP will be implemented through the designation of key roles and responsibilities for environmental management (*Section 4*) and a series of issue or activity-specific management plans that include statements of environmental requirements and commitments (*Section 5*). These will be developed in accordance with the underlying principles of good environmental management set out below and will be further developed in consultation with key stakeholders throughout the permitting and development process for the Proposed Development.

K2.2 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PRINCIPLES

The Proposed Development has been designed to date to ensure that its impacts can be minimised and this approach will continue through the remainder of the design process. This includes mitigation that is embedded into the design of the Proposed Development through the use of industry standard methods and procedures. The Proposed Development will be managed in line with the following design and construction principles.

- The Proposed Development will be constructed and operated with due regard to environmental and socio-economic sensitivities within and adjoining the site and along access routes to and from it.
- The installations that comprise the Proposed Development will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in line with current best practice and to meet all relevant design and safety parameters.
- The Proposed Development site will be designed, constructed and operated to facilitate safe access to all areas that will require environmental monitoring.

K2.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY PRINCIPLES

The safe operations and behaviours of the on-site workforce and contractors during construction are a priority for SSE. The key principles of the CEMP that will contribute to a safe construction site are as follows.

- SSE will fulfil its obligations as Client under the CDM Regulations.
- Health and Safety awareness training will be mandatory for all on-site workers and contractors.
- The EHS manager for the Proposed Development will have authority over the work of all contractors with regard to health and safety issues.

- SSE will ensure adequate health and safety facilities are provided for the Proposed Development's workforce.

- SSE will ensure appropriate signage (including signage required by legislation) is provided across the Proposed Development site regarding the safe behaviours and procedures required.

- Industry standards for health and safety will be applied across the Proposed Development site and SSE will seek continuous improvement in health and safety performance.

The CEMP will also:

- define 'permit to work' procedures;

- define the process of site inductions and how Method Statements and Risk Assessments are developed; and

- define how refresher training, learning points, toolbox talks etc are provided.

K2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Environmental management issues throughout the life of the Proposed Development, including detailed design through to commissioning, will be governed or guided by a number of 'standards', including:

- those contained in legislation;

- those established by industry codes of practice;

- those required by SSE's environmental policy; and

- commitments made in the Environmental Statement or during consultation, and measures or conditions/requirements set out in any associated permissions or consents granted.

The Proposed Development will be managed in line with the following environmental management principles.

- SSE will work and adhere to an Environmental Management System.

- Contractors tendering for construction contracts will be required to provide evidence of a management system that corresponds to the environmental performance requirements of SSE's management system.

- The EHS manager for the Proposed Development will have authority over the work of all contractors with regard to environmental management issues.

K3 COMPANY POLICY AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION

K3.1 INTRODUCTION

SSE and its contractors will conduct their activities in such a way as to give full consideration to the health and safety of their employees and any affected persons, and give due regard to the conservation of the environment, in line with relevant EU Directives, UK legislation, government guidance, industry Codes of Practice and SSE policy.

K3.2 COMPANY POLICY

SSE's Environment Policy Statement is attached as *Appendix B*. This sets out the approach of SSE and its employees to management of the environmental impact of their activities. The Policy applies to all SSE staff.

The Policy is managed by the Safety, Health and Environment Advisory Committee. An annual review of the Policy will be undertaken by the Committee on behalf of the SSE Board. Rigorous audits and assessments of compliance with the policy will be conducted, setting environmental targets and measuring environmental performance on an annual basis. The Lead Director for the Environment will be responsible for submitting reports to the Board on a regular basis.

The Policy provides guidance on how environmental issues should be managed within SSE UK. Individuals must ensure that they act in accordance with these documents and therefore act in an environmentally responsible manner whilst at work. Where work carried out by staff forms part of work considered under an Environmental Management System the specific requirements of the system should be met at all times.

In many cases, particularly for office based staff, environmental issues will be managed by UK Services. However it is the responsibility of all staff within these sites to consider their behaviour with respect to issues such as business travel, paper use, water and energy consumption, etc.

K3.3 LEGISLATION, STANDARDS AND CODES OF PRACTICE

This section outlines the European Directives, UK legislation, government guidelines, industry standards and codes of practice relevant to the construction of the Proposed Development. The list provided in *Table 3.1* is intended to highlight the key considerations only and should not be considered exhaustive. It will be the contractors' responsibility to put in place measures to comply with all relevant legislation, standards and codes of practice, as well as with the commitments made in the ES and with requirements that are relevant to construction activities in the permissions and consents granted.

Table 3.1 Key Legislation, Standards, and Codes of Practice

Environmental Topic	Key EU Directives, UK Legislation, Codes of Practice and Guidelines	Relevance to the Project
Air Quality	Environmental Protection Act 1990	Creates the main regulatory controls over 'statutory nuisance' including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, smells or other effluvia arising on industrial premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
	Clean Air Act 1993	Regulates smoke emissions e.g. from on-site burning of waste.
	Environment Act 1995	Requires local authorities to periodically review and assess air quality. Initially, a screening process was undertaken by local authorities to identify which pollutants, of the eight in the AQS at the time of the screening process, may be in excess of the air quality standards.
	Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	Sets ambient air quality standards for particulate matter (PM_{10}).
	Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland 2007	Implements the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010.
	Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations and the Motor Vehicles (Type Approval) (Great Britain) Regulations made under the Road Traffic Act 1998	Regulate vehicle emissions
	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards	Air Quality Standards Guidelines developed by the Defra Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards.
	Institute of Air Quality Management Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction (2014)	Guidance for developers, their consultants and environmental health practitioners on how to undertake a construction impact assessment.
	Institute of Air Quality Management Guidance on Air Quality Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites (2012)	Best practice recommendations for approaches to monitoring dust.
	Guidance on the Assessment of the Impacts of Construction on Air Quality and the Determination of their Significance (IAQM, 2012)	
	Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) 2010/75/EU	The IED is the successor of seven existing Directives, including the IPPC Directive and in essence is concerned with minimising pollution from industrial sources throughout the European Union through the implementation of established Best Available Techniques (BAT) for pollution control. In the UK, IED is implemented through the existing Environmental Permitting Regulations, but requires a somewhat different approach to previous regimes, insomuch as the achievement of BAT is the explicit priority.
Noise and Vibration	EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of	Defines a common approach to avoiding, preventing and reducing harmful effects

Environmental Topic	Key EU Directives, UK Legislation, Codes of Practice and Guidelines	Relevance to the Project
	environmental noise	from exposure to environmental noise.
	Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	Transposes EU Directive 2002/498/EC into UK law.
	Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Part III)	Gives local authorities the power to impose requirements on how construction works are carried out, particularly in relation to noise and vibration.
	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (ss.79-82) (as amended by the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993).	Provides controls over 'statutory nuisance' including noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. The amendment through the Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 applies the controls to nuisances arising from vehicles, machinery, and other equipment.
	British Standard 5228: Noise Control on Construction Sites and Open Sites (BSI 2009)	Recognised by Statutory Order as the accepted guidance for noise control during construction work.
	Noise Act 1996 (as amended)	Controls night-time noise, giving local authorities the power to prosecute and confiscate any noise-making equipment.
Water Quality	EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive)	Commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies by 2015.
	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003	Transposes the Water Framework Directive into UK law.
	EU Directive 2008/105/EC (the Priority Substances Directive)	Aims to phase out of discharges, emissions and losses of hazardous substances listed in the Directive.
	EU Directive 2007/60/EC on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (the Floods Directive)	Requires member states to assess the risk of water courses and coast lines within their territory, map the flood extent as well as assets and the population at risk within these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.
	Water Act 2014	Part 3 of the Water Act 2014 focuses on the environmental permitting regime relating to water abstraction and pollution prevention and control, enabling operators to apply for a single rather than multiple permits.
	Environmental Protection Act 1990	It is a statutory nuisance to cause a watercourse to be so foul or obstructed that it is prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
	Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010	Permitting regime for discharges to controlled waters. There is a 2013 draft amendment (Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2013) to these Regulations that has not yet been made as a UK Statutory Instrument that

Environmental Topic	Key EU Directives, UK Legislation, Codes of Practice and Guidelines	Relevance to the Project
		will is intended to transpose Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control). Provision 12 of the act makes it is an offence, except where authorised by an environmental permit, to allow whether by accident or design a 'water discharge activity'. Schedule 21 describes 'water discharges activities' such as discharge or entry of poisonous, noxious or polluting material, into inland freshwaters, coastal waters or relevant territorial waters.
	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (as amended)	Makes it an offence to discharge effluent which damages fish, their food or their spawning ground, into water containing fish.
	British Standard Code of Practice for Earthworks BS 6031:2009	Detailed methods for controlling drainage from construction sites.
Geology, Hydrology and Contamination	EU Directive 2000/60/EC (the Water Framework Directive)	Commits European Union member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water bodies including ground waters by 2015. The primary requirement is that groundwater is protected at least to the same level as that required by the Groundwater Directive (see below).
	EU Directive 2006/118/EC (the Groundwater Daughter Directive, which superseded the previous Groundwater Directive 80/68/EEC)	Transposed into UK law through the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010; Section 161A WRA 1991 and Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999 (works notices); Section 93 WRA 1991 (Water Protection Zones); Part 2A EPA 1990 and associated regulations.
	EU Directive 2007/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	Establishes flood risk management plans.
Public Rights of Way	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000	Makes provision for public access to the countryside, amends laws relating to public rights of way and establishes traffic orders.
	Highways Act 1980	Prevents 'wilful obstruction' of highways (including footpaths and bridleways) without lawful authority.
	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Protects public rights of way from obstruction, diversion, damage and closure.
Waste	EU Directive (2008/98/EC) (the revised Waste Framework Directive)	Defines waste throughout the EU and provides the legislative framework for all aspects of waste handling.

Environmental Topic	Key EU Directives, UK Legislation, Codes of Practice and Guidelines	Relevance to the Project
	EC Council Directive 91/689/EEC (the Hazardous Waste Directive)	Commits member states to the controlled management of hazardous wastes as identified by the Directive.
	The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (amending the Waste Regulations 2011)	Implements the revised EU Waste Framework Directive. Revised requirements for collection, recovery and transport of waste and requirement of businesses to demonstrate that they have followed the waste hierarchy.
	Special Waste Regulations (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001	Implements the Hazardous Waste Directive into UK law.
	Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended)	Defines hazardous waste and require producers to register annually if quantity is greater than 500 kg/year.
	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part II)	Applies to 'controlled waste', comprising both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Sets out illegal waste activities, including fly-tipping
	Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended)	Defines special waste.
	The Waste Management (England & Wales) Regulations 2006 (as amended)	Provisions for the controlled management of hazardous waste from the point of production to the final point of disposal or recovery.
	The Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010	Sets out requirement for wastes to be managed at sites holding approved environmental permits in England and Wales. This replaces the 2007 Regulations, that combined the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations.
	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 34.	Sets out duty of care provisions. A duty of care applies to everyone who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of waste. It is an offence to handle or dispose of controlled waste without a waste management licence or, in contravention of a license, handle or dispose of waste in a manner likely to cause pollution or harm to health.
	Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 (as amended)	Places a duty of care on waste producers to ensure that waste is handled correctly
	Waste Management, the Duty of Care, A Code of Practice as issued by the Defra.	This code of practice is imposed by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The duty applies to any person who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste and breach of the duty of care is an offence.
	Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008	Although revoked in December 2013, these regulations nonetheless provide useful guidance for the development of Site Waste Management Plan.
	Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989	Makes it an offence to transport controlled waste unless registered with the Environment Agency.

Environmental Topic	Key EU Directives, UK Legislation, Codes of Practice and Guidelines	Relevance to the Project
	Pollution prevention guidance prepared by the EA which advises industry about its legal responsibilities	The guidance covers a range of water environment protection matters of direct relevance to the Project. Technical Guidance WM2 (v2.3 April 2011) sets out the criteria for classifying wastes as non-hazardous and hazardous.
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Offers legal protection to designated heritage assets.
	Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Provision for the listing of buildings recognised by English Heritage for their special architectural or historic interest.
	English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England	Lists historic parks and gardens.
	Planning Policy Statement : Planning for the Historic Environment Practice Guide (PPS5), 2012	Sets out government objectives, general policy and advice for best practice in planning for the historic environment, and provides guidance on the application of policy including the management of heritage assets and significance in planning.
Landscape and Visual	European Landscape Convention (2000)	Commits member states to implement national policies and measures relating to the consideration of landscape in planning.
Ecology	EC Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds(the 'Birds Directive')	Provides a framework for the conservation and management of wild birds in Europe and provides for the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).
	EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (The 'Habitats Directive')	Promotes biodiversity by requiring member states to designate of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC).
	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)	Transposes the Habitats Directive into UK law.
	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Offers protection to specified animals and plants including great crested newts, bats and badgers.
	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended)	Part III of the CRoW Act deals specifically with wildlife protection and nature conservation. The CRoW Act amends the WCA, by strengthening the protection of designated SSSIs. In addition, it increases the legal protection of threatened species, by also making it an offence to 'recklessly' destroy, damage or obstruct access to a sheltering place used by an animal listed in Schedule 5 of the Act or 'recklessly' disturb an animal occupying such a structure or place.
	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy (published July 2004), the UK Biodiversity Action Plans.

Environmental Topic	Key EU Directives, UK Legislation, Codes of Practice and Guidelines	Relevance to the Project
	Protection of Badgers Act 1992	Makes it an offence to kill or injure a badger or to interfere with badgers' sets.
	Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	The Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 grants powers to the Environment Agency to implement measures for the recovery of European eel stocks and have implications for the operators of abstractions and discharges. For the power plant operations, particularly involving the abstraction of relatively large water volumes for cooling, a main implication is for intake design to include measures that prevent the entrainment of eels.
	Hedgerow Regulations 1997	Protects 'important' hedgerows in England and Wales from removal and replacement.
	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects and Protected Species Licencing Guidance	A full draft mitigation licence application must be made in advance of the formal submission to the PINS where protected species are identified on site and for which a licence application is considered necessary.

K4 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND REPORTING

K4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ROLE OF SSE

As the developer of the Proposed Development, SSE will have responsibility for:

- ensuring the dissemination of information to the workforce and contractors regarding required operations and behaviours;
- monitoring the performance of contractors;
- developing mechanisms for dealing with problems;
- acting as the point of contact for consultation and feedback with landowners, statutory consultees, the public and other interested parties; and
- the overall environmental management of the Proposed Development.

SSE will appoint an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) manager who will be independent of any of the contractors involved in the construction and will be competent to undertake the environmental management of the project. The EHS manager will be supported as required by an environmental auditor, a Project ecologist and Project archaeologist who will undertake regular audits of the contractor(s) on behalf of SSE.

K4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ROLE OF THE CONTRACTOR

The Proposed Development will be constructed under a contract covering engineering, procurement, construction (EPC), and commissioning services. In addition to statutory obligations, the EPC contractor (or contractors) will be obliged to adopt the environmental working practices operated by SSE, which will apply to all works and sites relating to the Proposed Development.

All contractors will be responsible for their own contribution to environmental performance and for ensuring compliance with:

- all relevant legislation and codes of practice;
- the environmental controls and mitigation measures contained in the CEMP;
- all consent conditions relating to the Proposed Development and associated permits and licences; and
- any environmental or other codes of conduct required by SSE.

Contractors will be required to undertake regular environmental inspections and reporting to enable SSE to monitor and evaluate the Contractor's performance.

Contractors will need to demonstrate to SSE's satisfaction how they will ensure that the requirements of the CEMP are being complied with. Contractors will also be required to demonstrate commitment to the CEMP at all levels in their management structure.

The performance of contractors in complying with the CEMP will be monitored and audited by SSE.

Compliance and non-compliance (established during audits) with the provisions of this CEMP will be recorded by the SSE project team and records will be held in the site office and available for inspection. The SSE EHS manager will be empowered to stop the works if he or she is of the opinion that the provisions of the CEMP are not being met.

K4.3 EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

K4.3.1 General Considerations

SSE will be responsible for formal external communications, particularly those with regulators, consultees, and the public. This includes all consultation processes, events and communications, and the provision of adequate complaints and grievance mechanisms. Contractors may be required to attend meetings with regulators, consultees and the public as appropriate, but always in the presence of a KGSL representative.

SSE will manage all communications with the media. Contractors will be required to refer all approaches from the media back to SSE.

K4.3.2 Local Liaison Committee

SSE will maintain open lines of communication with the local population throughout the development, construction and operational phases, in accordance with conditions 56 to 59 of the 1993 Consent. This may include holding public exhibitions during the planning and development process and distributing information about the Proposed Development, including regular newsletters. SSE will respond to questions about the Proposed Development raised by members of the public in a timely fashion. In addition, at the start of construction a Local Liaison Committee will be established and will meet regularly (typically bi-monthly or quarterly) throughout the construction phase. The constitution of this committee is still to be agreed but it is likely to include representatives from: North Lincolnshire Council, the local parish councils, SSE and SSE's main contractors. It will provide a forum through which the local community can be kept informed on progress of the works, the overall programme and key activities that are due to start and may affect them. In addition it will provide a channel for local people to raise concerns associated with the construction activities with SSE and its contractors so that these can be addressed.

K4.4 COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

Pursuant to Condition 59, SSE will set up a complaints procedure which will enable any complaints to be made directly to a nominated individual (normally the SSE EHS manager). Contact details for the nominated individual (telephone number and email address) will be distributed to all residential properties in the vicinity of the works. The telephone will normally be answered in person and details of the complaint, source, and the location and date/time of the offending event recorded. Emails will be responded to in a timely fashion, to establish the same information.

The complaint will be investigated by the SSE EHS manager or another member of the SSE project team and appropriate action taken where necessary. Records of all such complaints and actions will be maintained on site.

K4.5 TRAINING

Contractors will be responsible for ensuring that all personnel are aware of their responsibilities with respect to the CEMP, and that the plan is implemented in an appropriate way.

Contractors will ensure that personnel with specific environmental management responsibilities have the necessary experience and have received appropriate training. Personnel with such responsibilities shall:

- fully understand the CEMP and how it will be implemented on site;
- fully understand the environmental sensitivities of the areas in which the works will be constructed;
- know how to deal with the media, unauthorised visitors to the site, and enquiries by the public;
- know how to deal with unforeseen environmental incidents; and
- be aware of the roles of Contractors' staff, the SSE Project Manager, Site Manager and Project Team with respect to environmental issues.

Contractors will keep records of the training given to individual staff. Training will be assessed as part of the environmental audits carried out by SSE.

Contractors will be required to ensure that all construction personnel undergo site specific induction to include health, safety and environmental issues, before commencing work on the site.

K4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL LABELLING

Contractors will be required to erect notices on site to indicate environmentally important and/or sensitive areas crossed by the works, including any trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders (if any are present), proximity to

special sites and conservation areas, and areas affected by animal or plant disease precautions. This will add to the environmental awareness of the construction personnel.

K4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING DURING CONSTRUCTION

Monitoring of the environmental effects of construction will enable the effectiveness of environmental mitigation to be evaluated, and if necessary facilitate improvement being made. It will also allow environmental problems to be identified and responded to at an early stage.

SSE will ensure that an appropriate programme of environmental monitoring is implemented.

Typical activities that will or are likely to require environmental monitoring during (and in some cases, following) construction will include (but not be limited to):

- site clearance, monitoring for potential effects on sensitive habitats and protected species;
- earthworks and excavations, monitoring for potential contamination to be present in excavated soils;
- earthworks and excavations, monitoring for potential presence of archaeological features;
- earthworks and general construction activities, monitoring for the generation of airborne dust;
- dewatering of excavations, monitoring for the quality of water discharges or sediment laden runoff;
- construction site drainage performance including surface water management and foul drainage provision, monitoring for the quality of water discharges;
- noisy phases of activity such as piling;
- use of vehicles and plant, monitoring of noise and gaseous emissions to atmosphere;
- excavation, soil deposition and landscaping, monitoring of the condition and treatment of areas for excavation, spoil deposition and landscaping;
- traffic movements, monitoring of traffic volumes and flows to and from the site on public roads;
- waste management, monitoring of correct waste handling, storage, and removal procedures including the correct documentation of waste carriage; and

- site lighting, monitoring to ensure that any required lighting is suitably cowled and not directed onto environmental sensitive areas.

Monitoring is a catch all term and the actual activities involved could vary from watching brief to visual inspection to deployment of measuring instruments. The locations, durations and frequencies of monitoring activities will be focused on activities and areas of most potential risk. Monitoring programmes will be incorporated in issue-specific site environmental control plans, where applicable.

SSE will ensure that contractors are advised of monitoring requirements as specified by conditions or other consents as they are obtained.

K4.8 INSPECTION AND AUDITING

Contractors will be required to undertake a programme of environmental inspections and audits appropriate to their scope of work, and to demonstrate to SSE that their responsibilities under the CEMP are being fulfilled. In addition, SSE will carry out periodic environmental audits of contractors, as appropriate, to verify compliance with the CEMP.

Where problems are identified by either SSE or a contractor during inspections and/or audits, corrective action will be agreed and implemented by the contractor. This could take the form of, for example, further direct mitigation, changes to procedures or additional training.

K4.9 CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR EMERGENCIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

Procedures to deal with emergencies and environmental incidents will be set out in a specific site emergency response plan. Environmental incidents can be defined as unexpected events which lead to, or could in different circumstances have led to, adverse effects on people, property or on environmental resources such as natural habitats or watercourses.

SSE and its contractor will develop a series of plans which will set out the response in the unlikely event of an incident occurring during construction such as a fuel spillage or a period of unexpectedly high noise or dust levels. The procedures will include provision for incident reporting.

K4.10 SAFETY

Safety on the construction site will be managed effectively by SSE through all phases of the project. SSE places safety at the top of its agenda and will not tolerate the use of unsafe practices by its staff or its contractors.

Construction Safety is addressed extensively by UK legislation, the key regulations being the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Construction Design and Management Regulations 1994. The latter regulations are currently being revised and updated regulations should be in place by the time work starts on site. Construction Safety will be addressed

throughout the design phase of the project to ensure that the design develops in a way which minimises the risks both during operation and during construction.

All contractors shall be required to prepare and maintain a set of procedures for each work site which shall be displayed prominently at each site. These procedures shall be followed in any site emergency and shall include contact details for the Contractor's management.

They shall also contain emergency phone numbers and the method of notifying local authorities/services for action by the contractor and SSE and site staff. Copies of the procedures will be issued to the Local Authority, the Fire Brigade, the Police, the Ambulance Service and the relevant statutory authorities. Emergency telephone numbers for the contractors' key personnel shall also be included.

K4.11 INVITATIONS TO TENDER

All prospective contractors will be required to include, within their tenders, a description, appropriate to their proposed scope of work, of the way in which they will address the requirements of the CEMP. This will include in particular,

- a description of how the contractor intends to address the general requirements of the CEMP as set out in *Section 2*; and if appropriate

- example Method Statements showing how the contractor will address the environmental requirements set out in *Section 4* of the CEMP.

The next revision of the CEMP, prior to construction, will contain a series of specific environmental requirements. This should be produced on completion of the geotechnical survey.

K5 SITE-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

K5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the CEMP sets out a series of site-wide environmental requirements with which all contractors will be required to comply. These are organised on an environmental topic basis and set out requirements for that topic over the whole site.

The topics covered in this section of the CEMP are:

- general site practice;
- archaeology;
- dust and other emissions to air;
- protection of flora;
- noise and vibration;
- water resources;
- waste management;
- fuel storage and handling; and
- lighting.

Prospective contractors will also be referred to the outline Traffic Management Principles presented in *Appendix C* and will be required to produce their own detailed traffic management procedures based on these principles.

K5.2 GENERAL SITE PRACTICE

Contractors will be required to demonstrate the use of Best Practicable Means to prevent a statutory nuisance from occurring and must ensure compliance with any conditions imposed during the consenting process.

Contractors undertaking work with potential for environmental impact, will formulate a general site practice method statement to control the potential of nuisance arising during construction works, for approval by SSE.

The use of Best Practicable Means is likely to include, but not be limited to the following:

- measures to identify areas where a nuisance may be caused to residents and the activities involved;

- measures for waste management and disposal, including litter; and

- the provision of appropriate toilet facilities.

In particular, contractors will:

- provide adequate numbers and sizes of marked receptacles for litter and other waste and ensure these are emptied on a regular basis for licensed disposal;

- ensure that toilet facilities are monitored daily and personal hygiene included in training; and

- ensure that temporary toilets are collected and disposed of by a licensed contractor.

K5.3 ARCHAEOLOGY

SSE will require full co-operation in the sensitive handling of the area's heritage by all those whose actions could potentially cause damage to archaeological sites and finds, irrespective of whether the sites are currently known or likely to be revealed during construction.

The EIA has assessed the potential for archaeological resources to be present within the footprint of the Proposed Development and it is not anticipated that major archaeological remains will be encountered during construction. Construction activity in parts of the site identified in the ES has having potential for archaeological finds will be preceded by investigative archaeological fieldwork (e.g. taking cores or digging trial trenches). All archaeological fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology.

In addition, the contingency arrangements set out below will ensure that any unexpected remains will be recorded with minimal delay to construction.

In accordance with *Condition 54* of the 1993 Consent, during the construction phase, measures will include the following.

- All topsoil stripping and, in certain instances, trench excavation will be monitored by archaeological advisors, in the form of a 'watching brief', appointed by the Company or the Contractor, approved by the County Archaeologist, who will also ensure that any archaeological investigations required as a condition of consent are complied with.

- If archaeological discoveries are made, areas of the construction site may be demarcated to allow safe working for archaeological recording. This will normally be undertaken within the normal construction programme (i.e. after topsoil strip and prior to excavation).

- Exceptionally, if significant remains are discovered that cannot be recorded within the normal programme, SSE may determine it necessary for a contractor to provide protection of deposits under the running track by provision of bog mats or stone tracks over short distances.

- In the unlikely event of a major find being made, it may become necessary for a contractor to implement a short 'move round' while archaeological investigations are carried out.

- The use of metal detectors will only be allowed with the written permission of SSE. No unauthorised use of metal detectors will be tolerated.

K5.4 DUST AND OTHER EMISSIONS TO AIR

Contractors will be required, in accordance with *Condition 12* of the 1993 Consent, to demonstrate the use of Best Practicable Means to prevent a statutory nuisance from occurring.

In order to achieve this, SSE will ensure that a site procedure is prepared and implemented by the relevant contractors for the control of fugitive dust and emissions during construction.

The use of Best Practicable Means is likely to include, but not be limited to, the following:

- measures for the storage and handling of spoil, sub-soils and top-soils;
- measures for the control of vehicle movements on site;
- measures for the control of site operations; and
- measures for the avoidance of nuisance from exhaust emissions.

The relevant contractors will be required to:

- ensure that those sections of the site which are being trafficked over will be damped by controlled application of water sprays if meteorological conditions so dictate;

- seek any necessary approval from EA before using any chemical agents for dust suppression;

- regularly inspect any hardstanding areas and keep such areas clean of all mud and dusty materials;

- establish and enforce speed limits over all site traffic routes;

- ensure that there is no burning on-site of any waste arising from any construction activities;

- where required by the Company, use wind breaks, netting screens or semi-permeable fences to reduce dust emissions from working areas in close proximity to dust sensitive locations;

- ensure that no vehicle or equipment emits visible black smoke from its exhaust system other than during ignition;

- ensure that engines are not left running unnecessarily;

- ensure that all vehicle and equipment engines and exhaust systems are maintained so that exhaust emissions do not breach statutory limits set for that vehicle/equipment type and mode of operation, and that all vehicles and equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturers' guidance; and

- ensure that the exhausts of vehicles and equipment used for construction are positioned at a sufficient height to ensure dispersal of exhaust emissions.

In particular and in accordance with *Conditions 10* and *11* of the 1993 Consent, relevant contractors will be required to:

- ensure appropriate wheel washing facilities are installed and used by all heavy commercial vehicles on leaving the site.

In areas where the soils contain large quantities of silt and fine sand, which has a tendency to blow in dry conditions, contractors will be responsible for ensuring that particular attention is paid towards dust suppression. In these areas, contractors will be required to ensure that:

- all vehicles delivering dusty construction materials to the site or removing spoil will be enclosed and covered to prevent escape of dust;

- water bowsers will be used to maintain dampened stockpiles and road surfaces where necessary; and

- appropriate speed limits shall be applied to all vehicles on the site.

K5.5 PROTECTION OF FLORA AND FAUNA

The Contractor will be required to take all necessary measures to minimise adverse effects on habitats and wildlife during construction. Particular attention must be paid to sensitive habitats and species protected under the *Habitats Regulations 2010*, following the implementation of the *Habitats Directive* (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) and the *Birds Directive* (Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) and other relevant legislation, such as the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

In particular, in accordance with *Condition 34* of the 1993 Consent, the Contractor will take all measures to ensure there is no disturbance of land on which there are established colonies of protected flora species.

K5.6 NOISE AND VIBRATION

Contractors will be required to incorporate the following generic measures to minimise noise and vibration into specific method statements produced for site activities.

- Contractors will be required to apply the 'Best Practicable Means' (BPM), as defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974, to reduce emissions of noise and vibration throughout the construction contract. This will incorporate the use of measures to control noise that do not unreasonably inhibit the work, and the use of working methods that result in minimum noise effects compatible with normal working practices.

- Construction hours will be agreed with the local planning authority. Proposed working hours, in line with those for the Consented Development will be Monday to Friday 24 hours per day, and 08:00 to 14:00 on Saturday. The majority of construction activities will take place between the hours of 0700 to 1900 Monday to Friday. There may be inspection and safety works outside of these hours. 24 hour working is likely to be limited to periods of intensive construction activity. Work at night will only be carried out if it is essential and demonstrated that noise levels will not exceed the night-time assessment criterion of Leq, period 45dB at the nearest properties No routine working is proposed on Sundays or Public Holidays. There may be a limited number of other site construction activities which need to be carried on outside the normal working day, but these will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and the local Environmental Health Officer prior to commencing work.

- Contractors will implement the general principles and working practices to control noise as detailed in the Codes of Practice comprising British Standard BS5228 'Noise and vibration control on construction and open sites' 1997. With specific regard to piling operations, the approved code of practice for noise control applicable to piling shall be BS5228: Part 4: 1992. In accordance with *Condition 20* of the 1993 Consent, impact pile driving will be restricted to be carried out between the hours of 08:00 to 18:00.

- Only inherently quiet plant shall be selected for use on site. For types of plant and equipment whose noise emissions are governed by relevant EC Construction Equipment Noise Directives, only plant bearing the appropriate conformity mark shall be brought to and used on the site. It will be the responsibility of contractors to ensure that each machine used on the site bears a conformity mark and, therefore, has been issued with a 'type examination certificate' reflecting approval for the EC market.

- Contractors will ensure that each item of powered machinery used on site is properly maintained and serviced so as to prevent unnecessary noise emissions. Routine checks will be undertaken by contractors to identify equipment that is emitting unacceptably high noise levels, or particularly tonal characteristics, and which, through appropriate repair or general servicing, could have their noise levels reduced.

- All plant and equipment shall be properly maintained, provided with effective silencers and operated in such a manner as to avoid causing any excessive noise or exhaust emission. Where plant has been designed to operate with engine covers to reduce noise, these shall be used and remain closed at all times whilst the plant is in operation. All items of plant operating on the site in intermittent use shall be shut down in the intervening periods between use.

- Notwithstanding the above, any item of machinery found to be emitting excessive noise levels due to a faulty silencer, broken or ill-fitting engine covers or other reasons, shall immediately be taken out of service and be adequately serviced, repaired or replaced prior to being returned to use on the site.

- Where any unavoidably noisy or vibration generating operations, including night-time activities, have to be undertaken close to occupied buildings, occupiers shall be given appropriate advance notification by the relevant contractor by way of mail drop or personal contact which will explain the reason for the works, the expected time and duration, and the procedures for minimising noise or vibration.

- Contractors shall site plant in locations as far from noise sensitive receptors as possible and shall utilise all reasonable screening where possible. Plant known to emit noise strongly in one direction shall, whenever possible, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from noise sensitive areas.

- Where practical, the stockpiling of site materials, soil or spoil should be located where it can provide some additional screening provided that any plant associated with this does not in itself generate nuisance.

- The transport of materials on or off site by road should take place during the normal daytime working period and should also be routed away from particularly sensitive receivers in accordance with the Traffic Management Plan.

- Site personnel shall be informed about the need to minimise noise to the neighbouring community. Their training shall include advice relating to the proper use and maintenance of tools and equipment, the positioning of machinery on site to reduce noise emissions to neighbouring communities, and the avoidance of unnecessary noise when carrying out manual operations and when operating plant and equipment, particularly if any works have to be undertaken during especially sensitive periods of the day such as early morning, evening and night-time.

It is considered that the above measures will adequately protect the majority of residential properties from noise and vibration due to routine construction activities during the daytime. At a number of locations, the potential impacts will be greater due to factors such as their proximity to the works or the presence of night-time construction works, and specific noise controls may be necessary at these locations. Contractors will be advised of these locations and will be required to identify specific mitigation measures, such as the use of hoarding.

Noise monitoring during construction will be carried out in accordance with *Condition 22* of the 1993 Consent at specified residential locations closest to the site at scheduled times.

K5.7 PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

SSE will be responsible for ensuring that any necessary Public Right of Way diversion or stopping-up Orders are obtained prior to construction. Contractors must not obstruct any footpath, bridleway or other public highway unless the appropriate permission has been obtained.

K5.8 SOILS HANDLING

K5.8.1 Topsoil Stripping and Storage

A Soil Management Plan will be developed in line with DEFRA guidance. The main objective of the SMP will be to mitigate impacts on soils by preserving the ecologically (and economically) valuable topsoil. No topsoil shall be removed from site unless specifically agreed with SSE and specifically authorised. Topsoil shall not be used for backfill, packing, or any other purposes. Contractors shall take all necessary precautions to alleviate topsoil storage loss.

Any topsoil loss due to contractual negligence shall be replaced with topsoil covered by all the necessary certification, acceptable to SSE and all parties concerned.

The topsoil will be stripped to the top of the subsoil level and pushed onto storage mounds by bulldozers. Unless specifically agreed with SSE and the LPA, this operation will only be carried out in reasonable weather and ground conditions, *i.e.* when soils are in a dry and friable condition.

Topsoil will be stored for the minimum time practicable to prevent any deterioration in quality. Wherever practicable, the topsoil mounds will be no greater than 2 m in height to avoid compaction from excess weight and soil storage over tree roots will be avoided. Topsoil stripped from each field will be stored within the same field. Soil from hedgerows, ditch banks, or strips of woodland and scrub will be stored safely adjacent to its place of origin, and maintained for replacement.

Any topsoil mounds that have to be stored within flood-plains will be constructed so that gaps are left in them to allow water to pass through under flood conditions. SSE and the relevant contractor will consult with EA for advice on the width of the gaps and any other measures required to control run-off from topsoil storage mounds. Gaps will also be left in the topsoil mounds at designated crossing points.

Contractors will be required to control weed growth on topsoil mounds by directional spraying of suitable selective herbicides or by cutting. Any spraying will be carried out by fully certified operatives using approved sprays, and in consultation with EA.

K5.8.2 Subsoil

Excavated subsoil will be stored separately from topsoil. The top layer of subsoil will be stored in such a manner that it can be replaced in the same position as prior to removal. If during excavation it is found that the upper layers of the subsoil are of significantly better quality than the lower layers, contractors will be required to excavate and store them separately.

If it is necessary for unforeseen technical reasons to store subsoil and topsoil adjacent to each other, the two materials will be prevented from mixing by placing a layer of geotextile membrane between them.

K5.8.3 Subsoil Replacement

Prior to replacement, the excavated subsoil will be graded to remove large stones. Should the excavated material be of a 'lumpy' nature considered by SSE to be too large or too hard for backfill, this shall be 'chopped' to an acceptable friable condition using a tractor and rotavator or similar to SSE's satisfaction. The graded subsoil will then be backfilled and compacted to grade level.

The backfilling will be carried out in layers and consolidated using mechanical rollers or vibrating plates, to the satisfaction of SSE. Any groundwater that has collected in the excavation will be removed prior to backfilling and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of the EA. Once backfilling is complete, the site will be graded to the pre-construction level.

K5.8.4 Topsoil Reinstatement

As for subsoil, topsoil will be reinstated in dry conditions on appropriately contoured and prepared subsoil. The topsoil will be removed from the topsoil mound and spread across the working width by bulldozers. The topsoil will be spread to an even depth and matched to the existing levels on the site.

Any soils previously stripped from hedgerows or woodland strip areas will be replaced to their original contours.

K5.8.5 Final Grading

As far as practicable, newly spread topsoil will be blade-graded to match existing field contours, free from any pronounced local mounds or depressions, and will be married smoothly into adjoining areas. Any area that becomes unduly compacted during the final grading operation will be loosened by forking or cultivation as necessary.

K5.8.6 Cultivation and Stone Picking

Following final grading, all areas of bare topsoil shall be cultivated to approximately the full depth of the topsoil, taking care not to bring subsoil to the surface or within the topsoil limits.

Topsoil will be reinstated across the area from which it was stripped, and will not be moved to adjoining field or other areas. All large stones, broken bricks, concrete and other debris, perennial weeds and weed roots will be cleared out and removed from site to a facility or site licensed to accept such material.

K5.8.7 Aftercare

Contractors shall allow for carrying out any necessary cultivation from time to time, as and when instructed by SSE, to destroy all weed growth if, owing to the time of year, weather, or other causes, there is a period of waiting between completion of the topsoiling works as specified and seeding or planting operations.

The subsequent treatment of the topsoil will depend on the existing and future land use of the area. In arable land, the working width will be left fallow until it is cultivated with the rest of the field by the owner/occupier. In grassland, the working width will be fertilised and re-seeded using an appropriate seed mix to match the surrounding grassland, in compliance with the owner/occupier requirements.

This work will either be carried out by the owner/occupier or by SSE's contractors as directed who shall use, where possible, local sub-contractors.

K5.8.8 Controlling the Spread of Disease

The Contractor will ensure that unnecessary soil disturbance in surrounding land will be avoided, in order to prevent the spread of any plant and animal diseases in the soil.

Should any animal remains be discovered during the course of the works, the SSE Project Manager will inform the duty Veterinary Officer at the Divisional Animal and Health Office so that the reburial (or other means of disposal) of the remains can be authorised as set out in the MAFF publication 'Preventing the Spread of Plant and Animal Diseases - A Practical Guide'.

K5.9 PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES

Contractors will be required to take all necessary precautions to prevent the pollution of controlled waters, which will be developed adopting the principles established in the following EA Pollution Prevention Advice and Guidance (PPG) notes:

- *PPG1 - General Guide to the Prevention of Water Pollution;*
- *PPG2 - Above Ground Storage Tanks;*
- *PPG5 - Works in, Near or Liable to Affect Watercourses;*
- *PPG6 - Working at Construction and Demolition Sites;* and
- *PPG8 - Safe Storage and Disposal of Used Oils.*

SSE will develop, in consultation with the EA, its advisors and relevant contractors, a site water management and drainage procedure for contractors setting out the measures to be implemented to control the relevant construction activities and ensure that consent conditions are applied with.

Key environmental requirements, in accordance with *Condition 36* of the 1993 Consent, include the following:

- measures for the control of refuelling and vehicle washing activities;
- measures for the control of movement of vehicles on site;
- measures for the control of runoff from the main construction site and the other construction areas;
- measures for the safe disposal of waste waters and other liquid effluents; and

- measures for emergency response in the event of a pollution incident.

The measures for the safe storage and handling of all fuels, lubricant oils, chemicals and liquid wastes set out in *Conditions 38 and 39* of the 1993 Consent shall be applied.

In particular, contractors will be required to:

- keep direct access of vehicles and mechanical plant to watercourses to a minimum;

- ensure that mobile plant is regularly maintained in accordance with manufacturers' guidance, and that all drivers are instructed in the use of clean up equipment and carry absorbent pads within their vehicles;

- prevent fuelling, washing or maintenance of plant or machinery in, over or adjacent to a drain or watercourse;

- keep site roads free from deposits in order to prevent silt, oil or other materials entering any drain or watercourse;

- ensure that any lorry wheel wash facilities are securely constructed with no overflow and that the effluent is contained for proper treatment and disposal; and

- contact the EA for approval to discharge water from the site, including discharge of test water from hydrotesting, and make adequate provisions, such as settlement lagoons or filtering, or use Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) techniques to ensure that pollution does not occur.

Every precaution will be taken to prevent silting, erosion and pollution of rivers, streams, ditches, land drains and other water bodies, in accordance with *Condition 42* of the 1993 Consent. If, notwithstanding these precautions, such silting, erosion or pollution does take place, then the EA shall be advised immediately and immediate action shall be taken to minimise the effect on the watercourse and to prevent any reoccurrence of the event.

K5.10 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Project will meet the requirements of the *Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) Regulations 2008*, which require that all construction projects incurring costs in excess of £300,000 produce and follow a Waste Management Plan (WMP) in consultation with EA. The WMP will act to minimise the volume of waste and ensure that on-site reuse is maximised. Where appropriate, all contractors will be required to formulate Waste Management Method Statements, to ensure the appropriate handling and disposal of all wastes arising from the construction works, for approval by SSE.

The key relevant requirements are as follows.

- The Contractor should take all reasonable steps to minimise the amount of waste materials for disposal, including through the use of recycling where appropriate.

- Waste must be disposed of at a facility or site licensed to accept such waste.

- Waste may be transported off-site only in a vehicle with a waste carrier's registration.

- Charges are made for the transport and disposal of waste.

- The prevailing tax is payable by the operator.

In particular, and with reference to *Condition 55* of the 1993 Consent, the relevant contractors will be required to:

- hold a waste management licence for keeping, treating and disposing of controlled waste such that no waste will be disposed of without a licence;

- ensure that waste is only transferred to registered carriers and that consignment notes are completed and passed to the waste contractor;

- take all reasonable measures to prevent their waste escaping or being illegally deposited, under their duty of care;

- complete waste transfer notes for all waste transfers including wastes sent for recycling, and keep them for two years;

- ensure that any special waste is separated from other categories of waste, and disposed of appropriately; and

- hazardous waste consignments must be completed for waste coming under the definition of special wastes and records retained for three years.

K5.11 FUEL STORAGE AND HANDLING

Contractors will be required to implement measures for the safe storage and handling of all fuels and lubricant oils on site. In particular, they will be required to:

- ensure that all fuel, lubricant oil and chemical storage is sited on an impervious base within an impervious secure bund. The bund must be of sufficient capacity to contain 110% of the volume of the largest tank;

- inspect all plant for fuel and oil leaks before being accepted for use and thereafter carry out regular maintenance inspections to minimise the risk of contamination;

- strictly control filling and re-fuelling activities, which together with any storage tanks, should be confined to a location remote from any watercourse or drain;

- install drip trays to contain leakage from equipment such as generators and pumps;

- install oil separators for oil storage and handling areas; and

- remove leaking or empty oil drums from the site immediately.

K5.12 LIGHTING

Site lighting during construction shall be positioned and directed as so to minimise nuisance to residents and to minimise distractions or confusion to passing drivers on adjoining public highways. This provision will apply particularly though the winter period when working in darkness and the contractors shall provide appropriate lighting for these sites.

Contractors shall comply with the Institute of Lighting Engineers document Guidance Notes for Reduction of Light Pollution 2000 (revised 05/03).

APPENDIX A LOCAL AUTHORITY AND EMERGENCY CONTACTS

This will be prepared in consultation with North Lincolnshire Council prior to start of construction.

Applies to: **All Staff**	**Sustainable Development Policy**	**PO-COR-033**
Prepared by: Gareth Edwards	Uncontrolled if printed	Rev: 1.04

Approved by: Alan Young, Director of Corporate Affairs	Issue Date: March 2010	Review Date: March 2012

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

SSE is a company that is built to last, and so we realise the importance of conducting our business in a sustainable manner. Our defined core purpose is to provide the energy people *need* in a reliable and sustainable way. 'Sustainability' is one of our six 'core values'. It states that **"We operate ethically, taking the long term view to achieve growth while safeguarding the environment."**

We accept the Brundtland definition of sustainable development: **"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."** (Brundtland Report, "Our Common Future" 1987)

Delivering economic development, environmental protection and social responsibility is the goal of our sustainable approach, and we work to make sure that sustainability underpins the work of all of our employees.

In particular we aim to be sustainable in;

- how we generate electricity.
- the operation of all our sites.
- minimising the waste we produce.
- our use of resources, including energy, water and paper.
- safeguarding the environment in the communities where we operate.
- providing services to our customers.
- the design, planning, construction and operation of new developments.
- our business travel and all transport activities.
- the contracts we have with suppliers.

In order to achieve these aims we will focus our efforts in four critical areas;

1. Generation of electricity and operation of sites

- We will continually improve our generation portfolio in order to reduce carbon intensity by 50% by 2020 (from 2005/6 levels).
- We will meet and aim to exceed environmental targets and obligations placed upon us by government and other public agencies.
- We will ensure that we assess the full range of economic, environmental and social impacts of any new projects or developments we undertake.
- We will reduce the waste produced at our sites, and endeavour to reuse or recycle a greater proportion of the waste that is produced.
- We will improve the energy efficiency of our sites.

Scottish and Southern Energy

2. Our employees:

- We will ensure our employees receive training and development opportunities in order to maintain a highly skilled and loyal workforce to deliver continued company growth.
- We will continually highlight to employees the importance of sustainability and help them operate in a sustainable way.
- We will support our employees in implementing new initiatives to improve sustainability in their various business areas.
- We will ensure that the carbon footprint of our business travel and other transport activities reduces.

3. Our customers:

- We will facilitate efficient ways in which to communicate with our customers and communities to deliver the lowest possible impact on the environment.
- We will invest in and develop new innovative technologies, on our own and in partnership, helping us to provide our services in a more environmentally sustainable way.
- We will encourage and advise our customers on energy efficiency and demand reduction, while offering them products and services to help them achieve this.
- We will continue to be responsible in our pricing, thereby reducing the risk of fuel poverty, in line with our "Code of practice to help fuel poor customers" published in April 2008.

4. Our decision making:

- We will endeavour to integrate sustainability into our day to day organisational culture and ensure SSE is recognised as being a leading company in sustainable development.
- We will positively engage with key external organisations, taking full responsibility within the wider community for improving the social, economic and environmental impact of SSE's business.
- We will gather best practice both internally and externally and share it throughout the company.
- We will ensure that we pursue and meet the requirements of our related environmental policies.
- We will adhere to procurement policies to ensure that the suppliers we use improve the sustainability of their own activities.
- We will set and achieve challenging targets for measuring our performance regarding sustainability throughout the company.

APPENDIX C OUTLINE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The following principles will be incorporated into a Traffic Management Plan (TMP) for the Project. Each Contractor will be required to develop their own detailed traffic management procedures, taking into account the requirements under *Conditions 6 to 9* of the consent under the *Electricity Act 1989* and deemed planning permission under *Section 90(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990* in respect to the Project, granted in September 1993. The detailed procedures will follow the principles in the TMP.

- Preferred routes for HGVs to the sites will be identified and agreed with the local highway authorities;

- Speed activated warning signs will be provided by SSE where required;

- On-site wheel cleaning facilities will be provided to prevent the tracking of mud and all Contractors will be required to use these;

- Site roads and the highway near site accesses will be kept free from dirt generated by construction activities;

- All abnormal loads will be scheduled in consultation with both the local highway authorities and the local police force and to be advertised well in advance in order to minimise possible disruption;

- All HGV movements will be confined to a designated operational period, during day time hours; the precise hours will be agreed with the highway authority;

- Traffic will be managed during the construction phase to avoid the village of Keadby. All Contractors will ensure that all drivers will be informed of the requirement to drive slowly and safely through any villages on their routes and on all approaches to the sites. Supplementary road signs enforcing such instructions may also be erected.

- Warning signs indicating the presence of construction sites and directing construction traffic will be erected.

- HGVs will display contact numbers for the public to use to report any issues associated with HGV movements

All contractors and sub-contractors will be encouraged (using incentives if necessary) to employ car sharing schemes and the use of minibuses, in an attempt to minimise the volume of worker related traffic generated by the sites, where this is feasible.