

Barrow Hill Quarry, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton
Condition 17 - Construction and Environment Management Plan
June 2025
Our Ref: 26726-FLD-0102

INTRODUCTION

MEC Consulting Group Ltd, has been commissioned by AT Contracting and Plant Hire (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to undertake flood risk and drainage work to support a discharge of conditions application for a proposed leisure development at Barrow Hill Quarry, Mill Lane, Earl Shilton (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

Following the submission of the planning application (21/01390/FUL), Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council have granted permission for the carrying out of the development, subject to conditions. This report aims to discharge condition 17 which states:

No development shall take place until such time as details in relation to the management of surface water on site during construction of the development have been submitted to, and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The construction of the development must be carried out in accordance with these approved details.

This report should be read in conjunction with the information provided within the documents below;

- Flood Risk and Drainage Statement (26726-FLD-0101a)
- Drainage Strategy Drawing (26726_01_230_02)
- Drainage Calculations (26726-CALC-0101)
- Maintenance and Management Plan (26726-FLD-0103)

DISPOSAL OF SEEPAGE, WASTEWATER AND GROUNDWATER

Before completion of the surface water sewer network as part of the proposed development, the Contractor shall prevent wastewater from being discharged from the site and source alternative means of disposal to avoid impact on the environment. Temporary welfare facilities, which are maintained by the supplier/hire company, shall be used during construction.

The contractor should comply with BS6031: 2009 Code of Practice for Earthworks, regarding the general control of site drainage.

The contractor will ensure wastewater that's been in contact with any contaminated materials should be removed from the site in accordance with the Water Industry Act 1991 (where dispersed to public sewers) and the Environmental Permitting Regulations (where dispersed to existing water network) and other regulations to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency, Local Authority, Lead Local Flood Authority and Sewerage Undertaker.

The following consents and approvals must be applied for by the contractor, as necessary:

- A consignment note system must be applied to all liquid wastes that are removed by a licensed waste carrier in a road tanker in accordance with all relevant waste management legislation and duty of care obligations.
- For any discharge of wastewater into a sewer, a trade effluent consent must be sought from Anglian Water (AW).

The contractor will make adequate provisions to ensure all hazardous substances, including oil drums or containers on site, are controlled in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations. Appropriate labelling of such containers is essential as is having a suitable secondary containment system (SCS) in place and that no oil or other contaminants are allowed to reach watercourses or groundwater.

Foul water and sewage effluents produced by the on-site construction workforce must be contained in temporary foul drainage facilities that are to be installed and disposed of off-site by a licensed waste contractor.

FLOODING

The flood map for planning shows that the site lies within Flood Zone 1 (FZ1). This means that each year this area has a chance of flooding from rivers or seas of less than 0.1%. There are no flood defences in the area. The development is therefore outside of any floodplain and is not considered to be at risk from river/tidal flooding. Whilst the development is not considered to be at risk of flooding, the contractor must, as far as reasonably practicable, ensure flood risk (from means such as surface water, sewer surcharging and groundwater) is maintained safely for the entire construction period.

Measures to protect against flooding should include consideration of existing/proposed site flow paths, these could become active during extreme rainfall and/or sewer surcharging, especially whilst completing temporary works. Overland flow paths are determined by site topography and are shown in drawing 26726_01_230_02. Operations that are vulnerable to overland flow will be located at elevated parts of the site, away from flow paths.

In order to reduce flood risk, a flow control device should be installed immediately downstream of the installation of the attenuation basins. This must be before the final surface water connection is made to the ordinary watercourse. In addition, both of these should be built at the same time or before any gullies are installed servicing hard paved surfaces within the development. All the above should take place early on in the construction process, ensuring that any overland flows can be dealt with appropriately.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT CONNECTIONS TO SEWERS/DITCHES

Existing ordinary watercourse:

- Prior to construction the contractor is to ensure that the unnamed ordinary watercourse is clear of obstructions and free flowing.
- Proposed works are to be wholly contained within the site boundary (except works within the public highway for the site access works and pipework construction for the proposed outfall).
- Full environmental protection measures shall be included within the construction phase health and safety plan which is a requirement under the CDM regulations 2015. This shall include preventative measures for all environmental issues but in particular dust, noise, vibration, waste management, spillages, etc.
- Prior to any works starting the ordinary watercourse shall be checked by an appropriately qualified ecologist to ensure there are no likely impacts on wildlife by the proposed works, including for nesting birds. Should any evidence be noted appropriate mitigation, including precautionary working methods may be required.
- The contractor should undertake CBR testing to ensure the strength of the working area in all weather conditions and deploy a turf meshing system in order to adequately support construction vehicles close to areas of natural habitat such as around the ordinary watercourse.

Proposed sewers:

- The surface water sewerage, including the attenuation basins and flow control manholes are to be constructed before all other development to ensure there is the capacity to accommodate storm events during the works. Until the attenuation is completed, no pavements will be constructed or other impermeable surfaces/buildings.
- Silt traps/fences are to be installed on the outlet of the headwall to the ordinary watercourse and flow control manhole to ensure any silt that flows into the new sewer system is captured before discharge.
- The new sewer system and outfalls are to be inspected weekly during the construction phase, to ensure that it is fully operational. Any silt/debris shall be cleared. Once installed inspections will be done annually or after severe storms.
- Road gullies and connections from the private drainage can be constructed once the full sewer system is completed and operational. Roads, driveways and other impermeable surfaces/buildings can be constructed. All inlets are to be kept clear and protected from silt/debris.
- Proposed works are to be wholly contained within the site boundary (with the exception of works within the public highway for the site access works and pipework for the outfall).
- The contractor should undertake CBR testing to ensure the strength of the working area in all weather conditions and deploy a turf meshing system in order to adequately support construction vehicles close to areas of natural habitat such as around the ordinary watercourse.

At the completion of the development:

- Once the proposed development is completed, along with other landscaping works the ordinary watercourse shall be checked, regraded, or cleared as necessary. Silt fences shall be removed.
- On completion of the proposed development, the temporary screen in the foul sewer shall be removed and any residual debris/silt shall be removed.

SPILL AND LEAK PROTECTION

The contractor will ensure that a universal spill kit and an oil-only spill kit are always available on-site.

An appropriate number of spill kits should be provided with this being assessed by the contractor based on the schedule and location of works taking place on the site.

Typical contents of a universal spill kit will include:

- Gloves
- Absorbent socks
- Absorbent pads
- Disposable bags and tie

Any environmentally hazardous material will be kept in dedicated stores, and storage tanks should have appropriate bunding to prevent run-off into retained habitats.

Fuel stored on site will be stored in double bunded fuel tanks. Spill kits will be readily available if required.

Any spillages (e.g. diesel) should be cleaned up immediately. Efforts will be made to stop a spill at the source. If the primary container or secondary containment have been breached or failed for any reason, the spill will be contained where it is happening. This will reduce the quantity of material released, reducing the amount of spilled material that can cause pollution.

If it is not possible to stop the spill at source, significant attempts will be made to stop it as close to the source as possible. If possible, the spilled material will be safely moved into another container to limit the size of the spill. Use of a suitable container and pump should be kept on site.

In the event of a spillage on site, the material should be contained (using an absorbent material such as sand or soil or commercially available booms). Sorbents will be used to soak up a spill and stop it from spreading on hard surfaces. Using sorbents generates waste and this method will only be used on small spills, or where a spill has been contained to stop any further spread. All used sorbents will be disposed of at an accredited site for disposal.

MAINTENANCE REGIME

A proposed maintenance plan is shown in Table 1 that breaks down the maintenance responsibility during construction, based on good practice and general current procedures.

Table 1: Maintenance Regime During Construction

Drainage Asset	Maintenance Work	Frequency
Unnamed Ordinary Watercourse	Check and maintain the existing structure to ensure that it is clear of debris and that construction activity has not affected its existing size or shape.	During site clearance and at monthly intervals.
	Check the brook for pollutants which might have been conveyed from the development works	During site clearance and at monthly intervals.

REGISTRATION OF AMENDMENTS

Date	Rev	Comment	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
June 2025	-	First issue	Zoe Jordan BSc (Hons) Flood Risk Engineer	Ryan Chafer BSc (Hons) Senior Flood Risk Engineer	Tim Rose BA (Hons), MCIHT, MTPS Regional Director

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