



ALLISON
HOMES

**CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE PLAN FOR**

**Land south of 295 Main Street
Stanton under Bardon
Leicestershire
LE67 9TQ**

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Allison Homes Group Limited and its subsidiaries Allison Homes to promote our environmental standards within the organisation and to minimize the impact caused by our operations on the environment. It is our intention to follow the best practicable methods of compliance within environmental legislation to maintain these standards and continue improvement.

This policy outlines the measures Allison Homes aims to implement to identify and minimise risks associated to our activities:

- Compliance with current environmental legislation and acting in anticipation of future requirements.
- Delivering continuous improvement in the management and protection of environmental issues.

To achieve these objectives Allison Homes Limited is committed to:

- Preventing pollution, reducing waste and ensuring the efficient use of materials, energy and water.
- Using sustainable, reusable or recyclable products where practical.
- Ensuring unavoidable waste is disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner.
- To minimise where possible, noise, traffic movements, emission of pollutants, disturbance to the public, local ecosystems, and wildlife habitats.
- To minimise environmental incidents and maintain emergency responses procedures.
- To review our activities to identify, and control, aspects that may impact on the environment.
- To request our supply chain's compliance with our policy and provision of their own.
- To provide training, information, and instruction to enable staff to understand and implement our policy.
- Ensure the management of waste throughout our developments.

The Group Chief Executive Officer has overall responsibility for environmental management within Allison Homes and staff share an equal responsibility to minimise environmental impacts at work. This environmental policy requires the co-operation of all people associated with our activities to be discharged successfully and meet our responsibilities.

Allison Homes Limited is committed to upholding the standards outlined in this policy. Sufficient authority and resources will be made available to meet these responsibilities in a reasonable and efficient manner. All employees will be made aware of and have access to this policy document, and it will also be available to third parties where appropriate. Employees are encouraged to propose suggestions for improvement to this document. The environmental policy will be reviewed annually as a minimum to consider amendments to legislation and future developments within Allison Homes.

Signed:



Group Chief Executive Officer

10th January 2025

PROJECT SPECIFICS

- This environmental management and response plan is to identify environmental hazards and their respective controls to allow the execution of construction works associated to the development of land South of 295 Main Street in Stanton under Bardon.
- The site operating hours as dictated by planning shall be, Monday – Friday 0730hrs till 1800hrs. Saturdays shall be 0800hrs till 1300hrs, and no working is permitted on Sundays or Bank Holidays. All people on site shall be made aware of the working hours and strictly no works shall commence of machinery start outside these times.
- Deliveries shall be planned to cause as least disruption possible; this shall be by planning and staggering delivery times as well as avoiding peak times such as rush hours or school run times.
- Vehicle engines should be stopped when making deliveries as shall plant and machinery when not in use to reduce the risk of pollution.
Construction or nuisance dust shall be suitably controlled by 1) ensuring all contractors identify through “risk assessment” the activities causing dusts and then implement controls such as extract and water suppression to prevent spread. 2) logged daily monitoring of airborne dusts from roadways and ground conditions to eliminate pollution. 3) watering down roadways, spoil piles, and any other surface with a potential to raise dusts in the atmosphere. The development shall hold suppression devised such as powered bowsers, IBC tanks fitted with suppression pipework, and hoses, to damp down and control nuisance dusts. 4) to take guidance and follow the IAQM document “Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction”, Rev 2.2, January 2024.
<https://iaqm.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Construction-Dust-Guidance-Jan-2024.pdf>
- To work in accordance with the dust risk assessment as detailed within this plan.
- Signage will be erected and letters posted to nearby properties providing information on the works, timescales, potential impacts and contact details in the event of a complaint.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

- The Environment has been subject to strict legal controls since the introduction of The Environment Protection Act 1990. This Act was introduced to protect the environment and prosecute companies and/or individuals who fail to do so.
- The introduction of The Environment Act 1995 took further steps towards protection of specific issues – Contaminated Land, Packaging recovery & setting up of The Environment Agency.
- The primary function of The Environment Agency is to protect and enhance the environment by combining roles of the National Rivers Authority, HM Inspectorate of Pollution and The Waste Regulation Authorities.

NON-COMPLIANCE

- Effect of environmental prosecutions can be very detrimental to a company; it can lead to:
- INCREASED COSTS
- ADVERSE PUBLICITY
- LOW MORALE
- REMOVAL FROM TENDER LIST
- By increasing our Environmental Awareness, we hope to achieve a high level of environment protection on our sites, creating a positive working environment for all

CRITERIA TO MANAGE ON SITE

On site, we should **MANAGE** the following:

Allison Homes Risk

	High	Med	Low
Waste Disposal including waste minimisation and recycling		✓	
Water Pollution Control		✓	
Air – Dust and Dirt, Emissions – Fumes, Odours and Smoke	✓		
Noise		✓	
Ground Contamination		✓	
Fuel & Chemical Management		✓	
Housekeeping and Environmental Impacts			✓
Vibration		✓	
Contaminated Land			✓
Contamination of Land During Construction		✓	
Protection of Plants and Animals			✓
Spill response procedures flow chart.			

Incident Response Plan – Note emergency response 24/7 for major incidents can be provided by Veolia by calling 0203 567 41 42. Advice should be taken from Veolia to whether the incident requires reporting to the EA. Any report to the EA must be approved by your Director and the Safety department.

On all projects the above criteria will fall within our remit and be the responsibility of Allison Homes. Site management teams must ensure the engagement and compliance of all subcontractors to meet our legal requirements.

WASTE MINIMISATION, WASTE DISPOSAL, & RECYCLING

Waste Minimisation

Waste of materials adds to the cost of any project and uses up decreasing resources e.g. Timber, metal ores, fossil fuels etc

Consider the following when using any resources on site:

- Manufacturer’s instructions on storing and maintaining the lifespan of materials.
- Unused materials are RE-USED on other projects so that they are not wasted
- Use the right materials for the right job
- **SAVE ENERGY BY:**
- Switching off any plant, heaters, lights & general equipment when not in use
- Always separate waste so that recyclable waste ends up being recycled and not sent to landfill

Always remember the 3 R’s – REDUCE, RE-USE, RECYCLE

WASTE DISPOSAL

The best practice applied to management & disposal on our sites has 2 major benefits:

- A tidy site promotes a good image, emphasising safety, efficiency and care for the environment.
- The minimisation, management and appropriate disposal of waste will be economically beneficial to the company.

Adhering to the following points will help to achieve these benefits:

- Follow waste separation procedures by using containers labelled for recycling e.g. Metals, wood, plastic, paper
- Ensure tipper skips and bins are positioned close to the points of work.
- Avoid storage of waste adjacent to watercourses, gullies, drainage points or other sensitive areas.
- Not only solid waste requires consideration, liquid waste spills must also be carefully controlled e.g. Oil, chemicals or foul waste **MUST** be collected and removed from site by specialist licensed authorised contractors.
- Hazardous waste should not be mixed with general waste e.g. fluorescent lamps, paints, solvents, trade chemicals etc
- Waste that is removed from site **MUST** be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier to comply with the Environment Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1990. All providers of waste disposal for Allison Homes are registered with the Environment Agency as Licensed Waste Carriers.

RECYCLING

- Workplace recycling has the potential to ensure waste is minimised and it is important materials are re-used whenever possible, recycled when not possible and items that can be recycled are not disposed of into landfill.
- Remember that recycling costs are less than the cost for producing a new product from raw materials.
- 50% of UK paper products are made from recycled paper

Benefits of using recycled paper

Reduction of pollution created

Reduction of pressure on landfill sites

RECYCLING, RE-USE AND REDUCTION AT WORKPLACES

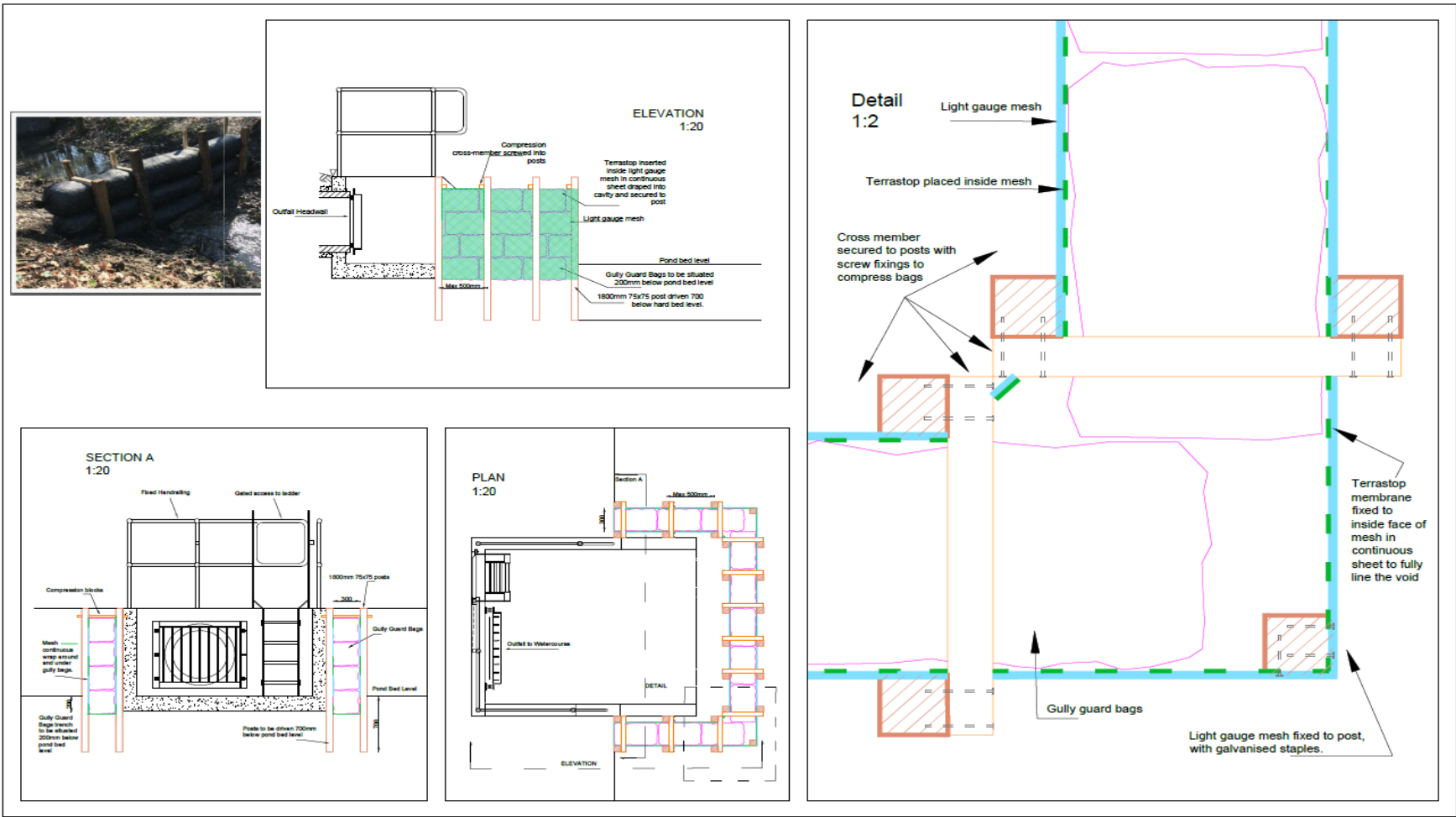
- Use scrap paper for rough printing, photocopying instead of “post it” notes
- Always photocopy double sided when possible
- Participate in paper recycling scheme on sites
- If there is a can, bottle or other waste recycling scheme on your site please take part
- Consider all items which can be recycled

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

- Water as a resource is used for numerous leisure activities – therefore care required due to potential pollution threat
- Under the Water Resources Act 1991 polluting controlled waters is a criminal offence. The penalties are:
- The penalties can be brought against **ANYONE**
- Contamination into watercourses has an immediate effect on the water & can be seen readily e.g. Pollution by oil, chemical spill, silts.
- **General Precautions** – Any activity that may have the **potential** to pollute water should be carried out away from a watercourse or **drain**. When refuelling by hand, use a funnel or a container with a spout to prevent spillage, mortar mixing areas must be positioned away from watercourses and protection measures adopted to prevent run offs contaminating areas. Silts must be controlled and not enter waterways, please protective ensure measures are installed.
- **Fuel & Chemicals** - All fuel and chemical storage must be adequately banded. Any fuel/chemical spills to be reported immediately to supervisor. Suitable spill kits must be available where the fuels and chemicals are stored and operatives must know how to use them correctly
- **Discharges into Sewers** - It is an offence to discharge into a sewer, this can be trade effluent, standing water, or any other substance which has not been tested and a permit issued to allow it to be discharged.
- By taking these precautions chances of pollution are minimised.

Site Specific and General Measures:

Please refer to the Construction Management Plan as displayed in the site office and to any applicable ecological / environmental licenses.



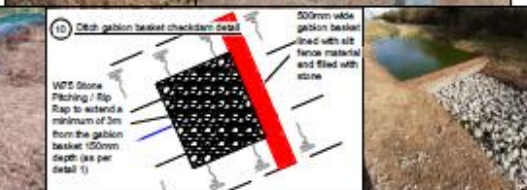
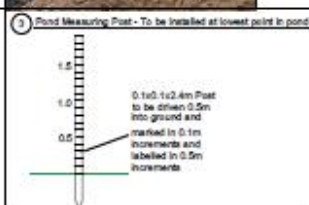
WARNING TO PURCHASERS: Property Misdescriptions Act 1991			
Length and area figures are rounded for illustrative purposes only and should be treated as general guidance only.			
Any figure relating to lifting equipment, loaded vehicles loading, unloading, handling, any area and weight of any material or equipment is subject to the manufacturer's instructions. In the absence of these instructions, please refer to the manufacturer's instructions for the relevant equipment.			
The drawings and specifications should be referred to for any material or equipment used specifically for the purpose of this project.			
Rev	Description	Initial	Date



Headwall Outlet Silt Protection Barrier

Drawn by	RS	Checked by	RS
Scale	As shown	Date	25.02.25
Rev	1	Rev	



10

Silt Control



What are the main principles of silt control?

Controlling a pollution event at source i.e. preventing it from happening in the first place will nearly always be less expensive than having to manage a pollution event. A comprehensive understanding of site drainage is a key element in planning how to prevent clean water from entering the site as well as how to manage water produced on site.

Identifying key areas on site that require protection is another important aspect of planning, these include:

- Haul roads and site compounds
- Entrances to drains.
- At river crossings
- In drainage channels
- On slopes

De-Silter Tank

Contaminated water pumped through filters and weir system, sediment collects in the **easy clean** base of the tank. Drain-off valves for maintenance, shut-down and to prevent freezing up. Access hatch at bottom of unit for cleaning c/w a maintenance drain.



Type	Size
Length	2300mm
Width	2300mm
Height	2100mm
Weight (Dry)	1398kg
Flow Rate	1200gal/minute



Why control silt?

Good surface water management is essential for the protection of sensitive environmental receptors such as aquatic life in rivers, streams, groundwater, and lakes.

Sediment pollution can cause significant damage that may result in criminal prosecution, prison sentences, and fines of up to £3 million.

How to control it?

Planning silt control interventions is relatively quick and painless. Slowing the flow of silty water naturally aids deposition, where sediment can be trapped and removed whilst allowing water time to infiltrate. There is a range of products that are inexpensive and simple to deploy.



Examples of silt control methods:

Silt Mat– captures sediment and prevents resuspension.



Silt Wattle– reduces flow on sloping ground and in channels & ditches



Floc Mat– traps sediment using a mild anionic flocculant



Silt Net– for placement in lagoons to aid sediment deposition



Treated Geo-Jute– for polishing water and lining channels



Rock Check— reduces and distributes
water flow in channels



Pipe Reactor— mobile water treatment
unit



AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

- Dust, emissions or odours on any site affect the well-being and personal comfort of everyone and it constitutes a Statutory Nuisance.
- The Clean Air Act 1993 covers the above.

Dust and Dirt

- Fine particles of dust and dirt, once airborne, must settle. This will cause a nuisance through soiling of surfaces, as well as causing health problems.
- Contaminated or hazardous material such as asbestos requires specialist attention to comply with legislation.
- Monitoring of weather and wetting down to prevent risk of airborne dusts.
- Comply with the findings of project dust risk assessment.
- Maintain a complaints schedule to monitor and register concerns of local residents, and, ensure action is taken where required.

Fumes, Odours and Smoke

- Processes involving the combustion of fuels and heating & drying of materials commonly emit fumes, odour and smoke – this can cause serious health problems and affect the environment.
- Environmental pollution is difficult to control but consider the following:
 - Never leave plant or vehicle engines running unnecessarily
 - Maintain all plant and vehicles on a regular basis.
 - Hazardous substances (COSHH) should be suitably stored and handled responsibly.
 - Do not burn waste materials on site

Quantitative Dust Risk Assessment: Control of Construction Dust **Stanton under Bardon**

1. Introduction and Purpose

The purpose of this dust risk assessment is to evaluate and manage potential dust exposure at the Allison Homes construction site located in Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire. The assessment will consider the following:

- **Dust generated by vehicle movement.**
- **Dust generated from various construction work processes.**
- **Management of dust that may turn into mud following rainfall.**
- **Dusts made airborne by weather.**

The goal is to reduce risks to workers, the public, and the environment by identifying hazards, assessing risk levels, and implementing control measures to ensure compliance with health, safety, and environmental regulations.

2. Identification of Dust Sources

2.1 Dust from Vehicles

- **Sources:** Vehicles moving on-site, including delivery trucks, construction vehicles, and plant machinery.
- **Dust Type:** Mainly particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), typically generated by vehicle movement on unsealed surfaces, during unloading and loading operations, and when vehicles are entering and exiting the site.

2.2 Dust from Work Processes

- **Sources:** Dust generated during construction activities such as:
 - **Excavation and earthworks:** Excavating soil, sand, or other materials.
 - **Cutting and sanding:** Cutting tiles, blocks, or concrete, and grinding materials.
 - **Material handling:** Handling dry materials such as cement, sand, aggregates, and plaster.
- **Dust Type:** A mix of coarse and fine particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5), including silica dust (from sand, stone, and concrete), which is particularly hazardous to health.

2.3 Dust Turning to Mud Due to Rainfall

- **Sources:** Rainfall on exposed soil, earthworks, and construction materials such as cement and sand.
- **Dust Type:** Dust that becomes mud due to high moisture content from rainfall, leading to further tracking of materials into surrounding areas.

- **Impact:** While this may reduce airborne dust, it can cause mud tracking and further contamination of site access roads, increasing the risk of slipping, or public exposure.

3. Quantitative Risk Assessment Methodology

The risk assessment will be conducted using a quantitative approach, considering the likelihood of dust generation and the potential severity of harm. The factors influencing the risk levels include:

1. **Dust Emission Factor (DEF):** The amount of dust generated per activity, given a standard scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high).
2. **Exposure Likelihood (EL):** The likelihood of dust exposure to workers, the public, or the environment, ranging from 1 (unlikely) to 5 (very likely).
3. **Health Impact Potential (HIP):** The potential severity of the health impact, rated from 1 (low) to 5 (severe).

Risk Rating Formula:

$$\text{Risk Rating (RR)} = \text{DEF} \times \text{EL} \times \text{HIP}$$

4. Assessment of Dust Risk from Vehicle Movement

Activity	Dust Emission Factor (DEF)	Exposure Likelihood (EL)	Health Impact Potential (HIP)	Risk Rating (RR)
Vehicle movement on unsealed roads	3	4	3	36
Delivery of, or movement of dry materials (e.g., sand, aggregates)	4	3	3	36
Excavator/Plant machinery movements across site	3	3	3	27

Control Measures:

- Use of water sprays or dust suppression systems to minimise dust during vehicle movement.
- Paving or dust-binding agents on unsealed roads and access routes to reduce dust generation.
- Restricting vehicle speed to minimize dust dispersion.
- Regular cleaning of roads to prevent dust accumulation.
- Use of wheel wash / manned jet wash at site entry points to remove dusts or spoil from vehicles prior to them exiting site.

5. Assessment of Dust from Work Processes

Activity	Dust Emission Factor (DEF)	Exposure Likelihood (EL)	Health Impact Potential (HIP)	Risk Rating (RR)
Demolition of masonry and concrete	5	5	5	125
Excavation of dry soil or sand	4	4	3	48
Cutting concrete blocks or tiles	5	5	5	125
Material handling (dry cement)	4	4	4	64

Control Measures:

- Wet cutting methods and dust extraction systems for cutting activities.
 - PPE, including FFP3 filtered respirators, for workers in high-risk areas.
 - Use of water suppression or enclosures around excavation activities to control airborne dust.
 - Ensuring proper storage and handling of dry materials to avoid spillage and dust generation.
 - Signage and exclusion zones for high-risk areas.
-

6. Assessment of Dust Turning to Mud Due to Rainfall

Activity	Dust Emission Factor (DEF)	Exposure Likelihood (EL)	Health Impact Potential (HIP)	Risk Rating (RR)
Rainfall on exposed soil	2	5	2	20
Rainfall on cement/sand piles	3	4	2	24
Mud tracking due to vehicles	3	4	1	12

Control Measures:

- Cover exposed soil and construction materials with tarpaulins or plastic sheeting to prevent rain from turning dust into mud.
 - Ensure that site roads are regularly maintained and cleared of mud.
 - Use of mud mats or wheel-washing stations at site exits to prevent tracking of mud off-site.
-

7. Summary of Dust Risk and Control Measures

Risk Category	Total Risk Rating	Risk Level
Vehicle Dust	99	High
Work Process Dust	186	Very High
Dust Turning to Mud	56	Moderate

8. Overall Risk Mitigation Plan

- **High-Risk Activities (Work Process Dust, Vehicle Dust):** Immediate implementation of dust suppression measures (e.g., wet cutting, water sprays, dust enclosures). PPE will be mandatory to control dust exposure.
- **Moderate Risk (Dust Turning to Mud):** Preventative measures, such as covering materials and ensuring proper road maintenance, will be prioritised, particularly during periods of rainfall. Roads will be scraped and local roads swept by an external specialist to prevent contamination onto public highways.
- **Monitoring:** Continuous monitoring of dust levels on-site will be conducted by site management and records retained. Dates, times, weather conditions and wind directions will be recorded, and action will be taken where required to ensure dusts do not become nuisance to persons on or off the site.
- **Review:** This risk assessment will be reviewed weekly by the site manager and monthly by an external assessor to maintain effectiveness. The assessment shall be adjusted according to the progress of the works and any changes in environmental conditions.

9. Conclusion

The construction site in Stanton under Bardon presents various dust-related risks, particularly from vehicle movement and work processes such as demolition and cutting. Implementing the proposed dust control measures, including water suppression, PPE usage, and mud management, will significantly reduce these risks. The site manager will ensure these controls are enforced, and regular monitoring will take place to ensure compliance with both environment and safety legislation.

NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL

- The Environment Protection Act 1990 describes noise as a Statutory Nuisance – the level of noise which constitutes a nuisance – depends on circumstances.
- The Noise Abatement Act 1960 and the Control of Pollution Act 1974 give statutory powers to local authorities to serve notice on plant and machinery, working hours and noise levels.
- Noise at it's worst can cause deafness and at a lower level it is an irritant.
- In construction, noise takes two main forms:
- Noise produced by plant and machinery
- Noise produced in construction process such as demolition, piling or the erection of steelworks. ***There is no requirement for Piling on onsite all foundations are traditional strip.***

Reduce noise in the following ways:

- Use permanent and semi-permanent plant away from site boundaries
- Limit shouting and use of radios on site in sensitive areas
- Arrange material transfer points away from sensitive buildings and people
- Arrange delivery times to suit area e.g. Daytime for residential and nighttime for inner city areas
- Use all silencing equipment available and keep panels closed on all generators and compressors
- Switch off noisy equipment when not needed

No vehicles are allowed to start their engines outside the approved site working hours specified in the planning permission for this project. Noise generated outside these hours is considered disruptive and harmful to the local community.

Failure to comply with this rule will lead to disciplinary action and may result in removal from the site. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that plant operators are fully informed of this rule and understand that any violations will not be tolerated.

Noise Risk Assessment

1. Introduction and Purpose

The purpose of this noise risk assessment is to evaluate and manage the potential noise hazards associated with the construction activities at the site, in accordance with **British Standard 5228: Part 1: 2009** (Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites). The assessment aims to protect workers, the public, and nearby residents from harmful noise levels during construction operations.

2. Identification of Noise Sources

The major sources of noise on the construction site are anticipated to include:

1. **Machinery and Equipment:** Excavators, cranes, generators, and power tools.
2. **Construction Processes:** Such as Demolition, earthworks, and concrete pouring.
3. **Vehicle Movement:** Delivery trucks, site vehicles, and plant equipment.

3. Noise Level Estimation

Based on the guidelines in **BS 5228**, typical noise levels for construction activities can range as follows:

- **Excavation & Demolition (Heavy Equipment):** 85-100 dB(A)
- **Concrete Pouring:** 80-90 dB(A)
- **Power Tools (e.g., Drilling):** 85-95 dB(A)
- **Vehicle Movements:** 75-85 dB(A)

Note: The exact noise levels will depend on the type of machinery and equipment used, as well as operational conditions.

4. Noise Impact Assessment

4.1 Worker Exposure

- **Duration of Exposure:** Construction workers may be exposed to high noise levels during the operation of machinery and tools.
- **Potential Risk:** Prolonged exposure to noise levels above 85 dB(A) may lead to hearing impairment.
- **Control Measures:**
 - Provide workers with **personal protective equipment (PPE)** such as **ear defenders** or **earplugs** when noise levels exceed 85 dB(A).
 - Implement rotation schedules to limit exposure time.
 - Maintain and service equipment to reduce noise emissions.

4.2 Impact on the Public and Nearby Residents

- **Potential Risk:** Noise levels above 65 dB(A) can disturb nearby residents and the general public.
- **Control Measures:**

- Work hours will be restricted to **730 AM - 6 PM**, Monday to Friday, to minimise disturbance.
- Regular sound measurements will be taken when works are close to neighbours to ensure sound levels remain below the thresholds. .
- Implement temporary barriers or **acoustic screens** around noisy operations where required.

5. Noise Control Measures

- **Engineering Controls:**
 - **Low-noise equipment:** Select quieter machinery and tools where available.
 - **Enclosures:** Enclose noisy equipment or processes to reduce noise propagation.
 - **Site Layout:** Position noisy machinery away from residential or sensitive areas.
- **Administrative Controls:**
 - **Time Restrictions:** Limit noisy activities to specific times of day to minimise impact on residents (e.g., avoid high-noise activities during evenings and weekends).
 - **Noise Monitoring:** Regularly monitor noise levels around the site perimeter and at sensitive receptors to ensure compliance with acceptable limits.
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**
 - Ensure workers are provided with appropriate hearing protection (earplugs or earmuffs) when working in noisy areas.

6. Monitoring and Review

- **Noise Monitoring:** Noise monitoring to be conducted during high-risk activities to ensure noise levels remain within safe limits.
- **Review:** The effectiveness of noise control measures will be reviewed periodically, especially if there are complaints or if new activities are introduced on-site.

7. Conclusion

This noise risk assessment outlines the primary noise hazards associated with the construction site and proposes control measures to reduce exposure. By adhering to **British Standard 5228**, the site will aim to minimize the impact of construction noise on both workers and the surrounding community, ensuring that all legal requirements and health standards are met.

Risk Rating:

- **High risk:** Activities with noise levels above 85 dB(A) (e.g., heavy machinery, demolition).
- **Moderate risk:** Activities with noise levels between 75-85 dB(A) (e.g., vehicle movement, power tools).

Control measures will be implemented to reduce these risks to an acceptable level.

GROUND CONTAMINATION

- A major concern relates to the potential contamination of the earth. Ground contamination has a potential long term impact.
- Small spills can accumulate to become a major problem
- Contamination originates from poor storage, handling and disposal of chemicals and fuel. Even the small spills can impact on the local area.

Problems can be avoided by using good control techniques:

- Good housekeeping and material management.
- Disposing waste into appropriate segregated correct waste streams.
- Having specific hazardous waste station on site
- Reporting spills immediately and taking action using suitable spill kits or other proprietary devices.
- Storage areas and tanks must have adequate bunding (110% capacity of the vessel)
- Regular inspection of bunded areas and bowzers
- To ensure suitable measures shall be in place, these include – use of catch trays, plant nappies, concrete wash out devices (Kelly tanks / blue rinse bags).

FUEL & CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT

- Most people know that fuel has the potential to injure, but very few are aware of its impact on the environment.
- Fuel can:
 - kill wildlife, including fish, mice, insects and plant life
 - Accumulate within plants and animals and be passed onto the human food chain

The following methods can help to prevent pollution Containers and Barrels

- Tanks, drums, containers & barrels are CORRECTLY labelled
- Containers / barrels must be stored safely on suitable bunded pallets devices and away from watercourses, drains etc
- Dispose of empty containers in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

Storage Tanks

- Regularly check taps and hoses for any leakages
- Ensure regular maintenance and inspection
- Lock and secure when not in use.

Maintenance of Machinery and Plant

- Drip trays / plant nappies to be used under plant.
- Maintenance and refueling of plant must not to be carried out within 30metres of any watercourse
- Ensure correct refueling procedures and report / clean any spillages

HOUSEKEEPING & ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Keeping a clean and tidy site is of extreme importance for our Safety, Health and Environment and benefits the Company's image

To achieve a clean, tidy and safe site remember:

- Delivery should be minimised and stored correctly
- Dispose of waste materials in the appropriate bins/skips provided – note segregation must be a priority and suitable separate receptacles are provided for , Gypsum, card / paper, glass, inert materials, timber, food waste, hazardous waste, and general waste that shall again be sorted and segregated by the waste provider.
- Materials shall be stored and enclosed to be away from public view.
- Wrapping & packaging materials are usually lightweight and can become a windblown nuisance, measures will be taken to prevent this.
- Immediately clean up any spills and report them to the site manager
- Temporary lighting is not expected as daylight will usually dictate working hours. If however lighting is required during winter months for car parking or welfare / office areas , it shall be designed to not impact on the local area and directed solely as required, in all cases Allison Homes shall consider the location of any neighbors and its potential effects.
- Turn off lighting and other electrical devices when not required

VIBRATION

- Vibration is not only a Health and Safety problem it is also an Environmental concern.
- Within construction vibration related to this project shall be mainly associated with Ground working activities.
- Less geologically and structurally damaging construction activities on site which involve vibration, such as use of hand operated plant must be covered within the contractor's risk assessment.

CONTAMINATED LAND

- Contaminated land creates Health, Safety and Environmental Hazards – these are dependent upon the site, specific contaminants, and levels on site.
- Although not expected, details of contaminants and the risks involved with removal would be drawn up prior to commencement of work on site.

Therefore:

- Be aware the site manager and his senior management team are responsible for dealing with contaminated material.
- Be aware of contaminants present on site, ensure you follow all control measures and inform any person who may come into contact with these.
- Identify and do not cross contaminated areas, be aware of dirty & clean areas.
- Make all persons aware of any watercourses or water sources on site and do not allow any contaminated material to enter these areas.
- Ensure a good site welfare regime to allow all persons thoroughly wash their hands if having been in any areas suspected to hold contamination.

CONTAMINATION OF LAND DURING CONSTRUCTION

- Land can become contaminated throughout the construction stages if correct precautions are not taken and the process suitably controlled.
- Contamination of land creates Health, Safety and Environmental Hazards that can last for many years causing damage to people, flora and fauna.
- Details of potential contaminants and the risks involved with their use must be recognized prior to commencing and a plan created to inform management and persons involved on site to control the use of substances and what action to take in the event of any emergency situation.

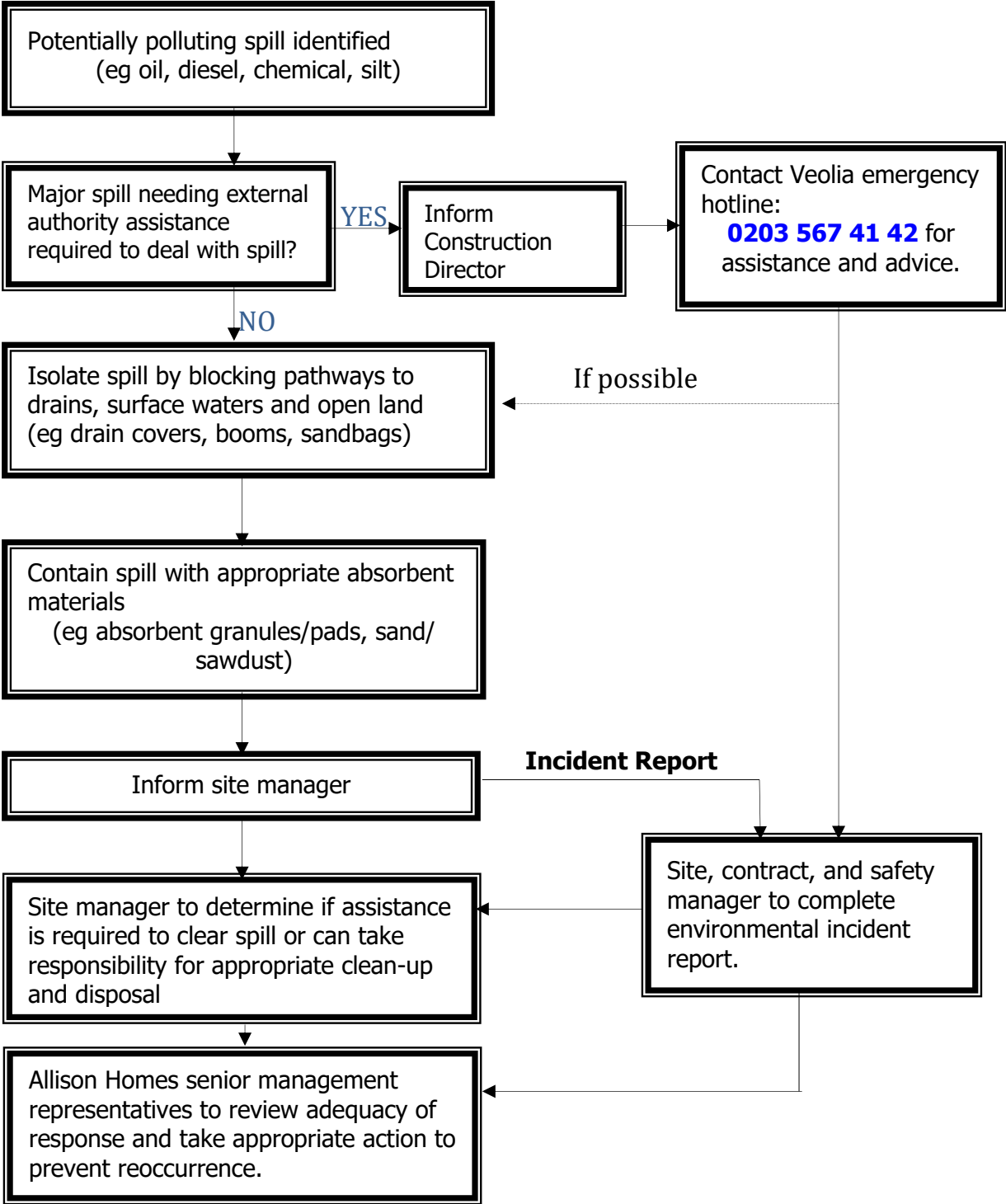
Therefore:

- Be aware of who potentially is using substances, or completing processes that could contaminate land.
- Be aware of the types of substances that could cause contamination, for example , concrete.
- Be aware of who is responsible for dealing with contaminated material.
- Check this detail is included in the emergency response plan.
- Ensure any person involved with using items that could contaminate are suitably aware of the process to be followed in the event of any emergency.
- Ensure watercourses, drainage systems, and gullies are suitably protected from the risk of any contamination entering.
- Ensure any potential contaminants swept or collected on sites are disposed of correctly.
- Ensure the location and positioning of any plant or equipment with the potential to contaminate is planned correctly to ensure the risk is eliminated or as low as practicably possible.
- Ensure spill kits and other suitable emergency resources are available in the required quantities to use in the event of any environmental contamination situation.

PROTECTION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

- A certain level of disturbance is created through construction work to the local environment including plants and animals
- The level of disturbance should be minimised as the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1891 (and Amendments) gives protection to flora and fauna. There are specific acts that protect fauna, for example the Badgers Act 1992.
- Generally, it is of great importance that you as an individual are aware of the environment you are working within and the sensitive areas of the site that must be protected and preserved at all times
- Protective measures shall be installed in accordance with the Construction Management Plan (CMP) as detailed on page 9 of this plan.
- Weekly inspections shall be made by the site and groundworks manager to ensure protection remains suitable and effective.

SPILLAGE RESPONSE PROCEDURE



Note- The Veolia environmental engineer shall advise the Allison Homes Managing Director and Safety Manager if the event is reportable to the EA to Allison Homes to make the report.

Incident Response Plan	
Template for an Incident response plan	
Use this template to help you identify all the relevant information you need to effectively respond to an incident on your site. It is not intended as a description of all the procedures you need to activate the plan. You should identify, develop, and record these separately using the guidance in Section 2.3 – Activation and response. The template is a guide only and can be modified to take into account any site-specific requirements and operational needs. We recommend discussing your plan where possible with relevant external organizations, particularly the emergency services and your environmental regulator to maximize co-operation during an incident. Once in place you can use it as a basis for supporting the planning cycle and maintain effective and safe response to incidents.	
Incident Response Plan	
Name and Address of Company:	Allison Homes East Midlands Ltd 7 Boundary Court Willow Farm Business Park Castle Donington Derbyshire DE74 2UD
Location Of Site:	Land south of 295 Main Street, Stanton under Bardon, Leicestershire, LE67 9TQ
OS Grid Ref:	OS Grid Ref: SK 46570 09998 To center of site
Map References:	
Link to Map:	
Overview of Activities on Site: The construction of (50) dwellings with associated roads, footways, parking, landscaping, and drainage, delivered over 1 phase	
Description of surrounding area: Existing residential properties lie to the north – possible temporary access for site clearance purposes. Main Street lies to the west, with farmland to the south and east of the site.	
Date and version of plan: 9 th April 2025 Rev B	Name and position of person responsible for compiling/ approving the plan: Simon Fraser: Health & Safety Manager Ryan Asher-Powell: Construction Manager

Objectives of Plan: To identify potential hazards forming the construction process. To implement controls to manage identified hazards. To notify and identify persons who shall have an effect on and a responsibility to manage the known hazards. To prevent the risk of accidental or unintentional pollution and environmental damage to the site location or its surrounding area.
List of External organisations consulted in the preparation of the plan. All contact details available within site folder 2 as indicated on full reports: MEC Development Technical Consultants. Utilities Assessment Sept 2023. Ref 28131-UTIL-0701 Rev B. AWA Tree Consultants. Arboricultural Method Statement Feb 2025. Ref AWA6444. OSA On Site Archaeology Ltd. Archaeology Report Feb 2023. Ref OSA23EV03. LITHOS. Geoenvironmental Appraisal Aug 2023. Ref 4252 / 2. Tyler Grange. Ecological Assessment Nov 2022. Ref 13791_r04c_MR_CW. Lightwoods Green Ltd. Tree Survey & Arboricultural Implications Assessment Tree Retention & Removal Plan Revision A Nov 2022. Ref 31-1019-AIA. Allison Homes Technical Site Appraisal. 13.02.25.
Distribution list, number of copies and version: Construction Director / Construction Manager – Site Manger – Technical Manager – Health and Safety Manager.

The plan will be reviewed and updated every 6 months. Revisions are recorded in the table below.

Nature of revision	Date of revision	Author of revision

External Contacts		
Contact	Office Hours	Out of Hours
Emergency Services (Fire, Police, Ambulance)	999 / 101	999 / 101
Local Police	999 / 101	999 / 101
Local Hospital / NHS Trust	Leicester Royal Infirmary 0300 303 1573	Leicester Royal Infirmary 0300 303 1573
Environmental Regulator incident hotline	0800 80 70 60 – Note: Call AH office / Manager first	0800 80 70 60 – Note: Call AH office / Manager first
Local Authority Emergency Planning Dept.	Charnwood Borough Council 01509 263151	Charnwood Borough Council 01509 263151
Water Company / authority	Severn Trent Water 0800 783 4444	Severn Trent Water 0800 783 4444
Electricity Company	National Grid 0800 6783 105 or 105	National Grid 0800 6783 105 or 105
Gas Company	Cadent 0800 111 999	Cadent 0800 111 999
Waste Company Contractor	Reconomy 01952 292000	Reconomy 01952 292000
Specialist waste advice	Reconomy 01952 292000	Reconomy 01952 292000
Specialist clean-up contractor	Veolia 0203 567 41 42	Veolia 0203 567 41 42
Internal Contacts		
Staff authorised to activate and co-ordinate plan	Name	Contact
Construction Director		
Construction Manager		
Site Manager		
Technical Manager		
Health and Safety Manager	Simon Fraser	07485 394657

Trade Name Substance	Solid/ Liquid Gas or powder	Maximum amount	Location	Type of containment	Health and environmental properties
Ad Blue	Liquid	1000 lts at any one time	Storage areas	IBC tanks or barrels	Hazardous eco systems
Diesel	Liquid	2000 lts at any one time	Storage areas	Bunded bowsters. Drip trays. Plant nappies.	Hazardous
Unleaded Petrol	Liquid	50 lts at any one time	Storage areas	Proprietary containers	Hazardous
Concrete Washout	Liquid	Varied – controlled through chemical stabilisation	Dedicated washout area	Kelly tanks. Blue rinse systems.	Hazardous
Mobile plant oils / fluids	Liquid	20 lts at any one time	Storage areas	Within steel storage containers	Varied as per MSDS