Noise Management Plan

Thanet Grab Hire – Little Cliffsend Farm

October 2023

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Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS EN ISO 45001:2018)

Issue	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Final	October 2023	Matt Mehegan Technical Director	Sarah Owen Senior Associate	Matt Mehegan Technical Director

Comments

Comments

Disclaimer

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Brief

Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Limited (Waterman) has been instructed by Thanet Grab Hire Limited (TGH), the operator, to prepare an Environmental Permit (EP) application. The "bespoke" application is being made to the Environment Agency (EA), based on the standard rules permit SR2008No11_75kte (version 6.0)[1].

The application bundle includes:

- a Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) report; and
- a Noise Management Plan (NMP).

This document is the latter, having been prepared in tandem with the NIA.

1.2 Overview of Site and Activities

The activities will take place at Little Cliffsend Farm, Chalk Hill, Cliffsend, Ramsgate CT12 5HP. The application site is centred at approximate National Grid reference TR 3577 6448 and lies within the administrative boundary of Thanet District Council.

The facility will receive, treat and store inert and excavation waste. It will find outlets that will enable the materials to be put to beneficial use – reusing, recycling and recovering – with the aim of avoiding disposal to landfill.

Little Cliffsend Farm hosts an estate[2] of various uses. The estate enjoys convenient access – from a private road – to the highway network, including routes to the village of Cliffsend, the town of Ramsgate, and high-capacity dual carriageways[3].

The estate is bounded to the north, east, south and west by a tall, vegetated screen. Essentially, it lies in an open countryside location, with land in agricultural type uses flanking it to the north, east and west. It is therefore in a somewhat isolated spot. The southeast corner of the estate includes equestrian uses and three residences[4]. Sandwich and Pegwell Bay lie to the immediate south.

The application site is broadly rectangular in shape[5], and lies at the extreme northeast corner of the estate. The surrounding land to the north and east here rises up, but the site itself is level; lying in a cutting some 3 m deep at its northern end.

Uses at the estate include those engaged in office based administrative services, parcel distribution, and light industrial enterprises. In general, these activities take place inside buildings / undercover.

1.3 Report Context and Structure

The delivery, handling and processing of the materials have potential to emit noise beyond the site boundary. The operator's NIA reviews the activities in the light of the setting and in order that noise impact from the activities are appropriately managed to minimise emissions as far as practicable, the operator has prepared this NMP. It has been informed by EA guidance[6] and the EA's NMP template[7].

The NMP includes a focus on prevention and containment of noise emissions generated by the following:

[1] Standard rules SR2008No11_75kte - inert and excavation waste transfer station with treatment.
[2] Approximately 190 m (north – south) x 190 m (east – west).
[3] Including A299 and A256.
[4] The farmhouse and a pair of cottages – all two-storey.
[5] Approximately 53 m (north – south) x 36 m (east – west).

- direct vehicle, plant and equipment emissions;
- emissions caused by associated site activities, such as vehicular movements or the degradation of the site's surface;
- handling of materials (deposit, excavation and loading); and
- processing of materials by screening or crushing.

The NMP will be incorporated in the site's Environmental Management System (EMS). It will be applied for the life of the EP and a copy will be made available at the site office.

1.4 Relevant Guidance Taken Into Account

- BS 4142:2014+A1:2019, Methods for rating and assessing industrial and commercial sound, BSI Standards Publication, 30 June 2019.
- The Kent Design Guide – Approach Principles Collaboration Development, Kent Design Initiative, published Kent County Council, updated 2020.
- Noise and vibration management: environmental permits, published by Environment Agency, updated 31 January 2022.
- Noise Impact Assessment pre-application advice, version 1.0, published by Environment Agency, updated 2 December 2021.
- Non-hazardous and inert waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities, published by Environment Agency, updated 1 August 2022.
- Risk assessments for your environmental permit, published by Environment Agency, updated 31 August 2022.

1.5 Limitations and Constraints

This NMP has been prepared in accordance with the scope agreed between Waterman and TGH, as documented in Waterman's fee letter (WIE19228-100-220422-SO-Fee dated 22 April 2022), and with Waterman's standard Terms of Appointment.

The benefit of this NMP is made to TGH.

Waterman has endeavoured to assess all information provided to it during this investigation, but makes no guarantees or warranties as to the accuracy or completeness of this information. The conclusions resulting from this study are not necessarily indicative of future conditions or operating practices at or adjacent to the site.

2. Maintenance and Review of the NMP

- Responsibility for the NMP (the plan) and ensuring people are trained accordingly: Site Manager.
- Stored: in the site office.
- Reviewed: periodically and in response to a noise related complaint / incident.
- Training to implement the plan: staff will be trained to implement noise control measures at induction to role and then periodically, including as required. Level of training will depend on role.
- Training frequency and trainer: training and toolbox talks will be provided periodically, including as required. Training and toolbox talks will be provided by the Site Manager, senior staff and / or a suitably qualified contractor.
- Records maintenance, including complaints and investigations: Site Manager.
- Responsibility for carrying out day to day noise monitoring and acting on the results of this monitoring: Site Manager.

3. Receptors

Receptors potentially sensitive to noise are listed in the table below and shown on a plan in Appendix A.

Table 1: Receptor list

Ref.	Use	Direction from the site	Distance (m) – minimum*
1	Animal husbandry	Northeast east southeast south	20
2	Commercial industrial / non-residential	West	20
3	Commercial industrial / non-residential	West	85
4	Residential	Southwest	90 (Site centre to residential façade)
5	Residential	Southeast	375
6	Residential	West	395
7	Sandwich Bay ecologically important site – fauna only	South	145
8	Transient user	South	140
9	Transient user	South	140
10	Transient user	North	225
11	Transient user	North	290

* Distances are boundary to boundary, unless otherwise shown. Receptors are within 500 m.

4. Noise Sources, Processes, Emissions

4.1 Noise Impact Assessment (NIA) Conclusions

The Noise Impact Assessment has been undertaken by Chris Wood Acoustics, and is presented in report ref. 211_01R_1-0_CWA. As per section 9 of the report, the conclusions are as follows:

9.1 As far as we have been able to determine, the site is adopting BAT and operating appropriately with respect to sound emissions.

9.2 Furthermore, whilst the site can be audible at the nearest dwellings, this is considered to be the exception rather than the rule, and rarely clearly or the dominant source of sound. The author does not believe that, in context, the resultant sounds and associated sound levels should result in a significant noise impact. Indeed, in terms of the wording in the NPPF's PPG-N (see Table B.1 of Appendix B), it is considered that there should be No Observed Adverse Effect, whereby "Noise can be heard, but does not cause any change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response. Can slightly affect the acoustic character of the area but not such that there is a change in the quality of life."

9.3 In light of the above, no specific measures are considered necessarily, and where the layout broadly appears to be appropriate acoustically. However, it is considered that there could be acoustic benefits in increasing the length and height of the barrier next to the crusher as far as feasible, and operating the screener at ground level.

9.4 It is understood that a barrier is proposed for the southern site boundary, which could provide some additional, global benefit, but which isn't considered to be imperative acoustically.

9.5 Otherwise, no further steps are proposed at this time.

4.2 Noise Sources, Processes and Emissions

The proposed activities are described in the applicant's Environmental Risk Assessment. Aspects with a potential to emit audible noise beyond the site boundary include:

- movement to and from the site:
  - Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs):
    - engine, tyre, reversing alarm and airbrake noise as material is imported and exported (laden and unladen vehicles);
- movement within the site:
  - excavator:
    - engine, reversing alarm and tracking noise across the ground surface;
    - engine noise as bucket raised and lowered and cab rotated;
  - loading shovel:
    - engine, reversing alarm and tyre noise during forward / reverse movements;
    - engine noise as bucket raised and lowered;
- depositing, moving and loading of materials within the site:
  - HGVs and loading shovel receiving and discharging materials:
    - sources as above as vehicle manoeuvres;
    - noise from material interacting with itself and with metal load bed/skip;

    - noise generated (depending on the vehicle type, unloading method and type of material) as the material slides off the metal load bed/skip and interacts with itself and/or the ground surface;
  - excavator and loading shovel (buckets) digging into deposited materials and discharging:
    - sources as above;
    - noise from metal bucket interacting with the material and the ground surface;
    - noise from material interacting with itself and with metal load bed/skip;
- processing of waste:
  - crusher:
    - engine noise
    - electric motor and conveyor belt noise(s)
    - materials being dropped into loading hopper;
    - impact blows to size-reduce material;
    - materials being discharged to stockpiles;
  - screener:
    - engine noise
    - electric motor and conveyor belt noise(s)
    - materials being dropped onto loading bars (initial screen);
    - physical screening (within the machine) to size-differentiate material;
    - materials being discharged to stockpiles.

The proposed layout is shown in Appendix A. The main noise emitting plant and processes, as observed during site works to inform the NIA, are further described in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Description of main noise emitting plant and processes

Noise source	Sound power level (L_W dBA)	Sound pressure level (L_P dBA)	Distance applicable to L_P (m)	Operation conditions	Additional comments
HGV pass-by	98	70	10	Dead slow speed (on site)	Quiet relative to other activities, not measured directly on site for this reason - data from other monitoring presented
HGV manoeuvring	100	72	10	Space on site such that the need to reverse is limited	Ditto – only “white noise” reversing alarms were witnessed
Material discharge (“soft”)	96	71	7	Tipper lorry offloading material from the rear by raising the load bed	Occasionally, the rear door can impact upon the load bed as the lorry moves away from the deposited material and the door is free to swing
Material discharge (“hard”)	103	78	7	Ditto	Ditto, with additional noise generated as the hard material slides down the metal load bed

Noise source	Sound power level (L_W dBA)	Sound pressure level (L_P dBA)	Distance applicable to L_P (m)	Operation conditions	Additional comments
Loading material ("Type 1")	100	73	9	Loading shovel tipping material into a load bed	Generally, the sound of the loader manoeuvring dominates, but where the strike of the initial load on the metal load area is the loudest event
Excavator (JCB 131X LC)	99	71	10	Feeding material into either the crusher or screener, usually elevated on top of material	Witnessed together with the crusher, but not possible to measure at the time in isolation, therefore manufacturer data presented[8]
Loading shovel (CASE 521F) shovelling	98	72	8	Driving into material pile to relocate to a storage bay or to load a lorry / van	Generally a quiet activity dominated by engine sound – no noisy ground scraping was witnessed
Loading shovel (CASE 521F) pass-by	92	70	5	Passing by between material piles and/or vehicles being loaded	Dominated by engine sound
Loading shovel (CASE 521F) manoeuvring	96	68	10	Manoeuvring in front of material piles and/or vehicles being loaded	Dominated by engine sound, no reversing alarm
Crusher	104	81	7	Operating next to concrete barrier 10 m x 3.2 m, together with the excavator	Perceptively quieter to the front, but sound levels found to be very consistent as far as access would allow – alarm sounds when the crusher is unable to run due to blockage, for example
Screener	105	80	7	Screening, without excavator	Significant variation in sound levels around the screener, notably quietest at the front end – the sound levels presented are an average

[8] https://www.ridgwayrentals.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/JCB-131X-spec-sheet-RR.pdf

5. Control Measures and Process Monitoring

5.1 Principles

In principle, measures to control noise will include: limiting the hours of operation (i.e. not working 24 hours a day, seven days a week); not going beyond stated hours of operation; selecting plant and techniques to minimise and limit the risk that excessive noise is generated; and siting activities to take best advantage of distance and available cover.

5.2 Hours of Operation

The facility will be open:

- 07:30 to 16:30 hours on weekdays; and
- 08:00 to 13:00 hours on Saturdays.

The crusher or screener will only be used:

- 09:00 to 16:00 hours on weekdays.

5.3 HGV Movements

HGV movements over uneven ground can lead to body slap – an impactive sound. To prevent this the operator will:

- impose a 5 mph speed limit;
- discourage engine idling;
- ensure the site surface remains even (including for example repairing potholes within 48 hours);
- ensure the vehicle circulation pattern avoids tracking over deposited materials;
- promptly clear debris from the path of HGVs; and
- ensure HGVs do not track in/out of the site with the body in a raised position or with tipper body doors unsecured.

5.4 Excavator and Loading Shovel Movements

The purpose of using a 360° excavator at this site include that it will be able to deposit, excavate and rotate largely without tracking. The site layout reflects this, including by placing storage bays along the perimeter, and the crusher and screener in the central corridor and therefore within the reach of the excavator. A white noise reversing alarm will be used and engine idling will be discouraged.

In keeping with the above, loading shovel movements will be kept to a minimum, as aided by the layout. Since the site surface comprises soft material, noise from interaction with the shovel bucket will be minimised. White noise reversing alarms will be used.

5.5 Deposit, Excavation and Loading of Materials

Care will be exercised performing these activities. Including that drop heights will be minimised; and techniques will be adopted to prevent the release of resonant impacts (for example from HGVs being loaded). Controls will include that if hard, individually heavy objects[9] are being loaded to HGVs, consideration will first be given to the merits of placing a blinding layer of material into the lorry body (cushioning the impact).

[9] Such as large sections brickwork and large slabs of concrete.

5.6 Processing of Waste

When loading the crusher and screener, drop heights will be minimised. Operations will be laid out to take best advantage of cover and distance. Only one item will be in use on site at a time, with use limited to between 09:00 and 16:00 hours on weekdays.

5.6.1 Crusher

The crusher will be positioned in the northeast corner of the site. In this location it is as far from residential receptors as possible. As shown on the layout plan (Appendix A), acoustic walling (not less than 3.2 m in height) will be placed along the northern and southern sides of the crusher (to form a partial acoustic enclosure). The eastern side will be positioned below the cutting referred to in section (**Error! Reference source not found.**). In terms of orientation, the loading hopper will be to the east, the outputs from the crusher to the west. Crushed materials will be moved by the loading shovel and deposited to bays shown on the layout plan.

5.6.2 Screener

Likewise, when in use the screener will be positioned in the northeast corner of the site. In terms of orientation, the hopper will be to the north, the outputs from the screener to the east, south and west. Screened materials will be moved by the loading shovel and deposited in the bays shown on the layout plan.

5.6.3 Measures to effect acoustic screening

The southern boundary of the acoustic enclosure will stand not less than 3.2 m high.

The bays positioned to the south of the acoustic enclosure – namely for incoming hard materials, sharp sand, primary type 1 bays and crushed materials – will be infrastructure features permanently retained on site. They have been positioned where shown so that they lay between (at least in part) the noise source (crusher / screener) and the likely most sensitive (residential) receptors. The bays will stand not less than 2.4 m high. The site office may be two storeys in height (approximately 5 m high).

The bays and acoustic enclosure will be made of concrete block (for example interlocking blocks, as per Appendix A).

5.7 Other Measures

Other measures will include:

1) a (walkover) noise assessment check shall be performed on at least one occasion during each operational day:
   a) a record that the check has been made will be noted in the Site Diary; and
   b) the check will document impulsive[10] noises that are not typical of the operation.
2) that an incident in which excessive noise is released will be reported to the Site Manager, who will then:
   a) investigate the matter, including the cause;
   b) report findings in the Site Diary including:
      i) identifying the action / item releasing noise;
      ii) provide a reason for the release of noise;

[10] A sound with prominent impulses, such as banging and clattering.

iii) identify where the incident took place; and

iv) state the remedial action taken to mitigate against it reoccurring;

3) vehicle horns should not be used, except in an emergency. Horns must not be sounded:

a) to beckon and retort, for example, as means to:

i) announce arrival;

ii) indicate that an action such as:

(1) disposal;

(2) loading; or

(3) departure should take place; or

iii) indicate acceptance of an instruction or displeasure;

4) equipment, plant and vehicles:

a) maintenance:

i) must be in accordance with a planned preventative maintenance (PPM) schedule;

b) operation:

i) must be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Including avoiding:

(1) excessive revving;

(2) use beyond conventional tolerance / design limit (such as overloading), potentially leading to:

(a) audible alarm being sounded; and

(b) excessive release of noise;

c) those owned by the applicant, and used on site, will be equipped with white noise reversing alarms (rather than other audible alarms).

5.8 Appropriate Measures / Best Available Techniques (BAT)

Table 3: Actions and procedures that will be in place to achieve appropriate measures / best available techniques (BAT)

Activity	Operational Hours / days	Control measures (Appropriate Measure / BAT)	Contribution to overall noise emissions	Action taken if outside optimum process parameters
Crusher / screener processing material	09:00 – 16:00; Monday to Friday only	Location on site – furthest from residential areas. "Low noise" crusher to be used. Daily visual inspection, yearly full mechanical inspections,[11] trained staff using equipment. Regular toolbox sessions on standard procedures. Regular site walks by Site Manager checking on procedures.	High	Cease operation and investigate reasons for elevated sound levels.

[11] Hire companies will be requested to supply details of hired plant maintenance.

Activity	Operational Hours / days	Control measures (Appropriate Measure / BAT)	Contribution to overall noise emissions	Action taken if outside optimum process parameters
360° excavator	07:30 – 16:30 Monday to Friday 08:00 – 13:00 Saturday	White noise reversing alarm to be used. Movement kept to a minimum by site layout. Site surface to be kept in good order. Equipment will be maintained (PPM).	Medium	Cease operation and investigate reasons for elevated sound levels.
Loading shovel	07:30 – 16:30 Monday to Friday 08:00 – 13:00 Saturday	Ditto	Medium	Cease operation and investigate reasons for elevated sound levels.
HGVs attending the site	07:30 – 16:30 Monday to Friday 08:00 – 13:00 Saturday	HGVs will not be permitted to move with the body up or doors unsecured any further than is required to discharge loads. 5 mph speed limit imposed. Ensuring the ground is even (to minimise release of noise resulting from impact when vehicle is moving): • site surface to be kept in good order; • vehicle circulation pattern avoids tracking over deposited materials; • debris to be cleared from the path of HGVs.	Low	HGV drivers will be barred from the site if they persistently do not comply.
Deposit, excavation and loading of materials	07:30 – 16:30 Mon to Friday 08:00 – 13:00 Saturday	Care will be exercised performing these activities. Drop heights will be minimised. Soft materials to be used, where possible, to cushion impact.	Low	Cease operation and investigate reasons for elevated sound levels.

5.9 Onsite Monitoring Procedures

Table 4: Description of processes to prevent an increase in noise emissions

Description of procedure	Procedure	When will this be carried out?	Corrective action
Check noise barriers	Visual inspection of barriers to ensure height remains adequate, including that there are no gaps or holes (in relevant barriers).	Monthly	Repair the barriers to maintain height / infill gaps / holes.
Check site surface for potholes	Visual inspection to ensure site surface remains level.	Weekly	Fill potholes.

Description of procedure	Procedure	When will this be carried out?	Corrective action
Keep surfaces on HGV and mobile plant routes clear of debris	Visual inspection.	Throughout the day	Clear site surface (using loading shovel or 360° excavator.
Maintain equipment / plant	Aural inspection. Listening for: • impulsive noises (banging / clattering) – such as from couplings / hinge points that have worked loose (for example arms of equipment, bucket attachment points, tracks on machinery etc.); • squeaks / whirring – for example bearings; hydraulic rams; and • defects in exhaust / silencer performance.	Weekly	Grease / lubricate, repair, replace.
Replace equipment / plant	Procurement.	When existing equipment / plant beyond reasonable repair	Replacement should be specified as offering lower sound output levels than existing (where feasible). Crusher will be hired in and therefore should always be of modern specification.
Opening / closing times	Open / close site.	Every operational day.	Do not exceed open / closing times.

5.10 Monitoring Off-site Sound Emissions

The Site Manager will conduct a (walkover) noise assessment check to listen on at least one occasion during each operational day:

1) a record that the check has been made shall be noted in the Site Diary;

2) the check should:

   a) be performed around the perimeter[12] of the facility (on each of the four sides); and

   b) document impulsive noises that are not typical of the operation.

[12] For the avoidance of doubt, within the site (therefore not on land outside of the operator's ownership or control).

Table 5: Description of the sound monitoring procedures

Assessment location	Frequency of assessment	Minimum survey duration (total)	Assessment period	Operating conditions on site	Expected condition (on the southern boundary)
North, east, south and west boundaries of the facility[12]	Every day	15 minutes of the working day	At random occasions (i.e. at no specified time) during a typical working day (including to avoid bias developing in the assessment period)	During any operational period.	Site Manager should be able to hold a conversation with another at 1m without raising voices
	Every day when screener or crusher operational	15 minutes of the working day	At random occasions (i.e. at no specified time) during a typical working day (including to avoid bias developing in the assessment period)	When screener and crusher operational	Site Manager should be able to hold a conversation with another at 1m without raising voice

5.11 Action Plan

If sound levels are found to be excessive, the Site Manager will investigate. Immediate steps could include switching off the plant or equipment emitting excessive noise, making on site repairs or calling in third party maintenance contractors. Longer term measures would be dependent on what the issue was and whether it could be resolved by replacement of equipment or enhancement of acoustic barriers for example.

The crusher will be hired in. So, it will be replaced by the supplier as and when seen fit. Mobile plant are leased and at the end of the lease period they are replaced. No fixed date or age for replacement is given for the screener[13].

[13] For the avoidance of doubt, it will be maintained.

6. Complaints Reporting

6.1 Recording

Noise complainants should be directed to the Site Manager. He will record the details on a Complaint Form.

6.2 Investigation

Within 24 hours of receiving the complaint, the Site Manager will investigate the likely cause. If the investigation substantiates the noise complaint, remedial action will be taken to resolve the issue. Refer to 6.4 Remedial Action below. If the noise complaint was not substantiated, no remedial action will be taken. In the event an investigation substantiates a noise complaint, and it is discovered that the facility is the source of the noise, the EA will be notified. Refer to 6.3 Notification of EA and 6.5 Feedback to Complainants and EA below.

6.3 Notification of EA

The EA will be notified verbally or in writing:

- telephone call to EA national incident hotline on 0800 80 70 60; or
- telephone call to the relevant EA regulatory officer; or
- email to the EA regulatory officer (referencing attempts made by telephone).

Records of the telephone call / email notifications will be made in the Site Diary.

6.4 Remedial Action

Action to resolve substantiated noise issues should begin as soon as possible. Unless there are exceptional circumstances, actions should be initiated within 7 days. Remedial actions taken will be recorded in the Site Diary. See 5.11 Action Plan earlier for examples of potential remedial actions.

6.5 Feedback to Complainants and EA

The outcome of an investigation will be relayed to the relevant complainants by telephone or email. The completed Complaint Forms will be collated and periodically reviewed by the Site Manager. After a substantiated noise complaint has been resolved through remedial action, the EMS, the NMP and any related procedure documents will be reviewed within two weeks. Improvements identified during the review process will be undertaken in accordance with a programme of works and be subject to a timetable.

APPENDICES

A. Plans and Drawings

- Site Layout Plan (WIE19228-100_GIS_EPA_2A); and
- 500 m Sensitive Receptors Plan (WIE19228-100_GIS_EPA_2A).

GENERAL NOTES

PERMIT BOUNDARY

LEGATO BLOCK WALL

Rev	Date	Description	By	Chk
P01	13.02.23	INFORMATION ISSUE	MC	RA

Amendments

Project

THANET GRAB HIRE, LITTLE CLIFFSEND FARM

Title

SITE LAYOUT PLAN

Client

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INFORMATION S2

Designed By: RA	Director: SO	Waterman Ref: WIE19228
Drawn By: MC	Date: FEBRUARY 2023	Scales @ A3: 1:250

Project - Originator - Volume - Level - Type - Role - Number: 19228-WIE-ZZ-XX-DR-V-80002

Revision: P01

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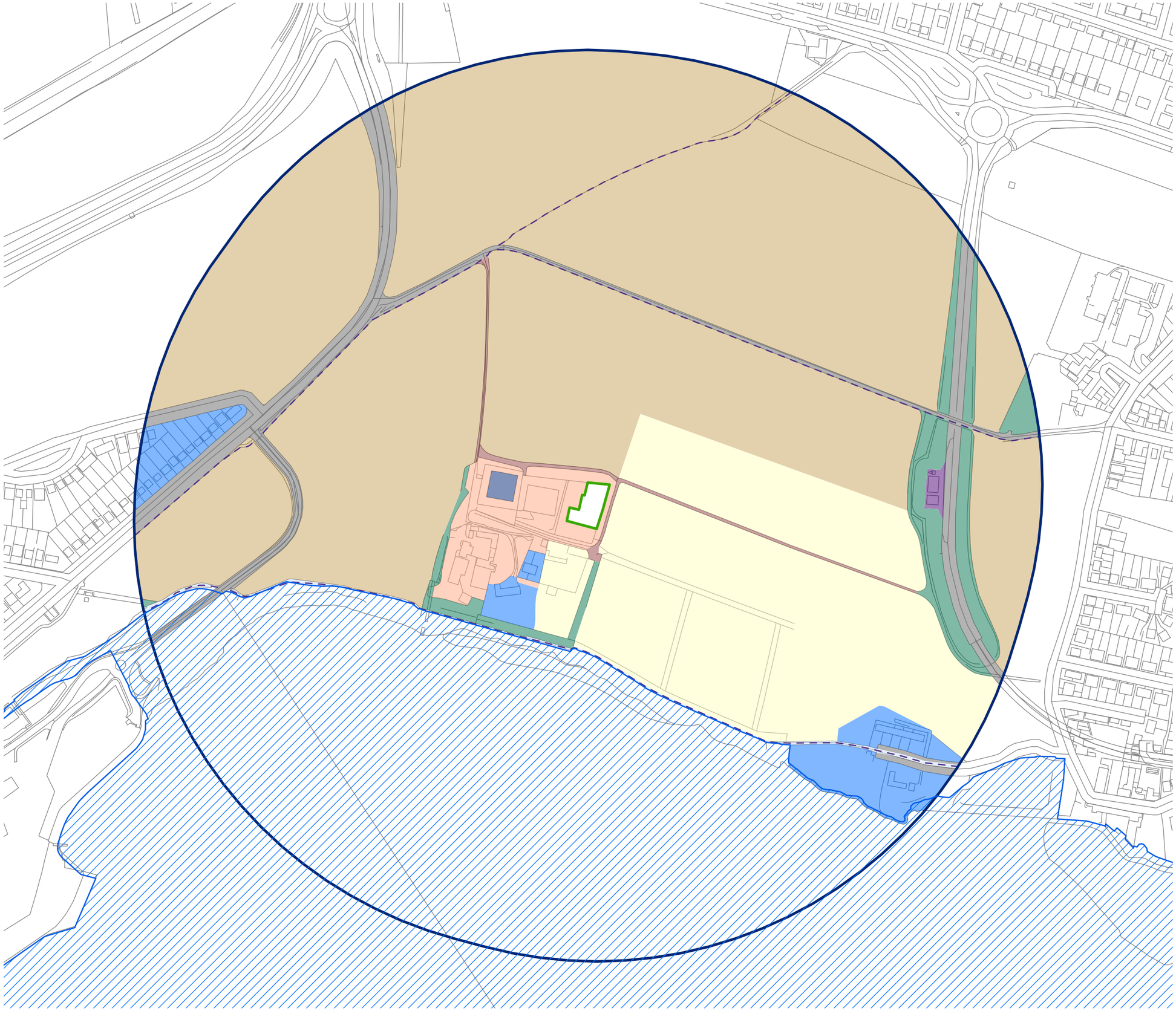

- Permit Boundary
- 500m Study Area
- Agricultural
- Commercial Industrial / Non-residential
- England Coast Path Route
- Animal Husbandry
- Private Access Road
- Public Highways
- Reservoir
- Residential
- Utilities
- Woodland
- Public Rights of Way
- Conservation Statutory Designations*

* The designation boundaries have been combined in this plan for the sake of clarity. The designation boundaries are shown separately in the Environment Agency's Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report: Bespoke Waste (reference EPR/LB3037AU/A001) dated 6 May 2022."

N

0 50 100 200 m

Project Details	WIE19228-100: Thanet Grab Hire, Little Cliffsend Farm
Figure Title	Figure 2: Environmental Receptor Plan
Figure Ref	WIE19228-100_GIS_EPA_2A
Date	March 2023
File Location	N:\Projects\WIE19228\100\9_GIS\WIE19228-100_GIS_WA\

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B. Specifications

Proposed bay walls (interlocking concrete block - indicative)

Source: SafeSite Facilities – Legato interlocking blocks.

We are Waterman, where every project matters

We deliver progressive, sustainability-driven environmental and engineering consultancy services across every sector. We think differently, and we're harnessing our collective expertise to deliver greener, healthier and well-connected communities, networks and built environments.

Based in strategic locations throughout the UK and Ireland, our team of specialists is at the forefront of tackling the climate emergency and forging a path to a Net Zero built environment.

UK & Ireland Office Locations