

Planned Extension to Linhay Hill Quarry, Ashburton

Construction Environmental Management Plan for Stage 1

E&JW Glendinning Ltd.

May 2024

LINHAY-ATK-S1-GEN-E-RP-001



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1. Introduction and Background

Purpose of the Construction Environmental Management Plan

- 1.1. This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out the mitigation needed to manage environmental effects associated with construction stage of tasks required to progress the approved extension to Linhay Hill Quarry, Ashburton, operated by E&JW Glendinning Ltd., in accordance with Dartmoor National Park Authority planning permission reference 322/16 and DCC/3994/2017. The CEMP has been prepared as required by the planning permission condition 23, which stipulates:
 - "23. Prior to the commencement of each stage of the development up to and including Stage 4, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Mineral Planning Authority. The CEMP shall cover all of the items identified in Condition 22 and shall include:
 - a) Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities including vegetation clearance and removal.
 - b) Identification of 'biodiversity protection zones'.
 - c) Dust Management Plan,
 - d) Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements) to include details of lighting, drainage and no dig methods of construction.
 - e) The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features (including timing of vegetation removal). This includes the use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.
 - f) The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to monitor works to ensure compliance with the CEMP, and the actions that will be undertaken.
 - g) Responsible persons and lines of communication.
 - h) The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person.

All works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved Construction Environmental Management Plan."

- 1.2. For completeness herein, planning condition 22 stipulates:
 - "22. Prior to the commencement of Stage 0, a Method of Construction Statement shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Mineral Planning Authority. The Statement shall include details of:
 - (a) parking for vehicles of site personnel, operatives and visitors
 - (b) loading and unloading of plant and materials
 - (c) storage of plant and materials
 - (d) programme of works (including measures for traffic management), and
 - (e) provision of boundary hoarding behind any visibility zones;

for all of the following items:

- Balland Lane works
- Ashburton 16 public footpath diversion
- Construction of Waye Lane and
- Construction of flood attenuation storage areas
- · Construction of new access to Alston
- Formation of Lower Wave access
- · Diversion of overhead lines.

These works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved Method of Construction Statement."

1.3. Hence planning condition 22 does not refer to specific areas of construction in Stage 1. The default regarding condition 22 items a to c is that parking, loading and unloading or plant and materials, and storage of plant and materials will be at Linhay Hill Quarry or as per the Site Set Up drawing



- within Method of Construction Statement 1 (MCS1) for construction of the new private access to Alston Farm, with onward delivery of materials to each area of works as necessary.
- 1.4. The aim of this construction environmental management plan (CEMP) is to provide clear and concise document (or set of documents) which sets out the mitigation needed to manage environmental effects associated with construction of the development, and how that mitigation will be delivered and maintained during construction. The overarching aim is for the avoidance of environmental harm and mitigation of environmental effects to achieve the long term objectives set out in the Landscape and Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Scheme submitted for planning condition 10, and the Land Management Plan submitted for planning condition 11.
- 1.5. The structure of this CEMP broadly aligns with the guidance in the Highways England Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Sustainability & Environment Appraisal LA120 Environmental management plans Revision 1, and also the terms of the planning permission condition 23.

Project Background

- 1.6. Linhay Hill Quarry is a major limestone quarry located to the north-east of Ashburton and is the main site in the business of E&JW Glendinning Ltd. As at the end of 2020, the reserves remaining in the quarry were sufficient for a further five years viable production at the rate of extraction pertaining. The extension is needed so that the life of Linhay Hill Quarry, its products and the economic benefits and jobs it creates can be secured for the future. The quarry extension is needed to maintain the current business activity which employs 240 people and contributes significantly to the Devon and Dartmoor local economy.
- 1.7. Linhay Hill Quarry is immediately adjacent to the A38, which runs along the quarry's south-eastern boundary, and at this point is the boundary of the Dartmoor National Park. The proposed quarry extension area is into Alston Farm owned by Glendinning to the north east of the existing quarry and alongside the A38, which is underlain with limestone. Part of Alston Lane and the access to Alston Farm will have to be removed to allow the extension area to be quarried and a replacement, called Waye Lane is included in the approved proposals. The narrow part of Balland Lane will also be improved to mitigate for the small amount of extra traffic which may be diverted onto Waye Lane as a result of the closure of Alston Lane.

Project and Task Objectives

- 1.8. The overall objective is for the approved extension to Linhay Hill Quarry, to progress in accordance with the Dartmoor National Park Authority planning permission reference 322/16 and DCC/3994/2017.
- 1.9. The CEMP is a 'live' document, which will be updated if the information for each topic changes or new information becomes.
- 1.10. The CEMP will not replicate activity specific environmental management plans or drawings submitted to the planning authority but will reference specific environmental management plans and drawings for each of the construction tasks covered by the CEMP.

Construction Site Areas covered by this CEMP

1.11. Construction site areas covered by this CEMP are summarised in the following table.

Table 1-1 - Construction site areas covered by this CEMP

Construction Site Area		CEMP Date
Alston Lane – closed and hedgerows translocated to donor sites.	S1 R1.0	May 2024
Alston Cross junction at A38 – closed and landscaped.	S1 R1.0	May 2024
Stage 1A west and Stage 1A east bunds – drainage works, fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation, and restoration.	S1 R1.0	May 2024
Stage 1B bund – drainage, fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation, and restoration.	S1 R1.0	May 2024



Construction Site Area	CEMP Version	CEMP Date
Permissive footpath – from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane via Alston Farm.	S1 R1.0	May 2024
Hedgerow planting – within Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate historical hedge pattern.	S1 R1.0	May 2024

- 1.12. There are no European or statutory or other non-statutory sites which fall within or directly adjacent to the construction site areas covered by this version of the CEMP. However, in the absence of mitigation, potential was identified for construction activities to result in adverse effects on the downstream Dartmoor Special Area for Conservation (SAC) (*Information to Support the Habitats Regulations Assessment*, Woodfield Ecology 2019).
- 1.13. The existing natural resources detailed in the Operational Land Management Plan (OLMP) to be protected and retained, are considered to be 'biodiversity protection zones'. Those areas are shown by the Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Enhancement Scheme (LEMES) planting design plans which are listed within the OLMP, and the Ecological Constraints Map included as Appendix A.1. The 'biodiversity protection zones' relevant to this CEMP comprise:
 - Existing woodland.
 - Existing hedgebanks and hedgerow trees.
 - Retained or protected trees.
 - Watercourses and waterbodies.
 - Newly planted habitat such as woodland.
- 1.14. Environmental risk assessments for each construction site area are provided within Appendix A and outline the environmental management actions to minimise the risk to receptors, and those actions are detailed in this CEMP and/or the document or drawings listed in Section 5.

Planning Condition 23 requirements for the CEMP

1.15. The following table details where the information required by planning condition 23 are included within this CEMP.

Table 1-2 - Planning condition 23: location of required details within this CEMP

Planning condition 23 requirements	Location within this CEMP
The CEMP shall cover all of the items identified in Condition 22 and shall include:	
 a) Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities including vegetation clearance and removal. 	Appendix A
b) Identification of 'biodiversity protection zones'.	'Biodiversity protection zones' are the existing natural resources defined in the Operational Land Management Plan to be protected and retained, as outlined herein Section 1, Section 3 and Appendix A.
c) Dust Management Plan.	Appendix B.4.
d) Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid or reduce impacts during construction (may be provided as a set of method statements) to include details of lighting, drainage and no dig methods of construction.	Section 3.



Planning condition 23 requirements	Location within this CEMP
e) The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features (including timing of vegetation removal). This includes the use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.	Section 2 and Section 3.
f) The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to monitor works to ensure compliance with the CEMP, and the actions that will be undertaken.	Section 3.
g) Responsible persons and lines of communication.	Section 2.
h) The role and responsibilities on site of an ecological clerk of works (ECoW) or similarly competent person.	Section 2.
22. Prior to the commencement of Stage 0, a Method of Construction Statement shall be submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Mineral Planning Authority. The Statement shall include details of: (a) parking for vehicles of site personnel, operatives and visitors (b) loading and unloading of plant and materials (c) storage of plant and materials (d) programme of works (including measures for traffic management), and (e) provision of boundary hoarding behind any visibility zones; for all of the following items: Balland Lane works Ashburton 16 public footpath diversion Construction of Waye Lane and Construction of flood attenuation storage areas Construction of new access to Alston Formation of Lower Waye access Diversion of overhead lines. These works shall be implemented in accordance with the approved Method of Construction Statement."	Planning condition 22 does not refer to specific areas of construction in Stage 1.



2. Project Team, Communication and Programme

Roles and Responsibilities

2.1. The following table details the project team and responsibilities by identifying each role, the responsibilities, organisation name, primary contact details, secondary contact details, and lines of escalation.

Table 2-1 - Project Team Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities	Name	Primary Contact Details	Secondary Contact Details	Lines of Escalation
Developer	Overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the construction works including the responsibilities detailed below, and application for third party permissions, land drainage consents or environmental permits.	E&JW Glendinning Ltd.	Barry Wilson, Managing Director, Glentor, Ashburton, Devon, TQ13, 7LF, Tel. 01364-652601, barry.wilson@ejwgle ninning.co.uk	Neil Gibbs, Quarry Manager, Linhay Hill Quarry, Tel. 01364- 652601, Mob. 07766-221209 neil.gibbs@ejwglend inning.co.uk	N/A
Principal designer (competent expert)	Highway, civil and, drainage, hydro-geological and land stability monitoring; preparation of applications for third party permissions, land drainage consents or environmental permits; soil specialist, surveillance of construction works and responding to requests for design information or change.	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	Tony Fletcher, Project Director, The Octagon, Pynes Hill Court, Rydon Lane, Exeter, EX2 5AZ, Tel. 01392- 352907, at.fletcher@atkinsgl obal.com	Hycinth Hettiarachchi, Project Manager, 500 Park Avenue, Aztec West, Almondsbury, Bristol, BS32 4RZ, Tel. 01454-667495, hycinth.hettiarachchi @atkinsglobal.com	Via Atkins Ltd., Tony Fletcher
Town planning (competent expert)	Discharge of planning conditions, advising on compliance with planning permission.	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	Kate Rhodes, Senior Planner, The Octagon, Pynes Hill Court, Rydon Lane, Exeter, Devon, EX2 5AZ, Tel. 001392- 813133, kate.rhodes@atkins global.com	Hycinth Hettiarachchi, Project Manager, 500 Park Avenue, Aztec West, Almondsbury, Bristol, BS32 4RZ, Tel. 01454-667495, hycinth.hettiarachchi @atkinsglobal.com	Via Atkins Ltd., Tony Fletcher
Landscape architect (competent expert)	Landscape design, surveillance of landscape works and planting detailed in LEMES, responding to requests for design information or change.	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	Marie Martyn, Landscape Architect, The Octagon, Pynes Hill Court, Rydon Lane, Exeter, EX2 5AZ, Tel. 01392-352937, marie.martyn@atkin srealis.com	Martin Byrne, Principal Landscape Architect, The Octagon, Pynes Hill Court, Rydon Lane, Exeter, EX2 5AZ, Tel. 01392-352958, martin.byrne@atkins global.com	Via Atkins Ltd., Tony Fletcher
Ecologist (competent expert)	Ecological surveys pre and during construction; design of ecological mitigation, application for licences required for ecological works (without which a breach of conservation legislation could occur).	Woodfield Ecology	Ollie Prudden, Woodfield, Merrymeet, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3LS, Tel. 07780-832853, ollie@woodfieldecol ogy.co.uk	Becky Prudden, Woodfield, Merrymeet, Liskeard, Cornwall, PL14 3LS, Tel. 07739-752751, becky@woodfieldec ology.co.uk	Via E&JW Glendinning Ltd., Barry Wilson.



Role	Responsibilities	Name	Primary Contact Details	Secondary Contact Details	Lines of Escalation
Ecological Clerk of Works (competent expert)	Supervising and surveillance of construction works to ensure compliance with specific mitigation and management plan. Named Ecologist / Accredited Agent under the EPS Dormouse Licence.	Woodfield Ecology	As above.	As above.	Via E&JW Glendinning Ltd., Barry Wilson.
Arboriculturist (competent expert)	Pre-construction tree surveys, arboricultural method statement for tree protection and management, surveillance of construction works to ensure compliance.	Evans & Associates Ltd. Land Management	Gareth Evans, Unit 6, Newcourt Barton, Exeter, Devon, EX3 0DB, Tel 07765- 444540, gareth@evans- associates.co.uk	TBC.	Via E&JW Glendinning Ltd., Barry Wilson.
Archaeologist	Archaeological monitoring and recording.	AC Archaeology Ltd.	Simon Hughes, Project Manager, Unit 4, Halthales Workshops, Bradninch, Nr Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ, Tel. 01392- 882410, shughes@acarchae ology.co.uk	John Valentin, Director, Unit 4, Halthales Workshops, Bradninch, Nr Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ, Tel. 01392- 882410, jvalentin@acarchae ology.co.uk	Via E&JW Glendinning Ltd., Barry Wilson.
Quarry Manager	Implementation of construction with environmental monitoring (environmental clerk of works), management of site staff and training on environmental matters, management of subcontractors, procurement of material supplies.	E&JW Glendinning Ltd.	Neil Gibbs, Quarry Manager, Linhay Hill Quarry, Tel. 01364- 652601, Mob. 07766-221209 neil.gibbs@ejwglend inning.co.uk	Justin Wickens Assistant Quarry Manager, Tel. 01364-652601, Mob. 0777-1542233 justin.wickens@ejwg lendinning.co.uk	Via E&JW Glendinning Ltd., Barry Wilson.
Main contractor – SHE Manager	Implementation of training and procedures to ensure compliance with the company health and safety policy statement.	E&JW Glendinning Ltd.	Dave Skinner, SHE Manager, 01364- 652601, dave.skinner@ejwgl endinning.co.uk	Mark Glendinning Operations Manager Operations and Production, Tel 0776- 8021173 mark.glendinning@e jwglendinning.co.uk	Via E&JW Glendinning Ltd., Barry Wilson.

2.2. Although not part of the project team for construction site works, the Dartmoor National Park Authority as the mineral planning authority is the competent authority for prior discharge of planning permission conditions and monitoring of adherence to the planning conditions. Other competent authorities are Natural England for protected species licences, Environment Agency for environmental permits, Devon County Council for land drainage consents and temporary traffic restrictions.

Communication

- 2.3. The envisaged lines of communication are as follows:
 - The developer E&JW Glendinning may communicate directly with the designer and design team comprising competent experts, third party landowners and utility suppliers, and competent authorities.
 - The designer AtkinsRéalis Ltd. may communicate directly with the developer, design team comprising competent experts, and competent authorities, and when requested by the developer also to third party landowners and utility suppliers.



- The design team comprises competent experts in addition to AtkinsRéalis Ltd. and may communicate directly with the developer and the designer, and direct to the main contractor when responding to a request for information from the main contractor, though the response must also be copied to the designer.
- The main contractor may communicate directly with the developer, the designer and design team comprising competent experts, though responses by the latter must also be copied to the designer. The main contractor may also communicate directly with third party landowners and utility suppliers and competent authorities as necessary for the planned construction works to progress.
- Sub-contractors to the main contractor will communicate only through the main contractor.
- Communications received from the public will be directed to the developer.
- Communications received from a competent authority must be copied to the developer and designer who will disseminate the communication as necessary.

Construction Programme

2.4. The anticipated construction programme is summarised in the following table, but the schedule may change due to contractor or materials availability, weather delays, receipt of necessary consents, and may be outlined in more detail in Method of Construction Statement(s) if prepared for specific tasks or activities.

Table 2-2 - Construction Programme

Construction Task	Commencement	Completion	
Alston Lane – closed and hedgerows translocated to donor sites.	October 2024	October 2024	
Alston Cross junction at A38 – closed and landscaped.	October 2024	November 2024	
Stage 1A west and Stage 1A east bunds – drainage, topsoil strip, fencing, overburden excavation, bund formation and restoration.	April 2025	2032, but may be earlier.	
Stage 1B bund – drainage, topsoil strip, fencing, overburden excavation, bund formation and restoration.	2032 may be earlier if filling in Stage 1A bund is complete.	2035	
Permissive footpath – from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane via Alston Farm.	June 2025	August 2025	
Hedgerow planting – within Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate historical hedge pattern.	November 2025	March 2026	



Environmental Actions and Commitments

3.1. The following sections detail the environmental actions and commitments for the planned construction works. Monitoring will primarily be by inspections (visual and audible).

Hours of Working

- 3.2. The main construction working hours will be:
 - Monday Friday 08:00 18:00
 - Saturday 08:00 13:00
 - Sunday and Bank or Public Holidays No working
- 3.3. Although the planning permission does not explicitly condition general construction working hours, those timings are in line with planning condition 29 for soil or overburden stripping or construction of overburden bunds or the stripping of topsoil, and are as per the Environmental Statement Appendix 13 Noise Impact Assessment proposed working hours for construction works.
- 3.4. Temporary exceptions may be necessary, for example to adhere to road closure notices or if vegetation clearance has to be carried out at weekends. For those instances, if any required, E&JW Glendinning will apply to the relevant planning authority for written consent prior to such work commencing, and aim to inform local residents in advance of the proposed activity as appropriate.
- 3.5. The workforce to the site may arrive and leave slightly before and after the main construction working hours, but will be restricted to preparation activities such as inductions and tool-box talks, preparation for the construction activities that day and low key activities that do not involve noisy plant or operations at levels which could be considered intrusive or disruptive.

Construction Traffic

3.6. Operators of vehicles anticipated to be involved in the construction works will be advised of the routes to use as outlined in the following table to access the site(s) and the vehicle parking area(s), and loading and offloading areas as shown in the Appendix C Method of Construction Statement(s). Vehicles bringing the workforce to the site will arrive and leave slightly before and after the agreed working hours. Vehicles delivering goods to the works will time their arrival to ensure that they attend the site during working hours only, such that they can be received and managed by the operational staff.

Table 3-1 - Construction Traffic Routes

Construction Site Area	Access Route
Alston Lane – closed and hedgerows translocated to donor sites.	Linhay Hill Quarry main entrance exit right to Balland Lane then right onto Waye Lane to Alston Lane, or direct from Linhay Hill Quarry to Alston Lane once Alston Lane is closed to public access.
Alston Cross junction at A38 – closed and landscaped.	From Linhay Hill Quarry main entrance exit left and to A38 east bound to Alston Cross junction.
	Return to Linhay Hill Quarry via Alston Lane and Waye Lane, or via A38 east bound and off at Goodstone Junction to access A38 west bound and Ashburton junction to B3352 to the quarry main entrance.
	HGV not required for these construction works.
Stage 1A west and Stage 1A east bunds – drainage, topsoil strip, fencing, overburden excavation, bund formation and restoration.	Direct from Linhay Hill Quarry to Alston Lane once Alston Lane is closed to public access.



Construction Site Area	Access Route
Stage 1B bund – drainage, topsoil strip, fencing, overburden excavation, bund formation and restoration.	Direct from Linhay Hill Quarry to Alston Lane once Alston Lane is closed to public access.
Permissive footpath – from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane via Alston Farm.	Linhay Hill Quarry main entrance exit right to Balland Lane then right onto Waye Lane to Alston Lane and access to Alston Farm.
Hedgerow planting – within Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate historical hedge pattern.	Via Waye Lane.

Dust and Air Quality

- 3.7. A Construction Dust Management Plan for Stage 1 is provided in Appendix B.5.
- 3.8. That has overlap with the Dust Management Plan operated by Linhay Hill Quarry which is document SHE-PLA-007 under its Environmental Management System, with both management plans effectively having the same objectives and pathway through mitigations options.
- 3.9. The aim of the dust management plans is to:
 - Minimise dust generation and migration from the site.
 - Minimise the potential for dust from the site causing pollution or annoyance to site workers or at nearby sensitive receptors or adversely affecting UK Air Quality Objectives.
 - Provide a proactive dust minimisation strategy to be implemented on site for the planned activities.
 - Ensure site operations consider the potential for dust generation and proactively consider and apply suitable measures to minimise dust generation and the potential effects to receptors on or off site.
- 3.10. The dust management plans aim for the site to consider the forecast and prevailing weather and site conditions and adjust the daily activities and where necessary due to the site conditions or timescale for the works, apply mitigation to enable the works to proceed.
- 3.11. Following the assessment of the risk of dust emission carried out in the planning application Environmental Statement Chapter 14, the dust management plans outline a range of mitigation options to be applied and which will need to be proactively adjusted dependent on the site conditions and the observed effectiveness of the measures for the site conditions i.e. the propensity for dust to be generated and transported.
- 3.12. That propensity will largely depend on the character of the ground being excavated e.g. its moisture content and friability when handling and being transported, the planned intensity of activity, and the wind strength and direction i.e. if wind is strong enough to lift and/or transport dust adversely from the site activities then suitable mitigation measures will need to be applied.
- 3.13. It may be possible at times to avoid or scale down a dust generating activity until more suitable conditions prevail, however the planned construction and quarry activities will normally need to be carried out within specific timeframes. Therefore it is envisaged that the planned mitigation measures and monitoring of their effectiveness will need to be considered and applied daily with regular review at operational management meetings, and formal appraisal during Glendinning's internal audit process which is carried out at least every six months to check compliance with Environmental legislation and other requirements as required by Glendinning's Environmental Management System.



Ecology

Biodiversity Protection Zones

- 3.14. 'Biodiversity protection zones' are the existing natural resources defined in the Operational Land Management Plan (OLMP) to be protected and retained, and newly to be created natural resources where those areas may be affected by the construction works under this CEMP. Those areas are shown by the LEMES drawings which are listed within the OLMP and shown by the Ecological Constraints Map included in Appendix A.1. The 'biodiversity protection zones' relevant to this CEMP comprise:
 - Existing woodland
 - Existing hedgebanks and hedge row trees.
 - Retained or protected trees.
 - Watercourses and waterbodies.
 - Newly planted habitat such as woodland.
 - Badger setts BS1, BS4 & BS6.
- 3.15. Prior to the commencement of works, protective fencing following the specification in Appendix D2: Arboricultural Method Statement shall be erected around all retained trees and hedges. Additional protective fencing (Heras or equivalent) shall be erected around all other biodiversity protection zones to demarcate the construction working area.

Specific Measures Relating to Protected and Notable Species

Update surveys

- 3.16. Update surveys for protected species were commenced in 2020 with further updates in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. Full details of update surveys are set out in separate update survey reporting (to be produced separately to discharge Planning Condition 13), and in summary:
 - Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey: an update Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey was undertaken in August 2023. The survey followed standard methodology as set out in JNCC 2010 & IEA 1995. No significant changes to habitats were detected. Some changes to potential tree roost sites for bats were noted, including the re-classification of T68 on the eastern boundary of the Stage 1 area from a 'low' suitability tree to a PRF-M tree.
 - Badger: Badger update survey was undertaken in February 2022, with incidental observations in 2023 and repeated for the Stage 1 area in March 2024 confirmed the following:
 - The main sett (BS1) near Caton was noted to have remained active with multiple entrances showing signs of fresh excavation within the field and the adjacent highways cutting:
 - annex sett (BS5) that became established in 2021/2022 within the bank of a hedge to the north of BS1 was noted to have varied activity levels between 2022 – 2024. At the time of the final update survey in March 2024, three active entrances were present.
 - Outlier sett BS6 was noted to have varied activity levels between 2022 2024, appearing to be disused for much of this period. At the time of the final update survey in March 2024, both entrances were fully open with recent badger footprints and according this sett was considered active.
 - Dormouse: update dormouse nest tube surveys have been carried out various locations within the quarry and extension area including in 2019 (Stage 0 and Stage 1 areas), 2021 (Caton Cross) and Dormouse box monitoring checks were undertaken in 2023 (along Waye Lane). Further dormouse box monitoring is planned for spring summer 2024 (A38 screening woodland). These surveys and monitoring checks confirmed the continued presence of Dormouse within the Stage 0 area and immediately adjacent habitats with no detectable changes found with regards distribution or population size.
 - Bats (roosting): Update ground-level assessments of all trees within the Stage 1 area were undertaken in March 2024. Surveys followed best practice guidance as set out in Collins, J.,



- 2023. These surveys confirmed two trees adjacent to the Stage 1 works area to have continued suitability for roosting bats, both of which are to be retained.
- Breeding birds, reptiles and foraging / commuting bats: No specific update surveys were originally identified as necessary for these taxa, and no changes to current conditions that might trigger the need for specific survey were identified by the 2023 Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey update.
- Flora: While no specific detailed botanical survey was undertaken (these having been scoped out of the Environmental Assessment), the update Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey undertaken in 2023 by two experienced botanists did not identify notable plants. Habitats present within the Stage 1 area are also considered highly unlikely to support notable plants.

Badger:

Main Sett BS1

- 3.17. The bund profile in the location of main sett BS1 has been modified and the sett will be retained in situ.
- 3.18. Trenching work in Stage 1a (for the installation of drainage pipework through the hedge between the Stage 1a bund and the Stage 1b bund) as well as soil stripping in preparation for the bund formation is to be carried out under a site-specific 'live-dig' sett interference licence. Earthworks works within 20m of the sett will be supervised by the licensee and follow a Natural England approved 'live-dig' procedure if a badger tunnel is identified during the excavation.
- 3.19. Should a badger tunnel be found extending to the east of the pipework trench and into the soil strip area, this will need to be carefully followed and backfilled to ensure that no badger is trapped when the trench is backfilled or fill material is placed. This will be achieved using a mini-digger and hand tools. To avoid possible injury to badgers, the mini-digger will only make transverse cuts into badger tunnels (i.e. no longitudinal cuts). In addition, the badger tunnel ahead of the dig will be blocked, using a brightly coloured sack filled with untainted straw or hay, to prevent a badger entering the section of tunnel being dug. Once the sack had been reached, the licensee would examine the next section of tunnel using a high powered torch and the sack replaced ahead of the next section of tunnel to be removed. This procedure will be repeated until the end of the badger tunnel had been reached. A safe route back to the setts will be provided for badgers discovered during the following and backfilling of tunnels.
- 3.20. The above earthworks to be supervised by the licensee. Prior to undertaking earthworks within 20m of BS1, veterinary assistance to be arranged in the unlikely event that a badger was injured. Dog graspers and holding cages to be available on site to recover an injured badger.

Annex BS4

3.21. The placement of translocated hedgerows to create the green lane along the retained hedge where BS4 is located will require machinery movements within c. 5m of the sett at the closest point. No direct impacts to the sett would occur, and based on the findings of the live dig (undertaken under a sett-specific interference licence in 2022) none of the sett tunnels were found to extend into the location where the translocated hedges would be placed, and no damage is considered likely to occur. Given the nature and short duration of the hedge translocation work, no disturbance effects are considered likely. To avoid accidental damage during the translocation operation, the sett location would be clearly marked out in advance with barrier fencing placed with a 5m buffer around all set entrances. All hedge translocation work will be carried out with the Ecological Clerk of Works in attendance.

Outlier Sett BS6

3.22. No works in the vicinity of BS 6 will be undertaken until Stage 1 b, which will be c. 8 years from the commencement of Stage 1 in 2024. Given this length of time and the varying activity status of this sett, update surveys will be undertaken closer to the date of the Stage 1b works, to properly inform the badger mitigation strategy for this outlier sett. This sett will require closure prior to the preparation of this area in advance of spoil tipping, which would either be undertaken with a sett specific interference licence, or registered under a Badger Mitigation Class License.



- 3.23. The following measures will be adopted throughout the implementation of Stage 1 to minimise the risk of secondary impacts to badgers:
 - trenches in excess of one metre in depth, that are present overnight, will be covered or secured and a means of escape provided for any animal that does fall in (a suitable escape can be provided by wooden planks placed at a 45 degree angle or providing sloping trench end walls);
 - temporarily exposed open pipe systems will be capped in such a way as to prevent badgers gaining access; and
 - chemicals and fuels will be stored carefully and as far away from badger setts and paths as possible.
- 3.24. To facilitate these measures, contractors and subcontractors will be made aware of the presence of badgers as part of the ecological tool-box talk.

Dormice and Vegetation Clearance

- 3.25. The clearance of woody vegetation, or translocation of hedges, will only be undertaken following the terms of a European Protected Species (EPS) Dormouse Mitigation licence obtained from Natural England, which allows derogations from the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).
- 3.26. Woody vegetation removal will be undertaken according to one of four methodologies and timings. The EPS Mitigation Licence must be referred to for full details and for identification of which methodology will be applied for each area of vegetation being removed. All clearance will be subject to ecological supervision. In broad terms the four methods are:
 - Hedgerow translocations: Vegetation removal to facilitate hedge translocation (coppicing of donor hedges and clearance of bramble scrub from receptor sites and translocation work areas) will follow a single stage clearance approach:
 - Impacted hedges will be cut to stump level (<30cm) between September to November (temperature dependant) immediately prior to and in preparation for the hedgerow translocation in the same autumn/winter. This avoids the main nesting period for breeding birds, is a time of year when Dormice are still active and able to respond immediately and is also the optimal timing for hedgerow translocation.
 - A maximum of 0.25ha will be cut per day (combined with detailed hand searching for nests by the licensed ecologist / accredited agent), moving progressively towards areas of suitable retained vegetation.

This methodology will be used for the vast majority of hedges, with the exception of short sections if at programme-critical locations for which method 4 below will be applied.

- 2. Two- stage clearance: Vegetation to be cut to stump level in November- March prior to stump removal from works areas commencing in May:
 - Prior to clearance, the licenced ecologist / accredited agent will carry out a detailed fingertip search for dormice nests (which at this time of year will be at / close to ground level).
 - Trees, shrubs and scrub within each area to be cleared will be cut to a height of c. 50cm between November and March inclusive, leaving stumps / roots undisturbed in the ground. This should be done using hand tools (e.g. brush-cutters and chainsaws) and without tracking vehicles across the area. Large trees will be section-felled to prevent damage / disturbance to hibernating dormice present at ground-level. Arisings will be removed from the area, which should be left as clear of vegetation as possible.
 - From April onwards (once dormice have typically emerged from hibernation and dispersed of their own accord into suitable surrounding retained vegetation), earthworks can then proceed (including the removal of remaining tree / shrub stumps and roots).
 - A recheck of previously cleared areas will also be carried out prior to earthworks.

This methodology presents the lowest risk to Dormice and is the preferred approach for woody vegetation clearance other than hedges (see method 1 above), and will be applied to the majority of the woody vegetation clearance areas.

3. Single-stage autumn clearance: Vegetation to be cut to stump level in September – November (temperature dependant) prior to stump removal from works areas commencing immediately:



- Trees, shrubs and scrub within each area to be cleared will be cut to a height of c. 50cm between September and November (temperature dependant), leaving stumps / roots undisturbed in the ground.
- A maximum area of 0.25ha of will be cut per day (combined with detailed hand searching for nests by the licensed ecologist / accredited agent), moving progressively towards areas of suitable retained vegetation.
- Prior to stump removal, the licenced ecologist / accredited agent will carry out a detailed finger-tip search for Dormice nests (which at this time of year will be at / close to ground level).
- Once deemed clear following the fingertip search, removal of stumps will occur, under ecological supervision.

This approach is only included as a contingency to be used for areas where unforeseen delays / poor weather prevent the first part of the two-stage clearance approach (method 2 above) being completed before the end of March.

3.27. Dead hedges will be utilised in the locations specified in the EPS licence documents to maintain connectivity around the construction areas between retained hedgerows, scrub and woodlands in the period between vegetation removal and establishment of new hedges and woodland planting areas.

Bats

3.28. No trees with potential for roosting bats would be directly impacted by the Stage 1 works. The two trees with suitability for roosting bats will be retained. Work in the vicinity of these trees would not occur until Stage 1b, i.e. in c. 8 years after the commencement of Stage 1, and their continued suitability for roosting bats would be reassessed in the year preceding work in that location. If necessary, bat roost surveys which may include climbing inspections or evening emergence surveys would be undertaken to inform the appropriate mitigation and licencing approach.

Breeding Birds

3.29. The timing of vegetation clearance has been designed to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds, whilst working within timing constraints relating to Dormice. Woody vegetation clearance will be undertaken outside of the main breeding period of March to August (inclusive), however where programme critical, if small areas of woody vegetation need to be cleared within this period, preclearance nesting bird checks would be undertaken by a suitably experienced ecologist. Should active bird nests be identified, these would be left in situ with an appropriate habitat buffer until young had left the nest.

Reptiles

- 3.30. A 'low' population of Slow-worm Anguis fragilis were identified along the narrow strip of grassland along the north-eastern edge of the existing quarry, adjacent to Alston Lane (refer to the ecological constraints map).
- 3.31. A reptile translocation will be undertaken from this area in late summer / autumn 2024 following standard methods prior to earthworks being undertaken. Captured reptiles would be relocated to suitable grassland and scrub edge habitats on the south-facing slopes of the existing spoil tip / progressive restoration areas.
- 3.32. The reptile translocation will entail a minimum of 30 checks during suitable weather conditions and will be considered complete once 5 checks with zero or close to zero captures or reptiles have occurred.

Invasive Plants

3.33. No invasive plants have been identified in the Stage 1 area.

Hedgerow translocations

3.34. Hedgerow translocations will be carried out as detailed in the Landscape and Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, and following the prescriptions of the Dormouse EPS licence detailed above.



3.35. All hedgerow translocations would be undertaken with oversight from the Ecological Clerk of Works.

Ecological Presence / Monitoring of Construction

- 3.36. The Ecological Clerk of Works and/or the Named Ecologist / Accredited Agent under the EPS Dormouse Licence will be present on Site to undertake actions under protected species licences and monitor works to ensure compliance with the ecological requirements of the CEMP at the following times:
 - Prior to the commencement of works, to deliver toolbox talks and check installations of protective fencing and signage.
 - Prior to and during vegetation clearance, to undertake finger-tip searching and monitor clearance activities.
 - Prior to and during hedgerow translocations, to undertake finger-tip searching and monitor activities.
 - Prior to and at intervals during habitat creation / planting work, to monitor implementation of mitigation.
 - At no less than monthly intervals during the subsequent construction period to monitor the works to ensure compliance with the ecological requirements of the CEMP.

Land Contamination and Karst Management

- 3.37. A desk study 'Land Contamination Assessment', June 2016, was carried out by Atkins Ltd. for the proposed extension of Linhay Hill Quarry and associated infrastructure works.
- 3.38. Natural ground is expected within Stage 1A and Stage 1B areas where bunds will be formed from placement of overburden. Made ground comprising tarmac and subbase materials will be present along Alston Lane which will gradually be removed for the quarry extension, however chemical contaminants are not expected to be present.
- 3.39. Consequently the potential for land contamination will be managed by risk mitigation measures which shall include:
 - The use of appropriate PPE.
 - The use of mechanical plant and appropriate working methods to minimise skin contact with soils and the generation of fugitive emissions.
 - Controlled access to the work areas i.e. only those inducted and trained.
 - Dust control measures, including for temporary stockpiles if required.
 - Surface water runoff control measures to control the discharge flow and quality particularly suspended solids.
 - Monitoring by construction workers for potentially unusual or unexpected occurrences in the ground conditions.
 - Action for unusual or unexpected occurrences encountered, the first stage of which shall normally be a request for further inspection, by archaeologist, a specialist in land condition, or geotechnical engineer, and which will typically be followed by recording, further investigation, local design adjustments to the scheme, or remedial action.
- 3.40. For the quarry extension into Alston Farm topsoil management will be carried out as per the Soil Management Plan, referenced herein within Appendix B Management Plans. The underling bedrock is the Chercombe Bridge Limestone Formation which has karst features which can lead to land stability events, namely the formation of sinkholes. For monitoring and mitigation responses of land stability trigger events reference should be made to the Karst Management Plan 2021 or its update approved under planning condition 21, referenced herein within Appendix B Management Plans.

Lighting

- 3.41. The plan is to restrict construction works to daylight hours.
- 3.42. Construction activities will normally not be permitted after 6.00pm in the evening, except where required for localised time-critical road junction works. The aim will be for no lighting other than during the construction working hours when other than for moving vehicles, in low light conditions or



after dusk lighting required will be directional inwards relative to the boundary and towards working areas only with appropriate baffles / cowls to minimise light spill and utilising warm spectrum LED luminaires. Lighting will not be installed at temporary construction compound areas other than if required for safety for which light fittings minimising light spill will be utilised. If found necessary, such as to complete a task, the use of temporary lighting will be restricted and limited to task lighting utilising warm spectrum LED luminaires and pointed away from biodiversity protection areas and towards the construction site working area.

3.43. Hence night time lighting is not anticipated to be required during seasons when bats are active (April – October) except in locations already next to the road network. Consequently during construction working hours there will be little likelihood of causing disturbance from lights to bats or birds or other wildlife within trees or hedgerows or other vegetation around the boundary of the construction working areas. The use of lighting during construction will also be restricted when required by the ecologist, and be in accordance with 'Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. Guidance Note 08/18'(BCT. 2018).

Natural Heritage

- 3.44. An archaeological watching brief applies to groundworks at Alston Farm which will be implemented by adherence to the Project Design for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, May 2021, prepared by AC archaeology, and submitted for planning condition 13, and the subsequent 'Linhay Hill Quarry Extension Stages 1-4, Ashburton, Devon, Project Design for archaeological investigations', April 2024, prepared by AC archaeology for the planning conditions 38 and 39. That document is referenced herein within Appendix B Management Plans.
- 3.45. The following table provides a summary of the applicability of the archaeological watching brief:

Table 3-2 - Applicability of Archaeological Watching Brief

Construction Site Area	Archaeological Watching Brief Applies YES or NO
Alston Lane – closed and hedgerows translocated to donor sites.	YES
Alston Cross junction at A38 – closed and landscaped.	NO
Stage 1A west and Stage 1A east bunds – drainage, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation and restoration.	YES
Stage 1B bund – drainage, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation and restoration.	YES
Permissive footpath – from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane via Alston Farm.	YES
Hedgerow planting – within Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate historical hedge pattern.	NO

Noise and Vibration

3.46. Potential noise and vibration sensitive receptors are listed in the following table based on the sensitive receptors assessed by the noise impact assessment for the planning application for the proposed extension to Linhay Hill Quarry, and the Noise & Vibration Impact Review, February 2024 prepared by AtkinsRéalis for the Linhay Hill Quarry Extension – Stage 1. The aim of the table is to indicate when the works in each construction area need to be cognisant of the nearest receptors. For pre-commencement quantitative assessment reference should be made to the Noise & Vibration Impact Review, February 2024.



Table 3-3 - Potential Noise and Vibration Sensitive Receptors

Location Pr		Property Name	Construction Site Area					
Re A38	Area		Alston Lane closure and hedgerow translocation	Alston Cross junction at A38 – closed and landscaped	Stage 1A bunds – drainage works, fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation, and restoration	Stage 1B bunds – works as for Stage 1A	Permissive footpath – Waye Farm to Caton Lane	Reinstatement of historical hedge pattern at Alston Farm west of Alston Lane
North	Alston	Alston Cottage	Х	Х	✓	✓	✓	Х
North	Alston	Alston Farmhouse	Х	Х	✓	✓	✓	Х
North	Lower Waye	Momalda	✓	Х	✓	✓	✓	Х
North	Lower Waye	Lower Waye	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North	Waye	The Waye House	Х	Х	Х	Х	✓	✓
North	Waye	Waye Farm	Х	Х	Х	Х	✓	✓
North	Caton	Underway	Х	Х	Х	✓	Х	Х
North	Caton	Little Caton (House)	Х	Х	Х	✓	Х	Х
North	Caton	Caton Cottage	Х	Х	X	✓	Х	Х
North	Caton	Samastar	Х	Х	X	✓	Х	Х
North	Caton	Little Barton	Х	Х	X	✓	Х	Х
North	Place Lane	Place Lodge	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
North	Place Lane	SDCC - Place House	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	✓
North	Place Lane	SDCC – Main Campus	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
North	Ashburton	Nos 43 / 45 Long Park	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
North	Ashburton	Linhay Business Park (north)	Х	Х	X	Х	Х	Х
South		The Glen	Х	Х	✓	✓	Х	Х
South		Homeleigh	Х	Х	✓	✓	Х	Х
South		Parkers Farm	X	✓	✓	Х	Х	Х
South		Lower Mead	Х	✓	✓	Х	Х	Х
South		Three Gates	Х	✓	✓	Х	Х	Х
South		Half Acre	Х	X	Χ	X	Х	Х

Notes: ✓ indicates may be affected. X will not or unlikely to be affected.



- 3.47. In addition to the human receptors listed in Table 3-3 above, in the absence of noise control measures, construction activities were identified to have potential to result in noise and visual disturbance at levels that could result in displacement of birds from otherwise suitable nesting habitat, or abandonment of active nests. The potential effects were assessed to be localised and short-term. No especially sensitive birds were identified (e.g. nesting Schedule 1 species) within the potential area of effect. The mitigation set out below, which is primarily designed for human receptors, is therefore considered sufficient to minimise potential effects on breeding birds without the need for specific additional measures relating to ecological receptors.
- 3.48. Mitigation of noise and vibration to sensitive receptors will be by adherence to the main construction working hours and the mitigation measures detailed in the following table as applicable to the planned construction works, and which will be communicated to site staff by induction, this CEMP, and toolbox talks.

Table 3-4 - Good Practice General and Site-Specific Mitigation Measures Regarding Noise

Works Aspect	Good Practice General Mitigation Measure
Site Management	Works to only take place during the agreed working hours, or if necessary, during exceptional working hours only by prior agreement with the planning authority
	Siting of loading / unloading areas to be considerate to neighbouring receptors
	The opening of working area gates will be controlled.
	If appropriate, fencing or hoarding will be erected higher than line of sight to neighbours.
	Internal haul routes to be kept well maintained and steep gradients avoided.
	Unnecessary noise, such as shouting, loud radios, or excessive revving of engines and sounding of horns, to be avoided.
	Where practicable working to occur at different locations / spoil tips according to the concurrent prevailing wind conditions (i.e. direction and speed relative to potential noise sensitive receptors).
	Where practicable the noisiest activities to not be undertaken during periods when there are strong winds from the south-west.
Material	Drop heights of materials to be minimised.
Handling	Materials will be handled carefully and lowering rather than dropping items considered.
	Rubber linings to be considered in, for example, dumpers to reduce loading impact noise.
	The rate of tipping (plant movements) to be controlled to ensure noise levels are within acceptable levels.
Plant -	Plant and vehicles to be started sequentially rather than at the same time.
general	Revving of engines to be avoided and equipment switched off when not required.
	Plant to be switched off when not in use.
Plant - type	Modern, quiet and well-maintained equipment to be used.
	Equipment in use to be well maintained, operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and to comply with relevant noise and emission control legislation.
	Vehicles, mechanical plant and equipment to maintained and operated in an appropriate manner, to ensure that extraneous noise from mechanical vibration, creaking and squeaking and vibration itself is kept to a minimum.
Plant - movement	The movement of plant onto and around the site to only be during the construction working hours and have regard to the location of potential noise sensitive receptors, as far as is reasonably practicable
	Site traffic to only use designated access routes.



Works Aspect	Good Practice General Mitigation Measure				
	Delivery movements to only take place during the daytime period, or if necessary, during exceptional working hours only by prior agreement with the relevant planning authority.				
Plant - noise	Only vehicles and mechanical plant with effective exhaust silencers to be used.				
attenuation	Only mobile compressors and generators with sound reducing features to be used and should be fitted with efficient silencers. Covers and side panels should be in the 'closed' position when in operation.				
	Only pneumatic tools fitted with integral silencers or purpose-made muffler in good repair to be used.				
	Acoustic enclosures will be erected around essential, continuously running noisy equipment.				

3.49. The aim is for construction noise to not exceed an equivalent continuous sound level of 70dB L_{Aeq(1hr)} with potentially intrusive noise mitigated and reduced to a minimum and disruptive noise avoided, with monitoring by qualitative assessment in line with the noise exposure hierarchy detailed in the following table.

Table 3-5 - Noise Exposure Hierarchy

Noise Response	Noise Level	Action
Present and not intrusive	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.	No specific measures required.
Present and intrusive	Noise can be heard and causes small changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. turning up volume of television; speaking more loudly; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to close windows for some of the time because of the noise. Potential for some reported sleep disturbance. Affects the acoustic character of the area such that there is a small actual or perceived change in the quality of life.	Mitigate and reduce to a minimum.
Present and disruptive	The noise causes a material change in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response, e.g. avoiding certain activities during periods of intrusion; where there is no alternative ventilation, having to keep windows closed most of the time because of the noise. Potential for sleep disturbance resulting in difficulty in getting to sleep, premature awakening and difficulty in getting back to sleep. Quality of life diminished due to change in acoustic character of the area.	Avoid.
Present and very disruptive	Extensive and regular changes in behaviour, attitude or other physiological response and/or an inability to mitigate effect of noise leading to psychological stress, e.g. regular sleep deprivation/awakening; loss of appetite, significant, medically definable harm, e.g. auditory and non-auditory	Prevent.

Notes: Extracted from

 $https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/820957/noise_exposure_hierarchy.pdf$



Surface Water and Groundwater

- 3.50. The risk of construction works affecting surface water or groundwater has been evaluated for each construction site area by the environmental risk assessments provided in Appendix A which outlines the environmental management action planned to minimise the risk to receptors. Where that indicates further design detail for management during construction is required, that additional detail is shown on the drawings for construction.
- 3.51. Where listed in the following section 'Consents and Permissions', construction works affecting a main river such as the Balland Stream downstream of Linhay Hill Quarry, require a Flood Risk Activity Permit to be issued by the Environment Agency before the works can commence. Construction works affecting an ordinary watercourse, such as the Balland Stream and its tributaries upstream of Linhay Hill Quarry or Alston stream at Alston Farm, require Land Drainage Consent to be issue by Devon County Council before the works can commence. Application for either a flood risk activity permit or land drainage consent requires inclusion of design details of the works, and a method statement with associated environmental risk assessment and planned mitigation, if any required.
- 3.52. The environmental management action for surface water runoff aims to adhere to the CIRIA published guidance C648 Control of water pollution from linear construction projects *Site guide*, 2006, and the Government's online guidance 'Pollution prevention for business' at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses. Whenever possible short duration small construction tasks from which surface water runoff containing suspended solids could flow to a watercourse will only be carried out during dry weather thereby minimising the environmental risk of a pollution incident. During construction surface water runoff direct to watercourses will be prevented, with installation of temporary drainage to convey the runoff to detention basins for silt settlement or reduction by silt fences to provide filtration prior to discharge to a watercourse.
- 3.53. Construction materials will be managed to effectively minimise the risk posed to the aquatic environment, and plant and machinery will be maintained in a good condition to reduce the risk of leaks. Plant and material storage will be within Linhay Hill Quarry or brought to the area of works each day. Further details of the planned surface water management are provided in the Soil Management Plan which is required by the planning condition 25, and is referenced herein with Appendix B Management Plans.
- 3.54. Monitoring will be by spot visual checks of the suspended solids within the discharge from construction working areas following intense rainfall events (1 in 1 year or rarer return period) or whenever overland flow is apparent due to saturated ground, to verify the surface water management effectiveness. For guidance the Flood Estimate Handbook web service 1 in 1 year rainfall predictions for Ashburton to Bickington are: 10mm in 1 hour, 15mm in 2 hours, 23mm in 4 hours, 28mm in 6 hours, 38mm in 12 hours, 51mm in 24 hours.
- 3.55. There is not expected to be hazardous liquid storage within the construction working areas, and only if necessary within secure contained areas within the designated plant and material storage areas. Should a spill or leak occur the response will include stopping the discharge or spill at source if possible (for example right the container, turn off the fluid source) and to contain the spill to stop the substance entering a drain or watercourse or contaminating the ground. The potential for ground contamination from a spill will be limited by the use of suitable materials such as sand, absorbent granules or pads, drip trays etc.). Disposal of used spill kits or contaminated materials will be treated as hazardous waste and disposed of in the appropriate way. Each incident will be reported.
- 3.56. If an environmental incident occurs such as pollution to water or land, dead fish or fish gasping for air, unusual changes in river flow, it will be record via the main contractor's incident reporting procedures (see Section 8) and reported to the Environment Agency incident hotline telephone 0800 80 70 60, and also Devon County Council flood risk management team if an ordinary watercourse is affected.

Trees

3.57. For protection, including by 'no-dig' construction methods, clearance and management of existing trees refer to the constraints maps and Appendix D.1 Arboricultural Method Statement. The approach applied may need to vary depending on the ground conditions and actual tree root system



encountered, and hence the works will be subject to surveillance and further specific advice from the arboriculturist.

Waste Management

- 3.58. Construction site waste management will adhere to statutory requirements including the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 which requires minimising waste using the waste management hierarchy reduce, reuse, recycle and recover rather than disposal (discard). Temporary waste storage, if required, will be carried out safely to minimise potential hazards and accidents. Construction and demolition materials arising for which the intention is to discard, will be disposed to an appropriately licenced facility and the transfer notes retained in accordance with statutory requirements. Hazardous waste arisings are not anticipated.
- 3.59. The anticipated management of demolition, excavation and construction materials is outlined in the following table:

Table 3-6 - Summary of Anticipated Materials Management

Construction Task	Activity	Materials Arising	Environmental Management Action
Alston Lane – closure and hedgerow translocation.	Demolition	Cleared vegetation.	Recovery: sub-contractor will process to create chippings which will be exported off site for use in biomass heating.
	Excavation	Hedgerows.	Reuse – will be translocated.
	Construction	None expected as only the materials required will be delivered to site via Linhay Hill Quarry.	N/A
Alston Lane – closure of junction with A38.	Demolition	Kerbing, footpath and road pavement hard surface materials.	Recycling: at Linhay Hill Quarry to form secondary aggregate.
	Excavation	Negligible as only near surface materials being removed to reinstate the junction.	Recycling: at Linhay Hill Quarry to form recycled aggregate.
	Construction	None expected as only the materials required will be delivered to site via Linhay Hill Quarry.	N/A
Stage 1A west and Stage 1A east bunds and Stage 1B bund – drainage,	Demolition	Cleared vegetation.	Recovery: prior to topsoil strip at Linhay Hill Quarry to form secondary aggregate.
fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation, and restoration.	Excavation	Topsoil.	Reuse: to be stockpiled until required for restoration of the bunds, or excess released off site.
		Hedgerows.	Reuse – will be translocated.
	Construction	None expected – overburden excavated for the quarry extension will be placed in the bunds.	N/A



Construction Task	Activity	Materials Arising	Environmental Management Action
Permissive footpath – from	Demolition	N/A	N/A
public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane via Alston Farm.	Excavation	Grassed topsoil and subsoil. Hedgerows	Reuse: to be stockpiled until required for restoration of the bunds, or excess released off site. Reuse – will be translocated.
	Construction	None expected as only the materials required will be delivered to site via Linhay Hill Quarry.	N/A
Hedgerow planting – within	Demolition	N/A	N/A
Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate historical hedge pattern.	Excavation	Topsoil and subsoil for hedgerow planting.	Reuse: to be re-placed in-situ with the hedgerow plants.
	Construction	None expected as only the plants required will be delivered to site direct.	N/A



4. Consents and Permissions

4.1. The following table lists the consents and permissions required for each construction site area.

Table 4-1 - List of Consents and Permissions

Construction Site Area	Consents & Permissions Required	Description	Responsible	Status (date obtained & reference)
Alston Lane – closed and hedgerows translocated to	Planning permission discharge of conditions: 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 35, 36, 38 and 39.	Required prior to the commencement of Stage 1.	Atkins planning team.	Partially submitted.
donor sites.	Implementation of the order to close Alston Lane under Section 247/248 of the Town and Country Planning Act.	To proceed with closure of Alston Lane in compliance with the order.	E&JW Glendinning Ltd.	Order granted.
	Protected species licence from Natural England under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.	For hedgerow translocation.	Ecologist Woodfield Ecology.	To be applied for.
Alston Cross junction at A38 – closed and landscaped.	Planning permission discharge of conditions: 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 35, 36, 38 and 39.	Required prior to the commencement of Stage 1.	Atkins planning team.	Partially submitted.
	Implementation of the order to close Alston Lane under Section 247/248 of the Town and Country Planning Act.	To proceed with closure of Alston Lane in compliance with the order.	E&JW Glendinning Ltd.	Order granted.
	Provisional (12 months' notice) and firm (3 months' notice) Booking (SRW – Scheduled Road Works, which is a system for management of information about land closures on the trunk road network) for developer works on National Highways network.	Required in advance of the planned works for adherence with National Highways Network Management Manual Part 6 Network Occupancy Management.	Combined Atkins highways design team and E&JW Glendinning as main contractor.	Submitted - liaison with National Highways ongoing.
	Protected species licence from Natural England under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.	For vegetation clearance prior to the commencement of the construction works.	Ecologist Woodfield Ecology.	To be applied for.
Stage 1A west and Stage 1A east bunds, and Stage 1B bund –	Planning permission discharge of conditions: 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 35, 36, 38 and 39.	Required prior to the commencement of Stage 1.	Atkins planning team.	Partially submitted.



Construction Site Area	Consents & Permissions Required	Description	Responsible	Status (date obtained & reference)
drainage, fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation and restoration.	Land drainage consent from Devon County Council.	To culvert the Alston stream under Stage 1A east bund area during its formation.	Atkins design team.	To be applied for.
	Protected species licence from Natural England under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.	For hedgerow translocation.	Ecologist Woodfield Ecology.	To be applied for.
	Protected species licence from Natural England under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.	For badger sett relocation.	Ecologist Woodfield Ecology.	To be applied for.
Permissive footpath – from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane via Alston Farm.	Planning permission discharge of conditions: 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 35, 36, 38 and 39.	Required prior to the commencement of Stage 1.	Atkins planning team.	Partially submitted.
	Protected species licence from Natural England under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.	To create gaps for the footpath through existing hedgerow and translocation of hedgerow from those sections.	Ecologist Woodfield Ecology.	To be applied for.
Hedgerow planting – within Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to	Planning permission discharge of conditions: 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 23, 24, 25, 35, 36, 38 and 39.	Required prior to the commencement of Stage 1.	Atkins planning team.	Partially submitted.
reinstate historical hedge pattern.				



Environmental Asset Data and As Built Drawings

Collection and Submission of Environmental Data

5.1. The collection and submission of environmental is a continuing process. The following table summarises the relevant existing environmental surveys for each construction works area.

Table 5-1 - Summary of Environmental Surveys

Survey Type	Date	Location / Area Covered
Construction Site: Alston	Lane – clos	ed and hedgerows translocated to donor sites.
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	2014	Proposed quarry extension area including the new private access route to Alston Farm.
Updates to extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	August 2023	Stage 1 Construction Area.
Updates to Bat roost surveys	-	Not required – no potential roost sites affected
Updates to Dormouse survey	2019, 2021 & 2023	Stage 1 Construction Area and connecting habitats.
Updates to Badger survey	March 2024	Stage 1 Construction Area.
	2024 / 2025	Planned pre-construction checks and monitoring.
Arboricultural survey	August 2015 – April 2016	Proposed quarry extension area.
	1 st quarter 2024	Stage 1 Construction Area i.e. at Alston Lane and Alston Farm.
	_	
Construction Site: Alston	Cross junct	ion at A38 – closed and landscaped.
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Jan 2015 – May 2016	Proposed Waye Lane route and associated public footpath diversion.
Updates to extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	August 2023	Stage 1 Construction Area.
Bat roost survey	-	Not required – no potential roost sites affected
Dormouse survey	2019, 2021 & 2023	Stage 1 Construction Area and connecting habitats.
Updates to Badger survey	March 2024	Stage 1 Construction Area.
	2024 / 2025	Planned pre-construction checks and monitoring.



Survey Type	Date	Location / Area Covered
Arboricultural survey	August 2015 – April 2016	Proposed quarry extension area the Alston Cross junction.
	1 st quarter 2024	Stage 1 Construction Area i.e. at Alston Lane and Alston Farm.
Construction Site: Stage fencing, topsoil strip, bun		Stage 1A east bunds and Stage 1B bund – drainage, and restoration.
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	2014	Proposed quarry extension area including the new private access route to Alston Farm.
Update / verification survey to extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	August 2023	Stage 1 Construction Area.
Bat roost survey	-	Not required – no potential roost sites affected
Updates to Badger survey	2019, 2021 & 2023	Stage 1 Construction Area and connecting habitats.
	March 2024	Stage 1 Construction Area.
Dormouse survey	2024 / 2025	Planned pre-construction checks and monitoring.
Arboricultural survey	August 2015 – April 2016	Proposed quarry extension area including the along the boundary with the A38.
	1 st quarter 2024	Stage 1 Construction Area i.e. at Alston Lane and Alston Farm.
Construction Site: Hedge historical hedge pattern	row planting	– within Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	2014	Proposed quarry extension area including the new private access route to Alston Farm.
Update / verification survey to extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey	August 2023	Stage 1 Construction Area.
Bat roost survey	-	Not required – no potential roost sites affected
Updates to Badger survey	2019, 2021 & 2023	Stage 1 Construction Area and connecting habitats.
	March 2024	Stage 1 Construction Area.
Dormouse survey	2024 / 2025	Planned pre-construction checks and monitoring.
Arboricultural survey	August 2015 – April 2016	Proposed quarry extension area.



Collection and Submission of Engineering Data

5.2. The following table provides for construction site area the list of relevant drawings to be adhered to for construction and a subsequent list of as built drawings (when available).

Table 5-2 - Environment Asset Data and As Built Drawings

Construction Site	List of Documents / Drawi	ngs for Construction (to be kep	ot updated)	List of As Built
Area	Doc. No.	Doc. Title	Revision & or Date	Drawings (when issued)
Alston Lane – closed and hedgerows translocated to donor	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-DR-1001	OVERVIEW OF STAGE 1A AND 1B LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND HEDGEBANK TRANSLOCATION PLANS	P01	
sites.	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-DR-9001	TYPICAL PLANTING DETAILS SHEET 1 OF 2	P01	
	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-DR-9002	TYPICAL PLANTING DETAILS SHEET 2 OF 2	P01	
	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-DR-1101	STAGE 1A AND 1B LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND HEDGEBANK TRANSLOCATION PLANS (SHEET 1 of 5)	P01	
	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-DR-1102	STAGE 1A AND 1B LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND HEDGEBANK TRANSLOCATION PLANS (SHEET 2 of 5)	P01	
	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-DR-1103	STAGE 1A AND 1B LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND HEDGEBANK TRANSLOCATION PLANS (SHEET 3 of 5)	P01	
	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-DR-1104	STAGE 1A AND 1B LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND HEDGEBANK TRANSLOCATION PLANS (SHEET 4 of 5)	P01	
	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-DR-1105	STAGE 1A AND 1B LANDSCAPE PLANTING AND HEDGEBANK TRANSLOCATION PLANS (SHEET 5 of 5)	P01	
	LINHAY-ATK-GEN-L-RP-9001	Outline Land Management Plan	2.0	
	LINHAY-ATK-GEN-L-SP-9002	Planting Technical Specification (STAGE 1)	1.0	
	LINHAY-ATK-S1-L-SC-0001	Stage 1 Planting Schedule	P01	
Alston Cross junction at A38 – closed and	LINH_500-ATK-HGN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000001	General Arrangement	P04	
landscaped.	LINH_500-ATK-HGN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000003	Limits of S278 Agreement Works	P04	
	LINH_500-ATK-HGN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000007	Location Plan	P02	
	LINH_500 - ATK-VUT- ALSTON-DR-CH-000001	Existing Combined Statutory Utilities Plan	P02	
	LINH_500-ATK-HSC- ALSTON-DR-CH-000001	Site Clearance	P02	
	LINH_500-ATK-HSN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000001	Existing Signs and Road Markings	P03	



Construction Site Area	List of Documents / Drawings for Construction (to be kept updated)			List of As Built
	Doc. No.	Doc. Title	Revision & or Date	Drawings (when issued)
	LINH_500-ATK-HDG- ALSTON-DR-CH-000001	Proposed Drainage Arrangement	P04	
	LINH_500-ATK-HGN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000002	Proposed Standard Construction Details Sheet 1 of 2	P04	
	LINH_500-ATK-HGN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000005	Proposed Standard Construction Details Sheet 2 of 2	P03	
	LINH_500-ATK-HPV- ALSTON-DR-CH-000001	Proposed Pavement Construction	P04	
	LINH_500ATK-HKF-ALSTON- DR-CH-000001	Proposed kerbs, Footways and Paved Areas	P04	
	LINH_500-ATK-HSN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000002	Proposed Road Markings Layout	P04	
	LINH_500-ATK-HSN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000003	Proposed Traffic Sign General Arrangement	P04	
	LINH_500-ATK-HSN- ALSTON-DR-CH-000004	Proposed Traffic Sign and Foundation Schedule	P03	
	For landscaping details refer to the documents listed for the construction site area 'Alston Lane – closed and hedgerows translocated to donor sites'			
Stage 1A west and Stage 1A east bunds, and Stage 1B bund – drainage, fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation and restoration.	LHQALS-ATK-S1-DR-C-2001	Alston Farm Stage 1 Overburden Bunds Plan 1 of 4	P01	
	LHQALS-ATK-S1-DR-C-2002	Alston Farm Stage 1 Overburden Bunds Plan 2 of 4	P01	
	LHQALS-ATK-S1-DR-C-2003	Alston Farm Stage 1 Overburden Bunds Plan 3 of 4	P01	
	LHQALS-ATK-S1-DR-C-2004	Alston Farm Stage 1 Overburden Bunds Plan 4 of 4	P01	
Testoration.				
Permissive footpath – from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane via Alston Farm.	LINHAY-ATK-S1-Z-PL-1000	Linhay Hill Quarry Proposed Extension Stage 1	P1	
Hedgerow planting – within Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate historical hedge pattern.	Refer to the documents listed for the construction site area 'Alston Lane – closed and hedgerows translocated to donor sites'			



7. Details of Maintenance and EMP Monitoring Activities

- 7.1. The main contractor will be responsible for implementing and where appropriate monitoring environmental mitigation measures during the construction works.
- 7.2. Visual monitoring of compliance and ensuring construction activities are carried out in such a manner as to reduce ecological impacts will be carried out by the Ecological Clerk or Works (ECoW) or other competent expert appointed by E&JW Glendinning Ltd. carrying out surveillance.
- 7.3. The main contractor and/or Ecological Clerk or Works (ECoW) or other competent expert appointed by E&JW Glendinning Ltd. will keep a record of environmental mitigation monitoring and potential areas of non-compliance, as well as completing a final environmental investigation / site record for use in relation to the post-construction maintenance and management of the works area, and which will form Appendix G of this CEMP.
- 7.4. An example is provided in Appendix G.1 of the report form to Natural England of action taken under a protected species licence as it is a condition of a licence that a report or report(s) be provided to Natural England detailing the action and monitoring undertaken as part of the licence, and reports have to be completed even if no action is taken.
- 7.5. Other reporting will only be for incidents and if quantitative monitoring carried out, e.g. spot measurements of noise or fugitive emissions, where the data is relevant to the developer or main contractor for improvement in the performance of the activity measured.



8. Induction, Training and Briefing Procedures for Staff

- 8.1. Induction, Training and Briefing Procedures will be as outlined in E&JW Glendinning Ltd.'s Training & Development Policy SHE-POL-010, a copy of which is provided within Appendix E.1.
- 8.2. Prior to start on each construction site, there will be a site-specific induction and briefing for site staff which will include the environmental aspects of the planned construction works based on the site's environmental risk assessment as provided in Appendix A and this CEMP and explain how each relevant aspect is to be managed. A toolbox talk covering the protected species licence requirements will be given prior to the start of works. Further on-site training or requirement for further toolbox talks by competent experts before specific tasks, will also be made at that time or scheduled before those tasks are implemented, applying the principles within the toolbox talks in Section 17 of the Construction Environmental Manual published by Construction Industry Publications Limited.
- 8.3. Control of substances hazardous to health will be as outlined in E&JW Glendinning Ltd.'s Hazardous Materials (COSHH) Policy SHE-POL-022, a copy of which is provided within Appendix E.2.
- 8.4. Emergency action is implemented in accordance with E&JW Glendinning's emergency response plan SHE-PLA-001, emergency management plan SHE-PLA-002 and incident response plan SHE-PLA-004, copies of which are provided in Appendices E.3, E.4 and E.5 respectively.
- 8.5. E&JW Glendinning Ltd.'s reporting procedures are digital via the Incident report form located on the company SharePoint portal, in accordance with the Company's Investigation Management Policy SHE-POL-012. Calls and complaints whether to site staff or E&JW Glendinning's offices are also recorded using the same system.
- 8.6. When the Incident reporting form is opened the following is a summary of the information that must be entered on the form, with subsequent investigation as per SHE-POL-012:
 - Date & Time of when the incident occurred.
 - Incident type (need to select of the incident types):
 - Damage to Asset
 - Environmental impact (i.e. any incident which can affect the environment)
 - Injury to person (i.e. any injury sustained).
 - Loss of Production.
 - Near Miss.
 - Non-conformance (NCR) (ie. An International Standards Organisation (ISO 9001, 14001 or 45001 breach).
 - Road Traffic Accident.
 - Security.
 - RIDDOR.
 - Environmental Complaint (Noise).
 - Environmental Complaint (Vibration).
 - Environmental Complaint (Dust).
 - Site Location (i.e. EJWG sites where the incident occurred).
 - Site Location (i.e the different areas on EJWG sites).
 - Reported By (this doesn't have to be the person involved in the incident).
 - Brief Description (i.e. a description of what happened to cause the incident).
 - Injured Person (i.e. name of person injured).
 - Damaged Plant or Equipment (i.e. name or serial number of the asset that has been damaged).

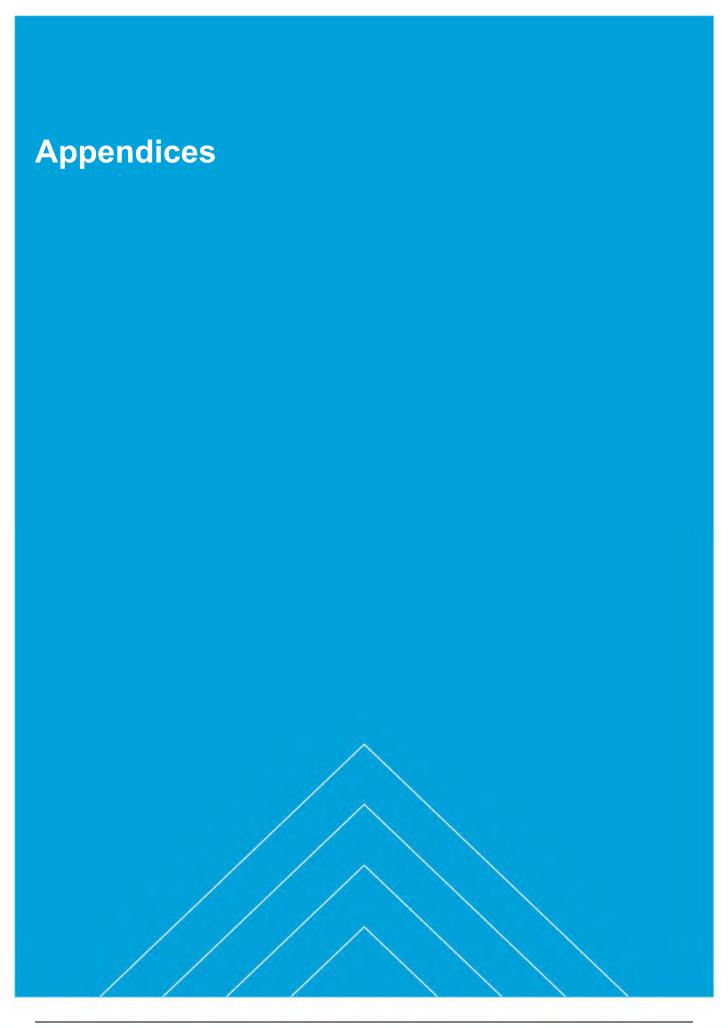


- Person Involved (i.e. you need to select either employees, member of the public, visitor, combination of persons or contractor).
- Immediate Action Taken (i.e. these are the action that have initially been undertaken it can be as simple as the incident was report to a detail action such as cleaning up the spillage).
- 8.7. The Health & Safety Manager (or appointed person) responsible for the site will be responsible for ensuring that an investigation is carried out, if necessary, assisted by other personnel. Investigations are required to be completed according to the appropriate time frame which is 10 working days.
- 8.8. Lessons learnt shall be fed back to site staff through safety and environmental briefings and used by the main contractor and the Ecological Clerk of Works to refine methods and update this CEMP accordingly.



9. References

- 9.1. Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Sustainability & Environment Appraisal LA120 Environmental management plans, Revision 1. That document sets out the requirements for the preparation and implementation of environmental management plans for construction of highways and/or roads projects.
- 9.2. Construction Environmental Manual published by Construction Industry Publications Limited, with updates to December 2020.
- 9.3. Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey, JNCC, 2010
- 9.4. Guidelines for Baseline Ecological Assessment. IEA, 1995
- 9.5. Surveying Badgers, Mammal Society. Harris S, Cresswell P and Jefferies D., 1989
- 9.6. The Dormouse Conservation Handbook. Bright, P.; Morris, P.; Mitchell-Jones, T., 2006
- 9.7. Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines (3rd edn). Collins, J., 2016
- 9.8. Government online guidance https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses.
- 9.9. CIRIA publication C741D Environmental good practice on site guide (fourth edition).
- 9.10. CIRIA publication C648 Control of water pollution from linear construction projects: Technical Guidance.
- 9.11. www.defra.gov.uk Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites, 2009.
- 9.12. Institution of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note GN01/21 The Reduction of Obtrusive Light, 2021.
- 9.13. Bats and artificial lighting in the UK. Guidance Note 08/18, Bat Conservation Trust, 2018.

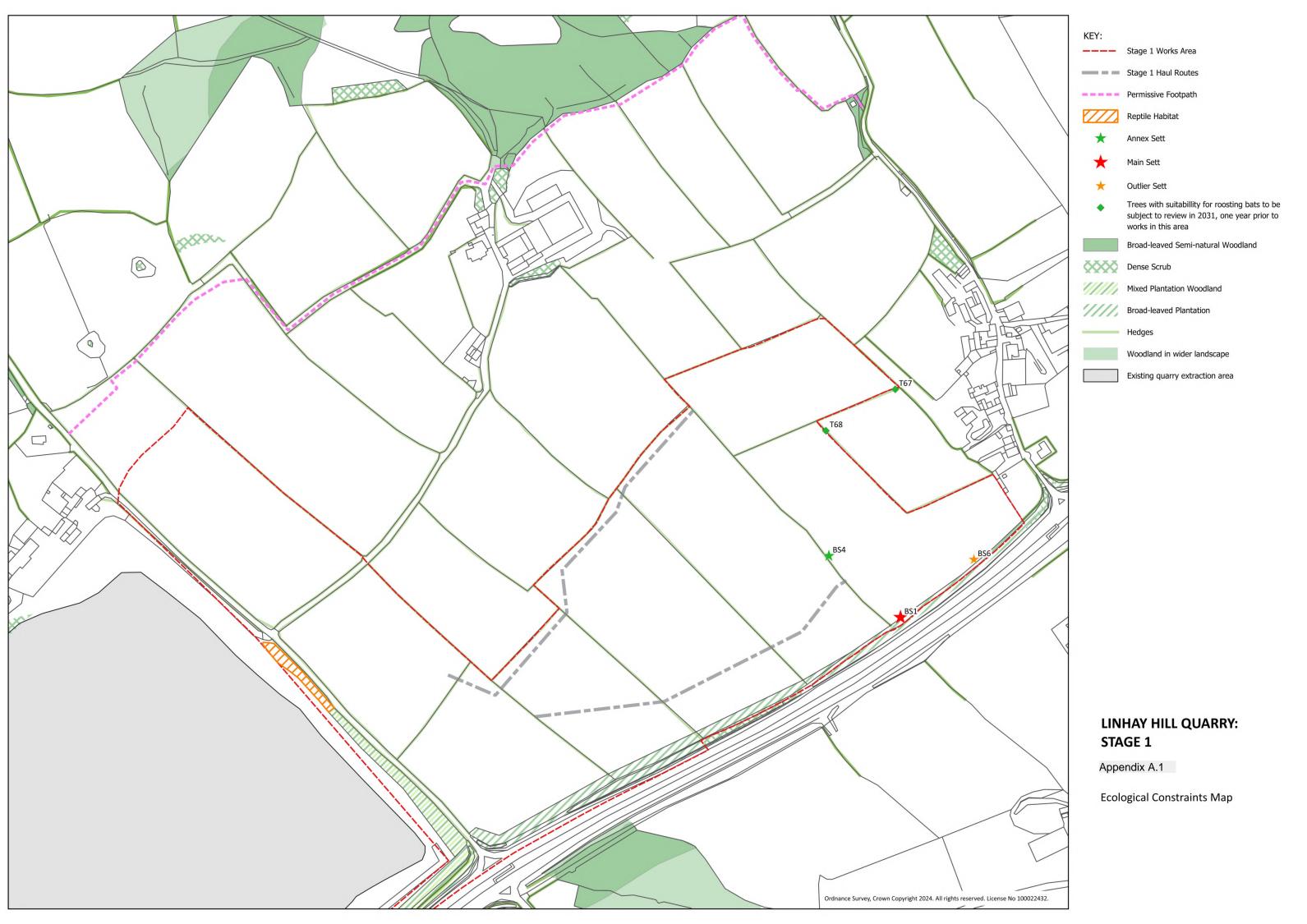


E&JW Glendinning Ltd.
Planned Extension to Linhay Hill Quarry
Construction Environmental Management Plan for Stage 1



Appendix A. Constraints Maps and Environmental Risk Assessments

A.1. Stage 1 Ecological Constraints Map



E&JW Glendinning Ltd. Planned Extension to Linhay Hill Quarry Construction Environmental Management Plan for Stage 1



- A.2. Environmental Risk Assessment S1.1 Alston Lane closed and hedgerows translocated
- A.3. Environmental Risk Assessment S1.2 Alston Cross junction at A38 closed and landscaped
- A.4. Environmental Risk Assessment S1.3 Stage 1A west and east bunds
- A.5. Environmental Risk Assessment S1.4 Stage 1B bunds
- A.6. Environmental Risk Assessment S1.5 Permissive footpath from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane
- A.7. Environmental Risk Assessment S1.6 Hedgerow planting within Alston Farm west of Alston Lane Plans

Linhay Hill Quarry Stage 1- ERA S1.1 4 for Alston Lane closure and hedgerow translocation to donor sites

Environmental Risk Assessment (adapted from generic risk assessment for standard rules environmental permits)

Facility / Operation:	Aletan Lane elegure and hadrarow translocation to donor sites	
racinty / Operation.	Asion Lane disoure and neagerow translocation to donor sites	
Location:	Alston Lane, Ashburton	
Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m):	Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife site (UWS) 55m to the south east	
Risk assessment carried out by:	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	
Date:	03-May-24	
Scope:	Assessment of sources of risk to environmental receptors and the public.	
	Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m): Risk assessment carried out by: Date:	Location: Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m): Risk assessment carried out by: Date: Alston Lane, Ashburton Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife site (UWS) 55m to the south east AtkinsRéalis Ltd. 03-May-24

		Data and informa	ation			Judgei	ment		Environmental Manage	ment Action
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?		How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Emissions to air	Atmosphere	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	Medium	Low	Low	Approx 400m length of road with adjcent hedges to be removed but few nearby dwellings just Lower Waye & Momalda, though A38 nearby.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Low
Emissions to air	Local human population	Dust from excavating	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Medium	Low	Low	Approx 400m length of road with adjcent hedges to be removed but few nearby dwellings just Lower Waye & Momalda, though A38 nearby.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Low
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Noise from plant and tools	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Noise through the air.	Medium	Low	Low	Approx 400m length of road with adjcent hedges to be removed but few nearby dwellings just Lower Waye & Momalda, though A38 nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Low
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Vibration from plant	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Vibration through the ground.	Medium	Low	Low	Approx 400m length of road with adjcent hedges to be removed but few nearby dwellings just Lower Waye & Momalda, though A38 nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Low
Emissions to air	Local human population	Vehicle emissions	Pollution	Air dispersion	Medium	Low	Low	Approx 400m length of road with adjcent hedges to be removed but few nearby dwellings just Lower Waye & Momalda, though A38 nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Low

		Data and informa	ition			Judger	ment		Environmental Manager	ment Action
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing woodland	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	High	High	High	Tree group G42 all to be cleared at south west end of Alston Lane.	Adhere to ecologist method statement for vegetation clearance.	High
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing hedgebanks and hedgerow trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	High	Medium	High	Approx 400m length of road with adjcent hedges to be removed.	Adhere to ecologist method statement for hedgerow translocation.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Retained or protected trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Low	Tree groups G41 & , G38 to be retained or protected at south end of along Alston Lane.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection and ecologist method statement for nearby vegetation clearance.	Very Low
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies - Balland Stream and within Linhay Hill Quarry.	Run off from excavation	Pollution	Rainfall runoff reaches watercourse	Low	Medium	Low	Watercourse not nearby, infiltration or runoff to quarry likely.	Carry out initial exacavation works in dry weather, and ensure runoff form works areas is retained on site and drains to Linhay Hill Quarry.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Newly planted habitat.	Plant movement.	Damage	Direct physical contact	Nil	None	N/A	None to be planted.	N/A	N/A
Ecology and bio- diversity	Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife site	Dust from excavating	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Low	Low	Low	Approx 400m length of road with adjcent hedges and Mead Cross UWS is south of A38.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - dormice	Vegetation clearance	Injury / loss of habitat	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Vegetation clearance to be carried out under a dormouse protected species licence	Adhere to Dormouse licence and arboricultural method statement.Pre- construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - bats	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	None	N/A	No potential roost sites affected	N/A	N/A
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - birds	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Timing of works outside of bird breeding season, two stage clearance and area of works can be hand searched by ecologist.	Timing of works outside of bird breeding season. Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - reptiles	Vegetation clearance	Killing / injury	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Low population of Slow-worm present along top edge of Quarry adjacent to Alston Lane can be translocated in advance.	Pre-construction reptile translocation from areas of suitable habitat, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - other	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	High	Medium	Two stage clearance and area of works can be hand searched by ecologist if necessary.	Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Very Low
Cultural heritage	Archaeology / heritage assets.	Excavation into the ground	Damage to asset	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Medium	Possibility of archaeology at field boundaries and hedgerows	Adhere to archaeological watching brief	Medium

		Data and informat	tion			Judger	nent		Environmental Manage	Environmental Management Action	
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk	
	What do I wish to protect?	process with potential to cause harm?	harmful consequences if	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	this contact?	the consequences	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	•	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).	
Use of raw materials	Visiting personnel	Machinery, vehicles, materials.	Bodily injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	Controlled working area no public access	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Low	
Emissions to land		•	Pollution of water or land.	Through the ground.	Very low	Low	Very Low	Controlled working environment.	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low	

Emissions to air Emissions to land Emissions to water

Waste generation Nuisance and

environmental health

Ecology and biodiversity Cultural heritage Use of raw materials

Use of natural resource

Notes: Red triangle indicates comment containing supporting information

Medium

High

Yellow columns contain drop down menus. Evaluation of risk is in green column. Overall risk matrix is shown below.

None	Very Low	Low	Medium	High
<u>Probability</u>		M	agnitude of Risk	
Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Very Low	Very Low Very Low or	Vew Low or Low	Low Low or	Medium
Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Medium	Low	Low or Medium	Medium	High

High

Very High

Medium

Consequence

Linhay Hill Quarry Stage 1- ERA S1.1 2 for Alston Cross junction closed and landscaped

Environmental Risk Assessment (adapted from generic risk assessment for standard rules environmental permits)

Facility / Operation:	Alston Cross junction closed and landscaped	
Location:	Alston Cross junction, A38 eastbound junction with Alston Lane	
Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m):	Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife site 55m to the south east.	
Risk assessment carried out by:	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	
Date:	03-May-24	
Scope:	Assessment of sources of risk to environmental receptors and the public.	
Coops.		

		Data and informa	tion			Judger	nent		Environmental Manage	ment Action
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?		this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?		On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Emissions to air	Atmosphere	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	Low	Low	Low	Approx 420m length of works along eastbound A38 carriageway northern edge past Alston Cross junction but no nearby dwellings.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Emissions to air	Local human population	Dust from excavating	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Low	Low	Low	Approx 420m length of works along eastbound A38 carriageway northern edge past Alston Cross junction but no nearby dwellings.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Noise from plant and tools	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Noise through the air.	Low	Low	Low	Approx 420m length of works along eastbound A38 carriageway northern edge past Alston Cross junction but no nearby dwellings.	Adhere to working hours.	Low
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Vibration from plant	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Vibration through the ground.	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Approx 420m length of works along eastbound A38 carriageway northern edge past Alston Cross junction but no nearby dwellings.	Adhere to agreed working hours.	Very Low

		Data and informa	ation			Judge	ment		Environmental Manage	ment Action
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Emissions to air	Local human population	Vehicle emissions	Pollution	Air dispersion	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Approx 420m length of works along eastbound A38 carriageway northern edge past Alston Cross junction but no nearby dwellings.	Adhere to agreed working hours.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing woodland	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Medium	Low	Tree groups G41 and G38 on north west and north east sides of Alston Cross junction but non to be cleared.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing hedgebanks and hedgerow trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Medium	Low	None to be cleared.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection and ecologist method statement for nearby vegetation clearance.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Retained or protected trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Low	Tree groups G41 & , G38 to be retained or protected at south end of along Alston Lane.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection and ecologist method statement for nearby vegetation clearance.	Very Low
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies	Run off from excavation.	Pollution	Rainfall runoff reaches watercourse.	Low	Medium	Low	Watercourse not nearby, infiltration likely unless exceedance overflow to existing underground highway drainage which leads west to Balland Stream.	Carry out exacavation works in dry weather, and ensure runoff form works areas is retained on site. If negligible infiltration in excavation, pump from sump to open channel to north.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Newly planted habitat.	Plant movement.	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Low	Low	Planting envisaged post construction works.	Adhere to designated timings and project ecologist advice and arboricultural method statement	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife sites	Dust from excavating	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Low	Low	Low	Approx 420m length of works along eastbound A38 carriageway northern edge past Alston Cross junction but Mead Cross UWS is south of A38.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - dormice	Vegetation clearance	Injury / loss of habitat	Direct physical contact	Nil	None	N/A	None to be cleared.	N/A	N/A
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - bats	Night-time construction lighting	Habitat degradation / severance	Light-spill	Low	High	High		Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works. Adhere to construction working hours and lighting restrictions.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - badgers	Earthworks, vibration from plant	Disturbance, Killing / Injury	Disturbance (noise/vibration) Direct physical contact	Low	High	High	Sett 450m north east of Alston Cross, considered unlikely to be affected due to relative position and distance.	Pre-construction checks on Badger activity.	Very Low

	Data and information Judgement					Environmental Manage	ment Action			
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	receptor come into contact with		How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - birds	Vegetation clearance	Injury / damage to nest sites	Direct physical contact	Nil	None	N/A	None to be cleared.	N/A	N/A
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - reptiles	Vegetation clearance	Killing / injury	Direct physical contact	Nil	None	N/A	None to be cleared.	N/A	N/A
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - other	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Nil	None	N/A	None to be cleared.	N/A	N/A
Cultural heritage	Archaeology / heritage assets.	Excavation into the ground	Damage to asset	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Medium	Possibility of archaeology at Alston Farm	Call AC Archaelogy if material of potential archaeological interest is found.	Low
Use of raw materials	Visiting personnel	Machinery, vehicles, materials.	Bodily injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	Controlled working area no public access	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low
Emissions to land	Local environment	Accidental spill or leak causing the release of polluting materials to water or land.	Pollution of water or land.	Through the ground.	Very low	Very low	Very Low	Controlled working environment.	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low

Emissions to air Emissions to land Emissions to water Waste generation Nuisance and environmental health

Ecology and biodiversity Cultural heritage Use of raw materials

Use of natural resource

Notes: Red triangle indicates comment containing supporting information

Yellow columns contain drop down menus. Evaluation of risk is in green column. Overall risk matrix is shown below.

Consequence None Very Low Low Medium High Probability Magnitude of Risk Nil N/A N/A N/A N/A Very Low Very Low Vew Low or Low Low Medium Very Low or Low or Medium Low Low Low Medium High Medium Low or Medium Medium Low High High Very High Medium Medium

Linhay Hill Quarry Stage 1- ERA S1.1 3 for Stage 1A west & east bunds - drainage, fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation, restoration.

Environmental Risk Assessment (adapted from generic risk assessment for standard rules environmental permits)

Facility / Operation:	Stage 1A west and Stage 1A east bunds - drainage works, fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation, and restoration.	
Location:	Alston Farm, east of Alston Lane at Alston Cross junction.	
Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m):	Mead Cross UWS (unconfirmed wildlife site) 65-300m to the south to south west. Little Barton Fields 400m to north	
Risk assessment carried out by:	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	
Date:	03-May-24	
Seeme	Assessment of sources of risk to environmental receptors and the public.	
Scope:	Assessment of sources of fish to environmental receptors and the public.	

		Data and informa	tion			Judger	ment		Environmental Manage	ment Action
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?		How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Emissions to air	Atmosphere	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	High	Medium	High	Stage 1A area of topsoil strip and overburden excavation, dwellings at Lower Waye and Momalda nearby.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Low
Emissions to air	Local human population	Dust from excavating	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	High	Medium	High	Stage 1A area of topsoil strip and overburden excavation, dwellings at Lower Waye and Momalda nearby.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Low
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Noise from plant and tools	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Noise through the air.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Stage 1A area of topsoil strip and overburden excavation, dwellings at Lower Waye and Momalda nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Low
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Vibration from plant	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Vibration through the ground.	Low	Medium	Medium	Stage 1A area of topsoil strip and overburden excavation, dwellings at Lower Waye and Momalda nearby.	Adhere to agreed working hours.	Low
Emissions to air	Local human population	Vehicle emissions	Pollution	Air dispersion	Medium	Medium	Medium	Stage 1A area of topsoil strip and overburden excavation, dwellings at Lower Waye and Momalda nearby.	Adhere to agreed working hours.	Low

		Data and informa	ation			Judge	ment		Environmental Manage	ment Action
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?		What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing woodland	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Medium	Low	Tree groups G38 and G37 and tree T73 nearby to be retained and protected, no tree clearance.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing hedgebanks and hedgerow trees	Vegetation clearance (translocation)	Damage	Direct physical contact	High	Medium	High	Sections of hedgerow to be translocated.	Adhere to ecologist method statement for hedgerow translocation.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Retained or protected trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Low	Tree group G38 to be retained and protected to south of 1A bund.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection and ecologist method statement for nearby vegetation clearance.	Very Low
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies	Works near to and over Alston stream.	Pollution	Rainfall runoff reaches watercourse.	High	Medium	High	Stage 1A east bund is over the Alston stream.	Protect the watercourse by low bund and/or silt fence, and extend existing pipe. Carry out initial exacavation works in dry weather, and ensure runoff form works areas is retained on site and drains off site via settlement or filtration.	Very Low
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies	Run off from excavation.	Pollution	Rainfall runoff reaches watercourse.	Low	Medium	Low	Watercourse not nearby overburden excavation infiltration or runoff to quarry likely. Bund formation near Alston stream and drainage is to Kester Brook.	Use silt fences around works area, carry out initial exacavation works in dry weather, and ensure runoff form works areas is retained on site and drains off site via settlement and/or filtration.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Newly planted habitat.	Plant movement.	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Low	Low	Planting envisaged post bund formation.	Adhere to designated timings and project ecologist advice and arboricultural method statement	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife site.	Dust from excavating and bund formation.	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Medium	Low	Low	Stage 1A area of topsoil strip and bund formation adjacent the A38.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Little Barton Fields unconfirmed wildlife site.	Dust from excavating overburden.	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Medium	Low	Low	Stage 1A area of overburden excavation.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Ecology and biodiversity	Fauna - dormice	Vegetation clearance	Injury / loss of habitat	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Vegetation clearance to be carried out under a dormouse protected species licence	Adhere to Dormouse licence and arboricultural method statement.Pre construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	

		Data and informat	tion			Judge	ment		Environmental Management Action	
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - bats	Night-time construction lighting	Habitat degradation / severance	Light-spill	Low	High	High		Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works. Adhere to construction working hours and lighting restrictions.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - badgers	Earthworks, vibration from plant	Disturbance, Killing / Injury	Disturbance (noise/vibration) Direct physical contact	High	High	High	Sett adjacent north east end of Stage 1A topsoil strip and bund formation.	Pre-construction checks on Badger activity. All earthworks wihtin 20m of the sett to proceed under a sett-specific licence for a 'live dig' supervised by a licence holding ecologist.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - birds	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Timing of works outside of bird breeding season, two stage clearance and area of works can be hand searched by ecologist.	Timing of works outside of bird breeding season. Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - reptiles	Vegetation clearance	Killing / injury	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Area of works can be hand searched by ecologist.	Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - other	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	High	Medium	Two stage clearance and area of works can be hand searched by ecologist if necessary.	Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Very Low
Cultural heritage	Archaeology / heritage assets.	Excavation into the ground	Damage to asset	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Medium	Possibility of archaeology at Alston Farm	Call AC Archaelogy if material of potential archaeological interest is found.	Low
Use of raw materials	Visiting personnel	Machinery, vehicles, materials.	Bodily injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	Controlled working area no public access	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low
Emissions to land	Local environment	Accidental spill or leak causing the release of polluting materials to water or land.	Pollution of water or land.	Through the ground.	Very low	Very low	Very Low	Controlled working environment.	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low

Notes: Red triangle indicates comment containing supporting information

shown below.

Emissions to air	Yellow columns cor	ntain drop down m	enus. Evaluatio	n of risk is in green c	olumn. Overall risk matrix is
Emissions to land					
Emissions to water			Conseq	uence	
Waste generation	None	Very Low	Low	Medium	High
Nuisance and					
environmental health					
	<u>Probability</u>			Magnitude of Risk	
Ecology and bio-					
diversity	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

		Data and informat	tion			Judger	nent		Environmental Management Action	
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
	What do I wish to protect?	process with potential to cause harm?		receptor come into contact with	this contact?	consequences		On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Cultural heritage Use of raw materials				Very Low Low	Very Low Very Low or Low	Vew Low or Low Low	Low Low or Medium	Medium Medium		
Use of natural resource				Medium High	Low Medium	Low or Medium Medium	Medium High	High Very High		

Linhay Hill Quarry Stage 1- ERA S1.1 4 for Stage 1B bunds - drainage, fencing, topsoil strip, o'burden excavation, bund formation, restoration.

Environmental Risk Assessment (adapted from generic risk assessment for standard rules environmental permits)

Scope:

Facility / Operation:	Stage 1B bunds - drainage works, fencing, topsoil strip, overburden excavation, bund formation, and restoration.	
Location:	Alston Farm, east of Alston Lane at Alston Cross junction.	
Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m):	Little Barton Fields UWS (unconfirmed wildlife site) 275m to north, Mead Cross UWS circa 300m to south west.	
Risk assessment carried out by:	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	
Date:	03-May-24	

Assessment of sources of risk to environmental receptors and the public.

Aspect Select from drop down list What do I wish to protect? what do I wish to protect? things go wrong? What where is at risk? What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm? What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong? What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm? What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong? What is the wilkely is the contact with the source? What is the wilkely is this contact? What is the overall magnitude of the risk?			Data and informa	ation			Judge	ment		Environmental Management Action	
down list what do I wish to protect? process with potential to cause harm? In consequences if things go wrong? In consequences if things go wrong? In consequences on sequences of things go wrong? In consequences on things go wrong? In consequences on the consequences of the risk? In consequences of the ri		Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway		Consequence		Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates south of Caton Cross. Emissions to air Local human population Dust from excavating Nuisance, loss of amenity Noise from plant and tools Noise through the air. Noise through the air. Medium Stage 1B area of topsoil strip and overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates south of Caton Cross. Nuisance and environmental health Nuisance, loss of amenity Nuisance and environmental health Nuisance, loss of amenity Noise through the air. Medium Medium Medium Medium Stage 1B area of topsoil strip and overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates South of Caton Cross. Low Nuisance, loss of amenity Nuisance, loss of amenity Nuisance, loss of amenity Nuisance, loss of amenity Noise through the air. Low Medium Stage 1B area of topsoil strip and overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates South of Caton Cross.			process with potential to	harmful consequences if	receptor come into contact with	this contact?	the consequences be if this	overall magnitude			magnitude of the
amenity the air. Amenity Continue Con	Emissions to air	Atmosphere	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	High	Medium	High	overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates	Adhere to dust management plan.	Low
environmental health amenity air. air.	Emissions to air	Local human population	Dust from excavating	,		High	Medium	High	overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates	Adhere to dust management plan.	Low
environmental health amenity the ground. overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates		Local human population	Noise from plant and tools	,		Medium	Medium	Medium	overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates	Adhere to working hours.	Low
		Local human population	Vibration from plant			Low	Medium	Medium	overburden excavation, dwellings at Alston Farm & Caton, and south of the A38 at Three Gates	Adhere to agreed working hours.	Low

		Data and information							Environmental Management Action		
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk	
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing woodland	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Medium	Low	Tree groups G37, G36, G35 and G34, and trees T71, T70, T69, T68 to be retained and protected, no tree clearance.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing hedgebanks and hedgerow trees	Vegetation clearance (translocation)	Damage	Direct physical contact	High	Medium	High	Sections of hedgerow to be translocated.	Adhere to ecologist method statement for hedgerow translocation.	Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Retained or protected trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Low	Tree groups G37, G36, G35 and G34, and trees T71, T70, T69, T68 to be retained and protected, no tree clearance.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection and ecologist method statement for nearby vegetation clearance.	Very Low	
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies	Run off from excavation.	Pollution	Rainfall runoff reaches watercourse.	Low	Medium	Low	Watercourse not nearby	Use silt fences around works area,	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Newly planted habitat.	Plant movement.	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Low	Low	Planting envisaged post bund formation.	Adhere to designated timings and project ecologist advice and arboricultural method statement.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Little Barton Fields unconfirmed wildlife site	Dust from excavating.	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Low	Low	Low	Stage 1B bund formation area.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife site	Dust from excavating.	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Low	Low	Low	Stage 1B overburden excavation bund formation areas.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - dormice	Vegetation clearance	Injury / loss of habitat	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Vegetation clearance to be carried out under a dormouse protected species licence	Adhere to Dormouse licence and arboricultural method statement.Pre construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.		
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - bats	Night-time construction lighting	Habitat degradation / severance	Light-spill	Low	High	High	Flight corridors used by bats from the South Hams SAC are present within the local area. Two trees with suitability for roosting bats adjacent to the eastern boundary.	Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works. Adhere to construction working hours and lighting restrictions.	Very Low	

		Data and informa	tion			Judgei	ment		Environmental Management Action	
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	•	this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - badgers	Earthworks, vibration from plant	Disturbance, Killing / Injury	Disturbance (noise/vibration) Direct physical contact	High	High	High	Setts within south west corner and eastern edge of Stage 1B bund.	Pre-construction checks on Badger activity. All earthworks wihtin 20m of the sett to proceed under a sett-specific licence for a 'live dig' supervised by a licence holding ecologist.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - birds	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Timing of works outside of bird breeding season, two stage clearance and area of works can be hand searched by ecologist.	Timing of works outside of bird breeding season. Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - reptiles	Vegetation clearance	Killing / injury	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Area of works can be hand searched by ecologist.	Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - other	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	High	Medium	Two stage clearance and area of works can be hand searched by ecologist if necessary.	Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works.	Very Low
Cultural heritage	Archaeology / heritage assets.	Excavation into the ground	Damage to asset	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Medium	Possibility of archaeology at Alston Farm	Call AC Archaelogy if material of potential archaeological interest is found.	Low
Use of raw materials	Visiting personnel	Machinery, vehicles, materials.	Bodily injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	Controlled working area no public access	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low
Emissions to land	Local environment	Accidental spill or leak causing the release of polluting materials to water or land.	Pollution of water or land.	Through the ground.	Very low	Very low	Very Low	Controlled working environment.	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low

Notes: Red triangle indicates comment containing supporting information

Yellow columns contain drop down menus. Evaluation of risk is in green column. Overall risk matrix is shown below.

Emissions to air Emissions to land Emissions to water Consequence Waste generation High None Very Low Low Medium Nuisance and environmental health Magnitude of Risk Probability Ecology and biodiversity Nil N/A N/A N/A N/A Very Low Very Low Cultural heritage Vew Low or Low Low Medium Very Low or Use of raw materials Low or Medium Low Low Low Medium Use of natural Medium Low or Medium Medium High Low resource

	Data and information					Judger	nent	Environmental Management Action		
Environmental	Receptor	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Magnitude	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk		
Aspect					of exposure		of risk			
Select from drop	What/where is at risk?	What is the agent or	What are the	How might the	How likely is	How severe will	What is the	On what did I base my	How can I best manage the risk	What is the
down list	What do I wish to protect? process with potential to harmful receptor come				this contact?	the	overall	judgement?	to reduce the magnitude?	magnitude of the
		cause harm?	consequences if	into contact with	consequences magnitude					risk after
			things go wrong?	the source?		be if this	of the risk?			management?
						occurs?				(This residual risk
										will be controlled
										by monitoring).

High Medium Medium High Very High

Linhay Hill Quarry Stage 1 - ERA S1.5 for permissive footpath from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane Environmental Risk Assessment (adapted from generic risk assessment for standard rules environmental permits)

Facility / Operation:	Permissive footpath from public footpath at Waye Farm to Caton Lane	
Location:	Alston Farm, Ashburton	
Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m):	Little Barton Fields unconfirmed wildlife site (UWS) adjacent sections of the footpath.	
Risk assessment carried out by:	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	
Date:	03-May-24	
Scope:	Assessment of sources of risk to environmental receptors and the public.	

		Data and informa	tion			Judger	ment		Environmental Management Action	
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?		How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Emissions to air	Atmosphere	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Only 2m width of excavation at ground level to ≤300mm	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Emissions to air	Local human population	Dust from excavating	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Only 2m width of excavation at ground level to ≤300mm	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Noise from plant and tools	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Noise through the air.	Low	Low	Low	Limited public access nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Low
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Vibration from plant	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Vibration through the ground.	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Limited public access nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Very Low
Emissions to air	Local human population	Vehicle emissions	Pollution	Air dispersion	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Limited public access nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing woodland	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Low	Low	Tree groups W3, G20, G21, G22, G23, W5, G33, G28 and trees T54, T55, T56, T57, T58, T64 to be retained and protected, but no tree clearance width of footpath only to be cleared.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing hedgebanks and hedgebank trees	N/A	Damage	Direct physical contact	High	Medium	High	Sections of hedgerow to be translocated from width of footpath.	Adhere to ecologist method statement for hedgerow translocation.	Medium

		ation			Judger	ment		Environmental Management Action		
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?		How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?		How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Ecology and bio- diversity	Retained or protected trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Low	Low	Tree groups W3, G20, G21, G22, G23, W5, G33, G28 and trees T54, T55, T56, T57, T58, T64 to be retained and protected, but no tree clearance width of footpath only to be cleared.	Adhere to arboricultural method statement for tree protection and ecologist method statement for nearby vegetation clearance.	Very Low
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies - Balland Stream ordinary watercourse section, or Alston stream ordinary watercourse.	Run off from shallow excavation for footpath	Pollution	Rainfall runoff to watercourse.	Low	Low	Low	Watercourses will need crossing neart Waye Pond and in north of Alston Farm.	Aim to carry out works in dry weather and ensure runoff retained on site.	Very Low
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies - Dartmoor Special Area for Conservation (SAC)	Run off from shallow excavation for footpath	Pollution	Rainfall runoff to watercourse.	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Small scale of works.	Aim to carry out works in dry weather and ensure runoff retained on site.	Negligible
Ecology and bio- diversity	Newly planted habitat.	Plant movement.	Damage	Direct physical contact	Nil	None	N/A	None to be planted.	N/A	N/A
Ecology and bio- diversity	Little Barton Fields unconfirmed wildlife site	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	Low	Low	Low	Small scale of works adjacent Little Barton Fields for circa 300m.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife site	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	None	N/A	Not near the construction site	N/A	N/A
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - dormice	Vegetation clearance	Injury / loss of habitat	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Vegetation clearance to be carried out under a dormouse protected species licence	Adhere to Dormouse licence and arboricultural method statement. Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - bats	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	None	N/A	No potential roost sites affected	N/A	N/A
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - birds	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Medium	High	High	Small area of works which can be hand searched by ecologist.	Timing of works outside of bird breeding season. Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works	Very Low
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - other	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	High	Medium	Small area of works which can be hand searched by ecologist.	Pre-construction checks, tool-box talk and surveillance by Ecological Clerk of Works	Very Low
Cultural heritage	Archaeology / heritage assets.	Excavation into the ground	Damage to asset	Direct physical contact	Low	Medium	Medium	Possibility of archaeology at Alston Farm.	Call AC Archaelogy if material of potential archaeological interest is found.	Low

		Data and informat	tion			Judger	nent		Environmental Management Action	
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What do I wish to protect?	process with potential to cause harm?	harmful	receptor come into contact with	this contact?	the consequences	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	,	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).
Use of raw materials	Visiting personnel	Machinery, vehicles, materials.	Bodily injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	- 5	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Low
Emissions to land		'	Pollution of water or land.	Through the ground.	Very low	Very low	Very Low	ÿ	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low

	Data and information			Judgement				Environmental Management Action		
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Select from drop down list	What do I wish to protect?	process with potential to cause harm?	harmful	receptor come into contact with	this contact?	the consequences	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	judgement?	to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).

Emissions to air Emissions to land Emissions to water

Waste generation Nuisance and environmental health

Ecology and biodiversity Cultural heritage Use of raw materials

Use of natural resource

Notes: Red triangle indicates comment containing supporting information

Yellow columns contain drop down menus. Evaluation of risk is in green column. Overall risk matrix is shown below.

		Conseque		
None	Very Low	Low	Medium	High
<u>Probability</u>		М	agnitude of Risk	
Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Very Low	Very Low	Vew Low or Low	Low	Medium
•	Very Low or		Low or	
Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Medium	Low	Low or Medium	Medium	High
High	Medium	Medium	High	Very High

Linhay Hill Quarry Stage 1 - ERA S1.6 for hedgerow planting at Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate historical hedge pattern Environmental Risk Assessment (adapted from generic risk assessment for standard rules environmental permits)

Facility / Operation:	Hedgerow planting at Alston Farm west of Alston Lane to reinstate historical hedge pattern	
Location:	Alston Farm, Ashburton	
Location of environmentally sensitive sites (km / m):	Little Barton Fields unconfirmed wildlife site (UWS) circa 900m to the east.	
Risk assessment carried out by:	AtkinsRéalis Ltd.	
Date:	03-May-24	
Scope:	Assessment of sources of risk to environmental receptors and the public.	

	Data and information				Judgement				Environmental Management Action		
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk	
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?		How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	·	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).	
Emissions to air	Atmosphere	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Negligible excavation.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low	
Emissions to air	Local human population	Dust from excavating	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Wind blow through the air.	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Negligible excavation.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low	
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Noise from plant and tools	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Noise through the air.	Low	Low	Low	Public footpath and Waye Lane nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Low	
Nuisance and environmental health	Local human population	Vibration from plant	Nuisance, loss of amenity	Vibration through the ground.	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Public footpath and Waye Lane nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Very Low	
Emissions to air	Local human population	Vehicle emissions	Pollution	Air dispersion	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Public footpath and Waye Lane nearby.	Adhere to working hours.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing woodland	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None to be cleared.	Minimise mechanical plant movement near the planting area or existing woodland and hedgerows.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Existing hedgebanks and hedgebank trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None to be cleared.	Minimise mechanical plant movement near the planting area or existing woodland and hedgerows.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Retained or protected trees	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None to be cleared.	Minimise mechanical plant movement near the planting area or existing woodland and hedgerows.	Very Low	

	Data and information					Judgei	ment		Environmental Management Action		
Environmental Aspect	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability of exposure	Consequence	Magnitude of risk	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk	
Select from drop down list	What/where is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	What is the agent or process with potential to cause harm?	What are the harmful consequences if things go wrong?	How might the receptor come into contact with the source?	How likely is this contact?	How severe will the consequences be if this occurs?	What is the overall magnitude of the risk?	On what did I base my judgement?	How can I best manage the risk to reduce the magnitude?	What is the magnitude of the risk after management? (This residual risk will be controlled by monitoring).	
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies - Balland Stream ordinary watercourse section.	Run off from shallow excavation.	Pollution	Rainfall runoff to watercourse.	Low	Low	Low	Runoff flows to Balland Stream but small scale of works.	Aim to carry out works when not heavy rain.	Very Low	
Emissions to water	Watercourses and water bodies - Dartmoor Special Area for Conservation (SAC)	Run off from shallow excavation for footpath	Pollution	Rainfall runoff to watercourse.	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Runoff flows to Balland Stream but small scale of works.	Aim to carry out works when not heavy rain.	Negligible	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Newly planted habitat.	Plant movement.	Damage	Direct physical contact	Low	Low	Low	Planned works, limited use of plant.	Adhere to designated timings and project ecologist advice and arboricultural method statement.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Little Barton Fields unconfirmed wildlife site	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	Very Low	Low	Low	Small scale of works >500m from Little Barton Fields.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Mead Cross unconfirmed wildlife site	Dust from excavating	Pollution	Air dispersion	Very Low	Low	Low	Not near the works - Waye Lane, Linhay Hill Quarry and A38 lie between the works and Mead Cross.	Adhere to dust management plan.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - dormice	Vegetation clearance	Damage	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	None to be cleared.	Adhere to designated timings and project ecologist advice and arboricultural method statement.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - bats	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil	None	N/A	No potential roost sites affected	N/A	N/A	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - birds	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	None to be cleared.	Adhere to designated timings and project ecologist advice and arboricultural method statement.	Very Low	
Ecology and bio- diversity	Fauna - other	Vegetation clearance	Injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	None to be cleared.	Adhere to designated timings and project ecologist advice and arboricultural method statement.	Very Low	
Cultural heritage	Archaeology / heritage assets.	Excavation into the ground	Damage to asset	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Low	Low	Negligible excavation, and watching bried not required for land west of Alston Lane.	Call AC Archaelogy if material of potential archaeological interest is found.	Negligible	
Use of raw materials	Visiting personnel	Machinery, vehicles, materials.	Bodily injury	Direct physical contact	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Controlled working area, no public access.	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low	
Emissions to land	Local environment	Accidental spill or leak causing the release of polluting materials to water or land.	Pollution of water or land.	Through the ground.	Very low	Very low	Very Low	Controlled working area.	Method statements, staff training and monitoring.	Very Low	

	Data and information			Judgement				Environmental Management Action		
Environmental	Receptor	Source	Harm	Pathway	Probability	Consequence	Magnitude	Justification for magnitude	Risk management	Residual risk
Aspect					of exposure		of risk			
Select from drop	What/where is at risk?	What is the agent or	What are the	How might the	How likely is	How severe will	What is the	On what did I base my	How can I best manage the risk	What is the
down list	What do I wish to protect?	process with potential to	harmful	receptor come	this contact?	the	overall	judgement?	to reduce the magnitude?	magnitude of the
		cause harm?	consequences if	into contact with		consequences	magnitude			risk after
			things go wrong?	the source?		be if this	of the risk?			management?
						occurs?				(This residual risk
										will be controlled
										by monitoring).

Emissions to air Emissions to land Emissions to water

Waste generation Nuisance and environmental health

Ecology and biodiversity Cultural heritage Use of raw materials

Use of natural resource

Notes: Red triangle indicates comment containing supporting information

Yellow columns contain drop down menus. Evaluation of risk is in green column. Overall risk matrix is shown below.

		Conseque	<u>nce</u>		
None	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	
	•			· ·	
<u>Probability</u>		M	agnitude of Risk		
N. 171		N 1/A		N 1/A	
Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Very Low	Very Low	Vew Low or Low	Low	Medium	
	Very Low or		Low or		
Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	
Medium	Low	Low or Medium	Medium	High	
High	Medium	Medium	High	Very High	



Appendix B. Management Plans

- B.1. Refer to Planning condition 10 Landscape and Ecological Mitigation and Enhancement Scheme
- B.2. Refer to Planning condition 11 Operation Land Management Plan
- B.3. Refer to Planning condition 20 Karst Management Plan 2021
- B.4. Construction Dust Management Plan for Stage 1 (required under planning condition 23)
- B.5. Refer to Planning Condition 25 Soil Management Plan for Stage 1

E&JW Glendinning Ltd.
Planned Extension to Linhay Hill Quarry
Construction Environmental Management Plan for Stage 1



Appendix C. Construction Method Statement(s)

C.1. Placeholder for Construction Method Statements – to be drafted if task specific H&S risk assessments identify a requirement.



Appendix D. Environmental Method Statements(s)

- D.1. Refer to Planning conditions 38 & 39 archaeological watching brief Project Design for archaeological investigations, April 2024, prepared by AC archaeology.
- D.2. Refer to Arboricultural Method Statement, Sept 2021, Rev A.



Appendix E. Emergency Procedures and Record of Environmental Incidents

- E.1. E&JW Glendinning Ltd. SHE-POL-010 Training & Development Policy
- E.2. E&JW Glendinning Ltd. SHE-POL-022 Hazardous Material (COSHH) Policy
- E.3. E&JW Glendinning Ltd. SHE-PLA-001 Emergency Response Plans
- E.4. E&JW Glendinning Ltd. SHE-PLA-002 Emergency Management Plan
- E.5. E&JW Glendinning Ltd. SHE-PLA-004 Incident Response Plan



Training & Development Policy

SHE-POL-010



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1 PURPOSE

Current legislation imposes a general duty on all employers to provide as much information, instruction, training and supervision as is necessary to ensure, in so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of all employees whilst they are at work.

The requirement to train employees is referred to explicitly in many pieces of health and safety legislation. These requirements are for all employers to simply ensure that all their employees receive adequate and appropriate training in order to be able to carry out all aspects of their work safely and without risks to health.

A clear understanding of both the hazards and the risks involved in the work is considered to be as equally important as the necessary precautions. In many cases there are additional requirements concerning information and instructions linked into the training provisions. The provision of health and safety information through effective training will:-

- Improve employees' awareness of health and safety.
- Help to foster a positive health and safety culture.
- Improve productivity by reducing accident and ill-health absence.
- Allow employers to meet some of their legal duties.

For the purposes of this document all further references to "training" will mean health and safety related training.

2 SCOPE

This policy ensures:

- that an induction is carried out for all new employees in an appropriate timescale.
- that all training needs are identified and that all types of training are considered.
- that all employees are provided with levels of training that is appropriate to their roles and responsibilities and that they understand what is required of them.
- that nobody starts working at any task until they have received sufficient training to enable them to work safely.
- that all employees are adequately and appropriately trained.
- that all new starters are provided with comprehensive induction training.
- the provision of appropriate refresher training at intervals of not more than three years.
- that no employees transferred or promoted from one job or activity to another are permitted to start work in their new job, until and unless they have received training and instruction sufficient to enable them to perform the job without risk to their own health and safety and that of others.
- that comprehensive training records are kept and maintained.

3 ROLES & DUTIES

In order for the policy to be effective each employee of EJW Glendinning has to undertake certain duties.

3.1 Management Duties

It is the responsibility of all managers to ensure that they satisfy all the policy requirements listed above. Furthermore they must:-



- Carry out training needs analysis of all their employees this can be done by using the development review form.
- Decide training priorities does the law require you to carry out specific training (eg
- First-aid training
- Develop a costed training programme.
- Check that the training has worked to ensure they have the knowledge and skills needed to work safely and without risk to health.

3.2 Employee Duties

- To take care of the health & safety of themselves and of others who may be affected by their actions.
- To co-operate with their employers in his efforts to comply with his legal duties.
- Never to interfere with or misuse anything provided in the interests of heath, safety and welfare.
- To follow laid down safe operating procedures at all times.
- To attend all safety training courses as requested by management.

4 TYPES OF TRAINING

In broad terms there are three types of safety training, which are:-

- 1. Workplace familiarisation training, which is designed to ensure people's health and safety during the course of a normal working day e.g. safe operating procedures, emergency evacuation procedures etc.
- 2. General safety awareness training, which is designed to make people aware of health and safety legislation and how it affects them in their working environment. It also explains the difference between hazards and risks and why and how these are controlled.
- 3. Specific training, which is designed to educate people to be aware of and understand specific hazards and risks that they may encounter whilst carrying out a particular task etc e.g. manual handling or COSHH, OR training on how to safely use specific pieces of work equipment e.g. portable access equipment.

5 SHE INDUCTION PROGRAMME

Depending on the person and the task, it may take up to 6 weeks to fully induct a new employee to the stage where they can work under normal levels of supervision. All new employees will on day one of their employment complete the EJWG SHE Induction & Manual Handling Training.

By the end of their induction period they should be able to demonstrate a basic understanding of the following:-

5.1 Terms and Conditions of Employment

- Their hours of work, rates of pay, holidays, sickness and absence procedures.
- Their employees rights.
- The Company disciplinary/grievance procedures.
- The Company pension and insurance schemes.
- Provide evidence of employee skills.
- A current registration card/Licence e.g. CSCS, CSCS, MPQC, NPORS, EPIC, ITSSAR, NRASWA or Affiliated Card Schemes (or equivalent)



5.2 Welfare Provisions

- The location of the canteen/dining room and details of break times etc.
- The location of toilets, washrooms, changing/cloakroom facilities.
- Details of appropriate work wear.
- The location of notice boards and statutory notices.
- Details of the Company policies regarding smoking, drugs and alcohol.

5.3 The Working Area

- Be familiar with the work area / site.
- Be aware of the site traffic systems and speed limits, general rules for mobile plant and the car parking facilities.

5.4 Site Safety Management

 Have explained to them the concept of the company safety Team system and be made aware of the Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. S7 (employees duties) and in particular the penalties for noncompliance.

5.5 The Company

- Have an understanding of the company products and processes, raw materials, end use of finished products, and product quality requirements.
- Have a basic understanding of the company management structure.

5.6 Their team

- After their induction, the new employee must have an induction by the team management:-
- Be familiar with their team and have been introduced to their line manager, supervisor/instructor, union and safety representatives and to their work-mates.
- Have received the appropriate training/instruction to enable them to carry out their job/task safely and without risks to their health.
- Be aware of all the current hazards in their team and the measures in place to control them, e.g. noise and dust, machinery, chemicals, plant etc.
- Have been instructed in the correct use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), why it is required, where it is available from and how to maintain it (where appropriate.)
- Be aware of the safe operating procedures relevant to their job, including permit-to-work systems and emergency procedures.
- Have received the appropriate training in kinetic handling techniques, waste disposal and the importance
 of good housekeeping.
- Have been instructed in the correct use of work equipment, e.g. electric or air powered tools, lifting equipment, ladders, high pressure hoses etc.
- Be aware of the departmental emergency procedures, e.g. accident reporting, first aid, fire and evacuation and the different types of signage.

6 GENERAL SAFETY AWARENESS

In order to ensure that all employees are provided with an appropriate level of health and safety awareness training appropriate to their roles and responsibilities, it is a policy requirement that:-



- All operational directors and managers should attend the 5-day IOSH Managing Safely Training Course or an acceptable equivalent, during the first year of their employment with the company. This course includes the completion of a written health and safety related project and a written examination.
- All non-operational directors and managers will attend the 1-day IOSH Safety for Senior Executives
 Training Course, as soon as possible after the commencement of their employment with the company.
 This course concludes with a multiple choice written test.
- All supervisory staff / grades should attend an acceptable supervisory health and safety course, within one year of their employment with the company or their appointment to a supervisory roll.
- This course should include an element of practical course work and a multiple-choice written test.
- All employee safety Team members, whether union appointed, elected or voluntary, will also attend appropriate health and safety training, within one year of their appointment.
- All new employees will be provided with a comprehensive safety induction training course at the start of their employment with the company.
- An element of management discretion maybe required when deciding between the 5-day and the 3-day courses for some members of a management team. Where this is the case the safety department should be consulted.

6.1 Specific Safety Training

The requirement for training is specified in many pieces of current safety legislation, the most notable are listed below. This list is not exhaustive and may be added to where appropriate:-

- Operation of Plant & Equipment.
- Manual Handling.
- COSHH.
- PPE.
- DSE.
- Fire & First Aid.
- Quarry operations
- Maintenance / electrical

It is a policy requirement that no-one will be allowed or required to perform any work task unless and until they have been adequately and appropriately trained to do so.

6.1.1 Mobile Plant (new Starter or first time operator) Training

All operators that operate mobile plant or equipment will be trained internally, using the Original Equipment Manual (OEM), EJWG Training Manual, familiarisation, mentoring & coaching. The EJWG mobile plant trainer will:

- Carry out a full training programme & complete the question sheet 1 (all vehicles)
- Explain & set up the training log of 80 hours.
- The 80 hour log is for front line machinery where full time use is in place.
- For auxiliary mobile plant it is more realistic to issue a lesser log time & review progress.

On completion of the log use the internal assessment sheet. In the assessor comment box record the work activity & the outcome of your assessment.

If there are any faults, decide on the action required in the faults corrected comment box. Additional hours can be given at this stage if you feel the need.

If the assessment was completed successfully, request an external assessment, which will produce a certificate.



6.1.2 Moving On – Change of category (mobile plant)

Where a person is onsite currently operating mobile plant or as previously operated the same category of machine/vehicle and an assessment is requested.

- 1. First confirm their previous knowledge, & if you feel the need to, carry out a vehicle Induction/Familiarisation programme do this first and then follow on with the internal assessment.
- 2. Depending on the outcome of the assessment, follow the above route.

The EJWG mobile plant trainer will:

- Carry out another full training programme, pointing out that legislation and health & safety part as been covered in the previous training programme.
- No number 1 question sheet to do as it will have been done from the above.
- Explain & set up another log of 80 hours.
- Follow the above information when the log hours are complete.

6.1.3 Mobile Plant Induction or Familiarisation Training

The EJWG mobile plant trainer will:

- Use the induction/familiarisation document where an operator moves from model to model (example Cat 966 to Volvo L180)
- A log can be issued for this at your choice if you feel the need to do so.
- After familiarisation training, giving the operator time to gain their confidence, then carry out an internal assessment.
- Depending on the outcome of the assessment, follow the above rout.

6.1.4 Contracting Mobile Plant Training

For resurfacing & civil engineering projects on a client site the operator maybe required to hold a competency card by an awarding body such as NPORS. Once trained Internally the operator will be assessed by the awarding body assessor to obtain the competency card.

6.1.5 Plant & Equipment Training

All operators that operate fixed plant or equipment will be trained internally, using the Original Equipment Manual (OEM), EJWG Training Manual, mentoring & coaching.

7 SKILLSTATION

SkillStation is an online competency management software solution used by EJW Glendinning that provides an optimised approach to manage training, skills and competency records. SkillStation overcomes the challenges of:

- spreadsheets and paper-based records
- monitoring of required competence levels and training needs
- relieve admin burden
- report and analyse your workforce capability
- access to historical training & assessment data, certification and evidence





7.1 Competency Records

SkillStation provides detailed and easily accessible records to track the journey toward proficiency (competence). This can include any combination of training, assessment and associated evidence.



Hazardous Materials (COSHH) Policy

SHE-POL-022



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1 PURPOSE



EJ & W Glendinning (EJWG) intends to provide a safe workplace as substances used by EJWG can have dangerous properties. They may be flammable, for example solvent-based products may give off flammable vapour. Clouds of dust from everyday materials, such as wood dust or flour, can explode if ignited.

2 SCOPE

The purpose of this policy is to define the requirements for the storage and use of hazardous materials for all personnel at the EJWG sites. In doing so this policy has the following aims:

- Protection of the Health and Safety of personnel.
- Protection of the environment.
- Compliance with relevant statutory requirements.
- Reduction and control of risks associated with chemical hazards.
- This procedure will apply to all work places for all personnel.

3 DEFINITIONS

Hydrocarbon A compound of hydrogen and carbon, such as any of those which are the main

components of petroleum and natural gas.

Hazard A situation or thing which has the potential to harm a person.

Dangerous Goods Are articles or substances which are capable of posing a significant risk to health,

safety or to property when being transported.

COSHH Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.

MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet (supplied by the manufacture) also known as a safety

data sheet (SDS)

4 CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AT WORK SITES

Unnecessary procurement, storage and handling of hazardous substances must be avoided or eliminated. The SHE Manager or designated representative must approve any substance required for use prior to the material being brought to site & shall ensure a soft copy of the dangerous goods and hazardous substances register is reviewed periodically or after an adverse event.

5 MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS



Products you use may be 'dangerous for supply'. If so, they will have a label that has one or more hazard symbols. Some examples are given here. These products include common substances in everyday use such as paint, bleach, solvent or fillers. When a product is 'dangerous for supply', by law, the supplier must provide you with a safety data sheet.

The Contractor shall supply a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each substance available and under their control on EJWG sites. The MSDS from the manufacturer/supplier must be provided to the SHE Manager and be available at the work site when the substance arrives.

The MSDS must comply with the requirements of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002. A soft copy of the relevant MSDS must be accessible to personnel at the workplace, where the material is used.

6 COSHH ASSESSMENT

All individuals responsible for the introduction of dangerous goods or hazardous substances into the workplace are also responsible for assessing the risks associated with any particular use of or by-product of the use of the material, and for the implementation of adequate control measures.

The COSHH assessment determines whether there is a risk to employees (or others affected by the hazardous substance) health or other risks from using a hazardous substance in the workplace and any substance that may be generated by its use.

The COSHH assessment may be carried out for a work process and may cover more than one hazardous substance. When carrying out a risk assessment consider:

- Each hazardous substance used.
- The information on the MSDS for each hazardous substance.
- the information on the manufacturers or importer's label.
- The nature of the work involving the use of each hazardous substance.
- Any information regarding incidents, illnesses or diseases associated with the use of the hazardous substance at the workplace.
- Nature of hazards (routes of exposure, the form of the substance, chemical and physical properties of the substance, health effects).
- Degree of exposure.
- Degree of risk.
- Control measures.
- Necessity for monitoring/health surveillance.
- Induction/training requirements.
- Quantity involved and the location being used.

7 TRAINING

Education regarding the use and control of hazardous substances and dangerous goods will be provided by EJWG for all personnel who may come in direct contact with or be affected by those materials.



The SHE Manager or nominee must approve all relevant training provided to EJWG employees. EJWG is responsible for maintaining a record of any training provided to employees and contractors working under the management of EJWG.

The training will include the relevant requirements for safe handling, use, transport, storage, disposal, and environmental protection.

8 WASTE MINIMISATION & CONTROL

The EJWG environmental policy & waste disposal Policy promotes reduction and control of all wastes. All chemical and hazardous wastes must be disposed of in compliance with the EJWG environmental Management System requirements & waste disposal policy requirements.

All domestic waste must also be disposed of in compliance with the project environmental requirements with recycling the most favoured method of disposal.

9 LABELLING

All containers and/or packaging of hazardous substances/dangerous goods must be correctly labelled with the manufacturer or importer's label. The label supplied must be written in English and contain:

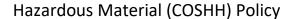
- The product name of the substance;
- Name, address, and telephone number of the manufacturer or importer of the substance;
- Information relating to its ingredients;
- Relevant health and safety information about the substance (including risk and safety phrases), except where the container is so small it is not practical to provide such information;
- The word "HAZARDOUS" (or signal words such as "dangerous poison", "warning" or "caution" that indicate the severity of the hazard).
- Containers must remain labelled until emptied and thoroughly cleaned or the contents neutralised, cured or chemically deactivated.

9.1 Decanted Substances

A container into which a substance has been decanted must be labelled with the product name:

- Where "stick on" labels with the standard symbols are not available, written or painted labels are acceptable, provided they are durable and legible.
- Where labelling is required but not practical for decanted substances then other means must be used to identify the content of such containers. Employees likely to be exposed to the substance must be informed about the meaning of the identification method used.
- Unlabelled containers containing unknown substances must be labelled "CAUTION DO NOT USE: UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE" and removed from use until their contents are identified.

10 HEALTH SURVEILLANCE





Monitoring normally means air sampling but it may also involve taking biological samples, eg breath or urine. Monitoring normally makes reference to 'Workplace Exposure Limits' published by HSE. These limits should not be exceeded (see EH40 in 'Find out more').



Emergency Response Plans

SHE-PLA-001



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1 PURPOSE

The Purpose of this Emergency Response Plan is to ensure that fire, injury to person and environmental emergencies are managed effectively until Emergency Services attend the site of the emergency at which time the Emergency Services take ownership of the emergency.

2 MEDIA & INFORMATION

Any approaches from the press for a comment should be politely declined and directed to the Health, Safety & Environmental Director.

2.1 Members of the public

It is inevitable that the general public will have questions. To respond to members of the public: -

- Be courteous and sympathetic;
- Inform members of the public that an emergency situation is being dealt with;
- Inform them that it is being investigated and we are not sure what happened;
- Take down the names and addresses and brief details of people enquiring.

3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE (METHANE)

METHANE is now the recognised model for passing incident information between services and their control rooms. All services have used similar models for passing information in the past, but METHANE has instigated the use of a common model that means information is shared in a consistent way, quickly and easily between emergency service providers. When you call the emergency services after a major incident METANE helps you remember the type of information you need to be thinking about passing on quickly.

Call 999, requesting Police and when put through; state you also need Fire & Rescue Services (Include Ambulance if you have casualties). State clearly the:

- Major Incident Declared
- Exact location
- Type of incident
- Hazards
- Access
- Number and type of casualties
- Emergency services present and required

4 NOMINATED INCIDENT CONTROLLER (IC)

Name	Position	Contact Number	Location
Mark Glendinning	Operations Manager	07768021173	Any
Neil Gibbs	Quarry Manager	07766221209	Linhay Quarry
Steve Cornish	Quarry Manager	07876711617	Pigsdon Quarry
Duncan Sanders	Contracting	0791775546	Contracting Site
John Morriss	EMB Supervisor	07770223287	Embankment Road
Simon Harratt	Concrete Products Supervisor	07827332303	BW/Kenton



5 FIRE OR EXPLOSION EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Fire that cannot be extinguished using on site extinguishers or water hoses or an explosion and the consequences that may be fire or collapsed structures or the potential for a collapsed structure.

Fire or Explosion			
Potential Consequence	Injury to personnel, public or visitors Damage to site infrastructure damage to vehicles, damage to other structures and equipment.		
Likely Alarms	Fire/smoke alarms including air horns, in buildings. Radio call from personnel, calling "EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY" over the two way radio or via a telephone call		
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of the Emergency in accordance with METHANE. Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or the ability to communicate with the IC. 		
IC Assessment	 The IC will assess the situation to determine whether further evacuation of personnel is required, and if so: Advise all personnel of the need to evacuate, where to evacuate to and ensure using fire marshals that all personnel are accounted for Secure affected area Isolate any potential combustible supplies to the area (utilities or storage containment) Secure the incident area to prevent further danger to casualties and persons at the scene. Rescue or evacuate anyone who is in danger of being further injured from the fire Assist injured persons or provide first aid if trained to do so, until emergency services arrive. Continue to fight the fire if safe to do so using suitable fire extinguisher equipment. Create a fire break if there is a potential for the fire spreading beyond its point of origin. Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly 		
Site First Aid Preserve Life	 First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend the scene. The FREC first aider will be contacted (FREC first aid kit & defib unit). All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency response. 		
All Clear			
The Emergency can be declared over when -	 Injured personnel have been treated and seriously injured personnel evacuated from site Any fires have been extinguished (after the fire watch has been concluded) Fuel leaks and other hazardous materials have been contained and collected Any hazards created because of the incident are being managed The site is declared safe by the IC. 		



6 MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Medical Emergency that where there are suspected life threatening injuries.

Medical Emergency			
Incident Outcome	Injury to personnel, public or visitors		
	Reputation of the company		
Likely Alarms Radio call from personnel, calling "EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY" over			
- ·	or via a telephone call		
Emergency Service	Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of		
	the Emergency in accordance with METHANE.		
	Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or the ability to a communicate with the IC.		
16 A	the ability to communicate with the IC.		
IC Assessment	The IC will assess the situation to determine whether further evacuation of personnel is required, and if so:		
	1 1 2 2 1		
	Advise all personnel of the need to evacuate, where to evacuate to and ensure that all		
	 personnel are accounted for Secure the incident area to prevent further danger to casualties and persons at the scene 		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	 Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly 		
Cit - First Aid			
Site First Aid Preserve Life	First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend		
Preserve Life	the scene. The EDEC first aider will be contested (EDEC first aid bit 8 defib unit)		
	The FREC first aider will be contacted (FREC first aid kit & defib unit). All appropriate a first place of the propriate and so the propriate and first place of the propriate and first place of the propriate and the propri		
	All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from		
	the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the		
	emergency response.		
All Clear			
All Clear			
The Emergency can	All personnel have been accounted for.		
be declared over	Injured personnel have been treated and seriously injured personnel evacuated from site.		
when -			
when -	The site is declared safe by the IC.		



7 SERIOUS VEHICLE INCIDENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Serious vehicle incident, e.g. rollover, incident involving two or more vehicles.

Serious Vehicle Incident			
Serious venicie incia	ent		
Incident outcome	Injury to personnel, public or visitors		
modern outcome	Major damage to a vehicle(s), roll over or serious collision, damage to other structure		
	equipment.		
	Environmental Impact from hazardous materials such as fuel		
Likely Alarms	Radio call from personnel, calling "EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY" over the two way radio		
,	or via a telephone call		
Emergency Service	Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of		
	the Emergency in accordance with METHANE.		
	Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or		
	the ability to communicate with the IC.		
IC Assessment	The IC will assess the situation to determine whether further evacuation of personnel is required,		
	and if so:		
	Advise all personnel of the need to evacuate, where to evacuate to and ensure that all		
	personnel are accounted for		
	Secure the incident area to prevent further danger to casualties and persons at the scene		
	Should power lines be touching the vehicle, all persons should keep well away and make no		
	attempt to approach the vehicle.		
	• Instruct vehicle occupants to stay in the vehicle, even if electrical arcing is taking place.		
	Isolation of power lines should be arranged as a matter of urgency.		
	• Ensure that the vehicles are not moved, unless to aid the extrication of casualties and / or		
	the vehicle poses a threat to in some other way.		
	If vehicle fuel is spilt, control and contain the spill if safe to do so.		
	Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency		
	Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly		
Site First Aid	No attempt is made to remove casualties from the vehicle/s unless First Aiders determine		
Preserve Life	that there is a need to do. If there is potential for further harm to the injured person there		
	may be a requirement for the injured person to be removed.		
	First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend		
	the scene. All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be		
	removed from the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the		
	duration of the emergency response.		
All Clear			
Ть с Гиссия	All paragraph have been accounted for		
The Emergency can	All personnel have been accounted for. All personnel have been accounted for.		
be declared over	Injured personnel have been treated and seriously injured personnel evacuated from site. And fines have been seriously and evaluated to the seriously injured personnel evacuated from site.		
when -	Any fires have been extinguished and overhauled - Total lands and other hands are designed and overhauled. - Total lands are designed and overhauled.		
	Fuel leaks and other hazardous materials have been controlled, contained and cleaned up		
	Any hazards created because of the incident have been managed to an appropriate risk		
	level		
	The site is declared safe by the IC.		



8 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL OR LEAK EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Uncontrolled release of hazardous material posing a risk to the environment and/or persons, e.g. uncontained fuel or reagent leak or spillage with serious threat to water courses, unplanned discharge to atmosphere.

Incident outcome	Injury to personnel, public or visitors through exposure to the hazardous material		
	Damage to the environment beyond the site boundary		
	Fire risk associated with spilt flammable liquids, vapours or fumes		
Likely Alarms	Radio call from personnel, calling "EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY" over the two way radio or via a telephone call Bund alarms		
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of the Emergency in accordance with METHANE. Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or the ability to communicate with the IC. 		
IC Assessment	 The IC will assess the situation to determine whether further evacuation of personnel is required and if so: Advise all personnel of the need to evacuate, where to evacuate to and ensure that a personnel are accounted for The surface water discharge system is to have multiple layers of spill protection to preven any contamination reaching Balland Pit. Secure the incident area to prevent further danger to casualties and persons at the scene Assess the situation and determine what has been spill or is leaking. Implement measures to stop, contain the leak or spill as per the COSHH Assessment Assess substances for unforeseen risks presented to the first aiders. Assess the situation and determine if the emergency response services are required. Repair, redesign or replace onsite containment facilities if required The Environmental Manager will need to be notified, who in turn will consider notifying the Environment Agency. Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly 		
Site First Aid Preserve Life	 First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend the scene. The FREC first aider will be contacted (FREC first aid kit & defib unit). All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency response. 		
All Clear			
The environmental incident can be declared over when:	 All personnel are accounted for and safe. Spill or leak is contained. Clean-up and disposal of contaminated material is complete. The site is declared safe by the IC. 		



9 LOSS OF CONTAINMENT OF PROCESS WATER OR TAILING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Failure of containment resulting in an uncontrolled release of process water, tailings, or other potential liquid pollutants.

Loss of Containment	of Process or Tailings		
Incident Outcome	Damage to the environment beyond the site boundary		
Likely Alarms	Radio call from personnel, informing Supervisors or Managers of situation over the two way radio or		
	via a telephone call.		
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of 		
(if required)	the Emergency in accordance with METHANE.		
	Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or		
	the ability to communicate with the IC.		
IC Assessment	The IC will assess the situation to determine whether further evacuation of personnel is required		
	and if so:		
	Advise all personnel of the need to evacuate, where to evacuate to and ensure that all		
	personnel are accounted for		
	Secure the incident area to prevent further danger to casualties and persons at the scene		
	 Determine the point of pipeline failure and inform controller of the discharge point to the 		
	catchpit / lagoon.		
	Process plant control to shut down pumping operation in affected pipeline		
	 Identify the extent of the release of process water or tailings and initiate containment 		
	measures to reduce the extent of impact on the environment.		
	Identify of the process water has in fact contaminated an open water course		
	Notify the Environmental Manager who will consider notifying the Environment Agency		
	HSE will be informed immediately of the tailing dam loss of containment.		
	If the tailings reach the discharge points, then Environmental Agency will be informed.		
	 No on the ground response can be undertaken while the tailings are flowing (if the tailing 		
	dam fails the movement of tailings will be rapid) until the Geotechnical Specialist (IGS		
	Independent geotechnical specialist to create a recovery plan.		
	IC implements Plan and relevant action in conjunction with the Competent Person.		
	 Take necessary precautions to protect members of the public using public roads and othe 		
	public rights of way		
	Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency		
	 Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly 		
Site First Aid	First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend		
Preserve Life	the scene.		
	The FREC first aider will be contacted (FREC first aid kit & defib unit). All employees (not		
	involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where		
	the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency		
	response.		
All Clear			
The environmental	When the process water or residual tailings is prevented from further release into the off sit		
The environmental When the process water or residual tailings is prevented from further release			
incident can be declared over	environment. The Environmental Manager will notify the Environment Agency if required		
when:	The Environmental Manager will notify the Environment Agency if required.		
vviiti.	The situation is declared to be under control from the IC.		



10 SILT OR SEDIMENT IMPACTING ON OR CONTAMINATING WATER COURSES EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Failure of containment resulting in an uncontrolled release of silt or tailings which has or has the potential of impacting a water course.

Silt Contaminating W	'ater Courses
Incident Outcome	Damage to the environment beyond the site boundary
Likely Alarms	Radio call from personnel, informing Supervisors or Managers of situation over the two way radio or via a telephone call.
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of the Emergency in accordance with METHANE. Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or the ability to communicate with the IC.
IC Assessment	The IC will assess the situation to determine whether further evacuation of personnel is required, and if so: Advise all personnel of the need to evacuate, where to evacuate to and ensure that all personnel are accounted for Secure the incident area to prevent further danger to casualties and persons at the scene Determine the point of failure and isolate. Identify the extent of the release of process water or tailings and initiate containment measures to reduce the extent of impact on the environment. Identify of the process water has in fact contaminated an open water course Notify the Environmental Manager. HSE will be informed immediately of the tailing dam loss of containment. If the tailings reach the discharge points, then Environmental Agency will be informed. No on the ground response can be undertaken while the tailings are flowing (if the tailing dam fails the movement of tailings will be rapid) until the Geotechnical Specialist (IGS) Independent geotechnical specialist to create a recovery plan. IC implements Plan and relevant action in conjunction with the Competent Person. Take necessary precautions to protect members of the public using public roads and other public rights of way Determine the source of the contaminated water and make necessary arrangements to control the flow. Notify the Environmental Manager & assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly
Site First Aid Preserve Life	 First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend the scene. The FREC first aider will be contacted (FREC first aid kit & defib unit). All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency response.
All Clear	
The environmental incident can be declared over when:	When the process water or residual tailings is prevented from further release into the off-site environment. The Environmental Manager will notify the Environment Agency. The situation is declared to be under control from the IC.



11 STRUCTURE COLLAPSE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Structure collapse or the potential for a structure to collapse.

Structure Collapse			
Incident Outcome	Life threatening Injury to employees or contractors.		
	Injury to public or visitors.		
	Substantial damage to structures, to vehicles and equipment.		
	Threat to environment		
Likely Alarms	Radio call from personnel, calling "EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY" over the two way radio		
	or via a telephone call		
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of 		
	the Emergency in accordance with METHANE.		
	Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or		
	the ability to communicate with the IC.		
IC Assessment	The IC will assess the situation to determine whether further evacuation of personnel is required,		
	and if so:		
	Advise all personnel of the need to evacuate, where to evacuate to and ensure that all		
	personnel are accounted for		
	Secure the incident area to prevent further danger to casualties and persons at the scene		
	Assess area to ascertain any threat to the environment.		
	Isolate all utilities entering the building		
	HSE will be informed immediately of the structure collapse See Size 8. Symbolic Structure Structure and Plants On the structure of the structure of the structure collapse.		
	See Fire & Explosion Emergency Response Plan Brothant and partial angles in a flavour bland and a control of the materials.		
	Protect any potential explosive, flammable or combustible materials, Control & contain any chill or look of honordous substance.		
	Control & contain any spill or leak of hazardous substance. Assign adaptive accounts with the amount of the control of t		
	 Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly 		
Site First Aid			
Preserve Life	• If there is potential for further harm to the injured person there may be a requirement for the injured person to be removed.		
Fleseive Lile	First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend		
	the scene.		
	The FREC first aider will be contacted (FREC first aid kit & defib unit). All employees (not		
	involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where		
	the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency		
	response.		
All Clear			
The Emergency can	All personnel have been accounted for.		
be declared over	er Injured personnel have been treated and seriously injured personnel evacuated from site		
when:	Any fires have been extinguished and overhauled.		
	Fuel leaks and other hazardous materials have been contained and collected.		
	Any hazards created because of the structure collapse are under control		
	The site is declared safe by the IC.		



12 UNCONTROLLED EMISSIONS TO ATMOSPHERE (PIGSDON QUARRY)

Failure of containment following a plant malfunction or breakdown that results in the uncontrolled release of dust or powder to atmosphere.

Incident Outcome	Threat of injury to employees, contractors, visitor or members of the public
	Pressure builds up in the plant.
Likely Alarms	Use fire alarm to evacuate building.
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of the Emergency in accordance with METHANE. Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or the ability to communicate with the IC.
IC Assessment	 The priority is to ensure safety of employees, contractors and visitors. They may need to be moved further away from the designated muster points. All personnel to be evacuated to the muster points for the entire site. Up wind of the emission cloud Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly Stephen Cornish (Quarry Supervisor) – 07876 711617 Mark Glendinning (Operations Manager) – 077680 21173 If, during silo filling at the asphalt plant, there is evidence of limestone filler powder escaping to atmosphere the tanker driver must be instructed to suspend the discharge process immediately If, during routine modified dust manufacture there is evidence of powder or dust being released to the atmosphere production must be suspended immediately In all such events the cause of the problem must be established, and remedial action implemented immediately. Routine operations must not be resumed until corrective action has been taken If the incident is quite significant and a large volume of dust or powder goes beyond the site boundary and has the potential to cause an environmental incident Cornwall County Council Environmental Health must also be notified as soon as is practicably possible. The relevant department contact number is 0300 123 4100
Site First Aid	First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend
Preserve Life	 the scene. All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency response.
All clear	
The incident can be declared over when	 All persons are safe and accounted for. The emissions are under control & are no longer emitting to the atmosphere The site is declared safe by the IC.



13 UNCONTROLLED EMISSIONS TO ATMOSPHERE (LINHAY QUARRY)

Failure of containment following a plant malfunction or breakdown that results in the uncontrolled release of dust or powder to atmosphere.

Uncontrolled Emission	7113
Incident Outcome	Threat of injury to employees, contractors, visitor or members of the public
	Pressure builds up in the plant.
Likely Alarms	Use fire alarm to evacuate building.
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of the Emergency in accordance with METHANE. Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or the ability to communicate with the IC.
IC Assessment	 The priority is to ensure safety of employees, contractors and visitors. They may need to be moved further away from the designated muster points. All personnel to be evacuated to the muster points for the entire site. Up wind of the emission cloud Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly Neil Gibbs (Quarry Manager) – 07766 221209 Mark Glendinning (Operations Manager) – 077680 21173 If, during silo filling at the asphalt plant, there is evidence of limestone filler powder escaping to atmosphere the tanker driver must be instructed to suspend the discharge process immediately If, during routine modified dust manufacture there is evidence of powder or dust being released to the atmosphere production must be suspended immediately In all such events the cause of the problem must be established, and remedial action implemented immediately. Routine operations must not be resumed until corrective action has been taken If the incident is quite significant and a large volume of dust or powder goes beyond the site boundary and has the potential to cause an environmental incident Devon County Council Environmental Health must also be notified as soon as is practicably possible. The relevant department contact number is 0300 123 4100
Site First Aid Preserve Life	 First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend the scene. All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency response.
All clear	
The incident can be declared over when	 All persons are safe and accounted for. The emissions are under control & are no longer emitting to the atmosphere The site is declared safe by the IC.



14 BOMB FOUND OR BOMB THREAT EMEREGNCY RESPONSE

Bomb threat.

Bomb found or bom	o threat
Incident Outcome	Threat of injury to employees, contractors or visitor. Potential fire or damage to buildings
Likely Alarms	Use fire alarm to evacuate building.
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of the Emergency in accordance with METHANE. Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or the ability to communicate with the IC.
IC Assessment	 The priority is to ensure safety of employees, contractors and visitors. They may need to be moved further away from the designated muster points. All personnel to be evacuated to the muster points for the entire site. Windows and doors to affected buildings should be left open Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly
Site First Aid Preserve Life	 First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend the scene. The FREC first aider will be contacted (FREC first aid kit & defib unit). All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency response.
All clear	
The incident can be declared over when	 All persons are safe and accounted for. The bomb has been declared safe or, the bomb threat has been declared a hoax by the emergency services. The site is declared safe by the FC.



15 GEOTECHNICAL STOCKPILE OR TIP EMEREGNCY RESPONSE

Geotechnical movement associated with the Quarry, e.g. unplanned significant changes to faces, slopes etc.

Potential, imminer	nt or Actual Breach of a Stockpile (Inc lagoon and material stockpile) or Tip
Incident Outcome	Injury to employees or contractors. Injury to members contractors / agency operators / visitors. Damage to environment.
Likely Alarms	Radio call from personnel, calling "EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY" over the two way radio or via a telephone call
Emergency Service	 Inform the emergency Services of the incident providing detail of location & the nature of the Emergency in accordance with METHANE. Assign a person to wait at the front gate of the site to direct the emergency with a radio or the ability to communicate with the IC.
IC Assessment	 The IC should be contacted at the earliest opportunity for the type of response to be considered. Area to be excavated & area made safe. The stockpile will be made safe to ensure that it is stable. Take necessary precautions to protect members of the public using public roads and other public rights of way. The stockpile will be redesigned considering the failure causation. The stockpile / tip will be classed as a "notifiable excavation & tip" and inspected by the Geotechnical Specialist (IGS) Independent geotechnical specialist to create a recovery plan. Assign adequate resources to mitigate the emergency Establish communications with key stakeholders & update stakeholders accordingly
Site First Aid Preserve Life	 First Aider to provide first aid (trained), until FREC first aider or emergency services attend the scene. The FREC first aider will be contacted (FREC first aid kit & defib unit). All employees (not involved in the response), visitors & contractors would be removed from the area (where the event is occurring) & relocated to a safe location for the duration of the emergency response.
All clear	
The stockpile / tip incident can be declared over when:	 The stockpile or tip movement has been made safe. That being the stockpile / tip has been deemed to be stable (no uncontrolled Geo technical movements). The site is declared safe by the IC.



Emergency Management Plan

SHE-PLA-002



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1 PURPOSE



The Purpose of this Emergency Management Plan is to ensure that fire, injury to person and environmental emergencies are managed effectively until the Emergency Services attend the site of the emergency, at which time the Emergency Services take ownership it.

2 EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTROLLING A MAJOR INCIDENT

To be prepared for any emergency event, the company will plan for foreseeable incidents and prepare a written plan outlining procedures to be followed in such an event. These plans will be discussed with the emergency services before being finalised. The company will, in consultation with workers and their representatives:

- Carry out a risk assessment to identify foreseeable major incidents for which emergency procedures would be required
- Establish procedures to be followed by employees in the event of an emergency, including:
 - i. raising the alarm
 - ii. means of escape
 - iii. assembly points and "safe havens"
 - iv. summoning the emergency services
 - v. evacuation of disabled persons
- Appoint persons to be responsible for specific procedures in the event of an emergency (plus deputies for those listed below to cover holiday or sick leave), including:
 - i. incident controller
 - ii. main site controller
 - iii. employees responsible for shutting down plant and making it safe before evacuating the area
 - iv. fire wardens and fire marshals
 - v. persons responsible for emergency power supplies and lighting
 - vi. persons responsible for moving equipment to or from the scene of the incident
 - vii. first aiders
 - viii. rescuers (if appropriate).
- Provide a written version of the procedures to all personnel, including details of the responsibilities of persons listed above
- Ensure that the plans cover night and shift working, weekend working and closures for holidays
- Ensure there is an up-to-date call-out list for key personnel and that this is readily accessible
- Clearly label all important items such as shut-off valves, electrical isolators and fire points or equipment
- At regular intervals stage evacuation drills, test and check emergency equipment and inspect the means of escape
- Keep all access routes for emergency services and all escape routes always clear
- Assist the emergency services by clearly marking the premises and by drawing up a simple plan of the premises (e.g. showing the location of hazardous substances)
- Reassess the emergency plan at regular intervals and following any major change in process plant and personnel, and update or alter it as necessary
- Provide training in emergency procedures for all employees, plus specialist training for those with special responsibilities.

3 RECORD KEEPING



The Company must maintain satisfactory records which must be readily available for inspection at any reasonable time by the relevant enforcing authorities. Records should be kept of the following:

- Procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency
- Competent persons responsible for implementing procedures
- Details of emergency evacuation drills and any other relevant training provided
- Maintenance of emergency alarms and other equipment for use in an emergency.

4 TYPES OF EMERGENCIES

The Emergency Response Plan will aim to reduce the impact of the causes and effects of an emergency arising from but not limited to: -

- 1. Fire that cannot be extinguished using on site extinguishers or water hoses or an explosion and the consequences that may be fire or collapsed structures or the potential for a collapsed structure.
- 2. Medical emergency, where there are suspected life-threatening injuries.
- 3. Serious vehicle incident, e.g. rollover, incident involving two or more vehicles.
- 4. Uncontrolled release of hazardous material posing a risk to the environment and/or persons, e.g. uncontained fuel or reagent leak or spillage with serious threat to water courses, unplanned discharge to atmosphere.
- 5. Failure of containment resulting in an uncontrolled release of process water, tailings, or other potential liquid pollutants.
- 6. Silt or sediment impacting on or contaminating water courses.
- 7. Structure collapse or the potential for a structure to collapse.
- 8 Romb threat
- 9. Geotechnical associated with the Quarry, e.g. unplanned significant changes to faces, slopes etc.

4.1 Dealing with an Emergency

- a) In an emergency the Department Manager or in his absence the Department Supervisor must take immediate charge until relieved by a more senior manager or the Police or Fire & Rescue.
- b) The Department Manager or alternative will implement immediate actions (within their remit), to prevent or minimise further injury or damage.
- c) The Department Manager or Supervisor is to contact whatever emergency services are required at the earliest possible moment.
- d) The Department Manager or Supervisor is to contact the Operations Manager & the Health, Safety & Environmental Manager as soon as he / she can follow the summoning of the emergency services. The first contact whether the Operations Manager or the Health, Safety & Environmental Manager will inform the Director for Health, Safety & Environment.
- e) The Department Manager or Supervisor is to initiate the Company Emergency Response. This requires him or her to appoint a site Incident Controller who will travel to the site to take charge of Company activities.
- f) As soon as the Incident Controller arrives at the site, he will take charge of the situation from the Department Manager or Supervisor, as far as matters under the control of the Company are concerned and the Department Manager or Supervisor must co-operate with the Incident Controller.
- g) The Incident Controller must obey any instructions given by the emergency services and must co-operate with them in any way they require.
- h) The Operations Manager must ensure that there are an adequate number of, appropriately trained personnel, available at any time for there to be an Incident Controller available for any emergency that arises.



- The Director Responsible for safety will appoint an adequate number of persons whose responsibility it is to liaise with the media in the event of an emergency occurring.
- j) No employee is allowed to discuss any matter relating to a company emergency with the media.

5 SUMMARY OF DUTIES

The employer must, always, ensure that employees and other persons who are not employees are not put at risk by any work activities (ss.2(2), 2(3) and 3 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSW Act)). In addition to this, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992 (MHSWR) require (under regulation 3) that assessments are made of all risks to which employees are exposed while at work, while regulation 4 requires employers to have arrangements in place to cover health and safety, not only for employees but also for others who may be affected by the work activities, and these should be integrated with the management systems for all other purposes. Regulation 7 of MHSWR is concerned with procedures for serious and imminent danger and for danger areas. Every employer must:

- Establish procedures to follow in the event of serious and imminent danger to persons at work, including risks from non-occupational sources such as bomb alerts.
- Nominate competent persons to implement the above as regards evacuation of premises.
- Ensure that no employee has access to a restricted area unless that employee has been appropriately trained.

The risk assessment should identify the foreseeable events that need to be covered by these procedures. The main risk as regards emergency situations is that of fire which applies to all workplaces (this is covered in Fire Procedures later in this section) but some workplaces will face additional risks, depending on the nature of the activity carried out.

5.1 Nominated Incident Controller (IC)

Name	Position	Contact Number	Location
Mark Glendinning	Operations Manager	07768 021173	Any
Neil Gibbs	Quarry Manager	07766 221209	Linhay Quarry
Steve Cornish	Quarry Manager	07876 711617	Pigsdon Quarry
Duncan Sanders	Contracting	07917 756546	Contracting Site
John Morriss	EMB Supervisor	07717 228577	Embankment Road
Simon Harratt	Concrete Products Supervisor	07827 332303	BW/Kenton
Rob Ward	Transport Workshop Manager	07768 002068	Linhay Quarry
Nick Atwill	Transport Manager	07831 845687	Linhay Quarry

6 MEDIA & INFORMATION



Any approaches from the press for a comment should be politely declined and directed to the Health, Safety & Environmental Director.

6.1 Dealing with Families

Urgent consideration should be given to making pro-active calls to the relatives of affected personnel. This is critical if E & JW Glendinning (Glendinning) are to be seen as a caring employer.

Where a fatality or life changing injuries has occurred to a Glendinning employee;

contact with the family shall be arranged with the police by a Glendinning Director.

Where a fatality or life changing injuries has occurred to a contractor;

 contact with the family shall be arranged by a Glendinning Director in conjunction with the contractors employer.

6.2 Dealing with the Press

All Public or Press Releases are to be made through the Health & Safety Director. No pictures, statements or videos will be released to the Press or Social Media platform without being authorised by the Health & Safety Director.

6.3 Dealing with the public

It is inevitable that the general public will have questions. To respond to members of the public: -

- Be courteous and sympathetic;
- Inform members of the public that an emergency situation is being dealt with;
- Inform them that it is being investigated and we are not sure what happened;
- Take down the names and addresses and brief details of people enquiring.

7 OFF SITE EMERGENCY

If an Glendinning asset is involved in an Off Site Emergency (off site is define as a site not owned by Glendinning for example the public highway of client site) the asset manager will contact the person co-ordinating the emergency to arrange the recovery of the Glendinning Asset. Upon arrival on site Glendinning will be managed by the person co-ordinating the emergency management plan.

INCIDENT RESPONSES

STEP 1. Raise the alarm. Evacuate persons at risk to the muster point and secure the

FLOODING

STEP 2. Contain the flooding if possiable using barriers,

immediate area.

STEP3. If safe & possiable Stop the

flooding at the source.

sandbags, diversions or pumps.

STEP 1.

CASUALTY

(none life treatening)

Raise the alarm. Evacuate persons at risk to the muster point and secure the immediate area.

STEP 2.

Contact a first Aider to attend the injured person.

STEP 3.

If required, dial 999 and ask for an ambulance. Someone waits for the ambulance at the main entrance, ensure the route is clear.

STEP 1.

FIRE

Raise the alarm. Evacuate persons at risk to the muster point and secure the immediate area.

STEP 2.

Isolate the building electrical & gas supply.

STEP 3.

Fight fire ONLY if safe to do so, if the fire can not be extinghised then the incident is classed as an emergency.

> STEP 4. Carry out Roll Call.

UNCONTROLLED WATER DISCHARGE

STEP 1. Raise the alarm. Evacuate persons at risk to the muster point and secure the immediate area.

STEP 2. Isolate the water discharge

STEP 3. Contain the discharged water if possiable using barriers,

point.

STEP 4.

sandbags, diversions or pumps.

Record discharge in daily log book.

CHEMICAL SPILL (COSHH)

STEP 1.

Raise the alarm. Evacuate persons at risk to the muster point & secure the immediate area.

STEP 2.

Wear PPE so you can safely respond to the spillage.

STEP 3. Contain the spill, use spill kit /

sand. Stop the spill at the source. Do not step in the spill Cover / bund any vulnerable drains or manholes.

STEP 4.

Clean up all the contaminated material. Do not spread, flush

detergents.

the spill away or use

STEP 5. Ensure all personnel involved are decontaminated.

DUST EMISSION

STEP 1. Stop activity which is emitting dust.

STEP2.

If appropriate apply dust suppression to dampen down dust source.

STEP3.

Record in daily logbook (as appropriate).

STEP 1.

SERVICE STRIKE

Raise the alarm. Evacuate persons at risk to the muster point & secure the immediate area.

STEP 2.

Electric, do not touch any cables. Gas, prohibit smoking & remove any sources of ignition inculding mobile plant.

STEP 3.

All services, you must contact provider and if required the emergency services. Provide assistance IF requested and safe to do so.



All Incidents are to be reported to your LINE MANAGER immediately & then through the Incident Reporting App on Share Point.

An Emergency Response Plan will be initated for the scenerios listed below: -

- 1. Fire that cannot be extinguished using on site extinguishers or water hoses or an explosion and the consequences that may be fire or collapsed structures or the potential for a collapsed structure.
- 2. Medical emergency, where there are suspected life threatening injuries.
- 3. Serious vehicle incident, e.g. rollover, incident involving two or more vehicles.
- 4. Uncontrolled release of hazardous material posing a risk to the environment and/or persons, e.g. uncontained fuel or reagent leak or spillage with serious threat to water courses, unplanned discharge to atmosphere.
- 5. Failure of containment resulting in an uncontrolled release of process water, tailings or other potential liquid pollutants.
- 6. Silt or sediment impacting on or contaminating water courses.
- 7. Structure collapse or the potential for a structure to collapse.
- 8. Bomb threat.
- 9. Geotechnical associated with the Quarry, e.g. unplanned significant changes to faces, slopes etc.

IN THE EVENT OF AN EMEREGENCY CONTACT Mark Glendinning tel 07768 021173 or Dave Skinner tel 07917 756582 **METHANE** is now the recognised model for passing incident information between services and their control rooms. Call 999, requesting Police and when put through; state you also need Fire & Rescue Services (Include Ambulance if you have casualties). State clearly the:

- M Major Incident Declared
- **Exact location**
- Type of incident Т
- Н Hazards
- Α Access
- Number and type of casualties
- Emergency services present and required

Emergency & Nominated Incident Controller Contact Numbers

Mark Glendinning - Operations Manager - Any Location - 07768 021173

Dave Skinner - SHE Manager - Any Location - 07917 756582

Neil Gibson - Quarry Manager - Linhay Quarry - 07766 221209

Steve Cornish - Quarry Manager - Pigsdon Quarry - 07876 711617

Duncan Sanders - Contracting Manager - Exhibition Way - 07917 756546

John Morriss - EMB Supervisor - Embankment road - 07770 223287

Simon Harratt - Concrete Products Supervisor - Kenton Place 07827 332303

PLA-004 Incident Response Plan (Wall Chart)



Appendix F. Evaluation of Change Register (During Construction)

F.1. Evaluation of Change Register – to be updated during construction

Task	Description & Origin of Change	Effect on Programme	Effect on Cost	Effect of Quality, Safety or Environment	Effect on Consents and Permissions	Mitigation

E&JW Glendinning Ltd.
Planned Extension to Linhay Hill Quarry
Construction Environmental Management Plan for Stage 1



Appendix G. Final Environmental Investigation and Monitoring Reports

G.1. Example form for 'Report of action taken under hazel dormouse annexed licence'.

REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER HAZEL DORMOUSE ANNEXED LICENCE

Customer Services Wildlife Licensing, Natural England, Horizon House, Deanery Road, Bristol, BS1 5AH. Tel 020802 61089

Address:

Email: eps.mitigation@naturalengland.org.uk

Licence reference

Site name and address

(including post code and grid

Online: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-licences-register-to-apply-for-and-manage-licences-online

Guidance Notes: Please read the following notes carefully before completing this form in block capitals or type. This form may be downloaded from our website, completed on screen, and emailed to us.

- It is a condition of your licence to provide Natural England with a report, or reports, detailing action and monitoring undertaken as part of your licence. Report/s must be completed, **even if no action is taken**. Relevant details on capture must also be submitted to the relevant **Local Record Centre** (visit www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php for contact details).
- Send the completed form(s) to Natural England (postal and email address above) to arrive as specified in your licence conditions.
- Failure to provide a report is a breach of the licence conditions and may mean that the licence cannot be relied upon and an offence could therefore be committed. Under regulation 58 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) it is an offence to contravene or fail to comply with any condition of a licence.
- This report is used to provide summary information to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the European Commission. The data collected from licence reports may also be used for scientific monitoring purposes and to inform future guidance. Any request for information in this report will be considered under the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000, as appropriate. If you have concerns about the information you are providing please contact us.

reference)	Grid reference:				
Name of Licensee					
Name of 'Named Ecologist'					
Licence period	to inc	lusive			
ACTION TAKEN UNDER THIS LICENCE					
 If your licence does not include post development monitoring you need to complete Section 1 (report of action) within 14 days of expiry of your licence and return to address above. If your licence includes post development monitoring you need to complete Section 1 and Section 2 in the timeframes specified in Condition 24 of your licence. 					
Section 1) Report of action to be completed for ALL licences:					
Has development taken place?		Yes No No			
Capture: detail numbers of		1. Adults:			
		Total (including juveniles):			
Were any dead or injured dormice found during the course of works?		Yes No No			
		If yes, please detail numbers, where and when:			
Amount of terrestrial habitat dan	naged (ha)				
Amount of terrestrial habitat destroyed (ha)					
Amount of terrestrial habitat created (ha)					
Amount of terrestrial habitat enh	anced (ha)				
Confirmation terrestrial compens		☐ New hedgerow planting:			
have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate		☐ Hedgerow gap planting:			

	Hedgerow translocation:
	Coppice stool translocation:
	☐ Scrub planting:
	☐ New woodland planting:
	☐ Woodland thinning/coppicing:
	☐ Woodland infill planting to increase species diversity:
	☐ Nest box provision:
	Habitat re-instatement / restoration:
	☐ Bridge or other linking structures (confirm 8-figure grid reference):
	☐ Other (please specify):
When is the first monitoring due to be undertaken? NB: if no monitoring is required under the licence, please state N/A	
POST DEVELOPMENT MONITORING REPORT (to	be completed within timeframes specified in the licence)
Section 2. To be completed for all licences which should be submitted following each year of moni your licence).	require post development monitoring. A completed form toring (undertaken as per the timeframes in the annex of
Monitoring year (e.g. 2014)	
Monitoring year (e.g. 2014) Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken)	
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please detail numbers, where and when:
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please detail numbers, where and when:
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the monitoring? Confirmation compensation measures have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate. Please	
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the monitoring? Confirmation compensation measures have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate. Please detail what has been provided post development:	If yes, please detail numbers, where and when:
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the monitoring? Confirmation compensation measures have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate. Please detail what has been provided post development:	If yes, please detail numbers, where and when: Nut search survey Nest tube survey Nest box survey Hair tube survey Camera traps Habitat establishment
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the monitoring? Confirmation compensation measures have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate. Please detail what has been provided post development: Type of monitoring undertaken	If yes, please detail numbers, where and when: Nut search survey Nest tube survey Nest box survey Hair tube survey Camera traps Habitat establishment Other, please specify:
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the monitoring? Confirmation compensation measures have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate. Please detail what has been provided post development: Type of monitoring undertaken Presence of dormice confirmed	If yes, please detail numbers, where and when: Nut search survey Nest tube survey Nest box survey Hair tube survey Camera traps Habitat establishment Other, please specify: Yes No N/A
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the monitoring? Confirmation compensation measures have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate. Please detail what has been provided post development: Type of monitoring undertaken Presence of dormice confirmed Dormice breeding confirmed Population size class estimate (as per this year's	If yes, please detail numbers, where and when: Nut search survey Nest tube survey Nest box survey Hair tube survey Camera traps Habitat establishment Other, please specify:
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the monitoring? Confirmation compensation measures have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate. Please detail what has been provided post development: Type of monitoring undertaken Presence of dormice confirmed Dormice breeding confirmed	If yes, please detail numbers, where and when: Nut search survey Nest tube survey Nest box survey Hair tube survey Camera traps Habitat establishment Other, please specify: Yes No N/A
Monitoring year number (e.g. year 2 of 4 years to be undertaken) Were any dead or injured dormice found during the monitoring? Confirmation compensation measures have been provided as per the licence and provide number, metres or ha of each where appropriate. Please detail what has been provided post development: Type of monitoring undertaken Presence of dormice confirmed Population size class estimate (as per this year's monitoring) Condition of terrestrial habitat (including linking structures etc where appropriate). NB this is a general assessment – please note any comments	If yes, please detail numbers, where and when: Nut search survey

Terrestrial habitat remedial action required?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
	If Yes; please explain why (e.g. compensation scrub or woodland planting failed, 3 out of 10 nest boxes fallen down etc):
Terrestrial habitat remedial action undertaken?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
	If Yes; please explain what took place and when:
In your view, is the population of dormice being mair	ntained at or above the population level prior to the operation?
☐ Yes ☐ No	
If No, explain why	
	nis report are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief declare that the conditions specific to this licence have been
Signature of licensee	Date
If submitting via email, please insert an electronic sig	nature or tick here to confirm acceptance of the declaration.
Name in BLOCK CAPITALS	Tel
Email address	
Signature of Named Ecologist	Date
<u> </u>	Date ☐
<u> </u>	
If completing electronically, you can insert an electro	nic signature or tick this box to confirm the declaration.

E&JW Glendinning Ltd. Planned Extension to Linhay Hill Quarry Construction Environmental Management Plan for Stage 1



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