Eye Construction Surface Water Management Plan

Eye Synchronous Condenser – Grid Stability Facility

APPROVAL AND AUTHORISATION

Plan Reference: -	D069-SEL-V00-400-PL-HSE-0001

Prepared by: -	Rachael Huber	Signature: -	
Position: -	SEL Environmental Advisor	Date: -	13/03/2024

Approved by: -	Ioanna Moumtzidou	Signature: -	I Moumtzidou
Position: -	SEL Civil Project Manager	Date: -	13/03/2024

Approved by: -	Steve Cherry	Signature: -	S Cherry
Position: -	SEL Project Manager	Date: -	13/03/2024

This is a working document and therefore the information contained in this document will be subject to change. Regular reviews should be planned to reflect any legislative changes or any changes in work activity, site layout, employee/contractor changes or any other events likely to impact on any environmental requirements for the project.

Issue Number:-	Date:-	Comments:-	By:-
1	13/03/2024	Initial draft prepared for discharge of planning condition.	Rachael Huber
2	21/03/2024	Additional information and changes made based on Client (CE) comments.	Rachael Huber
3	26/03/2024	Final comments and changes accepted for issue to Suffolk County Council.	Rachael Huber

Contents

1.0 Introduction

Siemens Energy Limited (SEL), on behalf of Conrad Energy Limited (CE) have produced a Construction Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP), as part of the discharge of Condition 8 (Construction Surface Water Management Plan) pursuant to planning permission ref. DC/23/01494, for the construction of the substation, as part of the construction of the Eye Synchronous Condenser – Grid Stability Facility.

To ensure this Construction Surface Water Management Plan (CSWMP) is kept up to date and that the most recent version is used by staff and contractors, its distribution and revision will be controlled. The SEL Environmental Advisor will:

- manage the master copy and any other paper or electronic copies of the CSWMP;
- retain a summary of updates, versions, dates and distribution lists;
- ensure any new revisions of the CSWMP are communicated to SEL staff, all contractors and the client (CE) via Aconex;
- ensure the most up to date revision of the CSWMP is also available to view in paper copy in the site Red Files;
- ensure updates are distributed to all relevant staff as controlled copies; and
- ensure any out-of-date versions are clearly marked as such when updates are distributed.

2.0 The Site

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan

The greenfield site is located off Leys Lane, to the north of Yaxley in Suffolk on approximate Ordnance Survey (OS). The site is bound to the north and east by Leys Lane, and to the south and west by greenfield land grid reference 611914,274987 (see Figure 1).

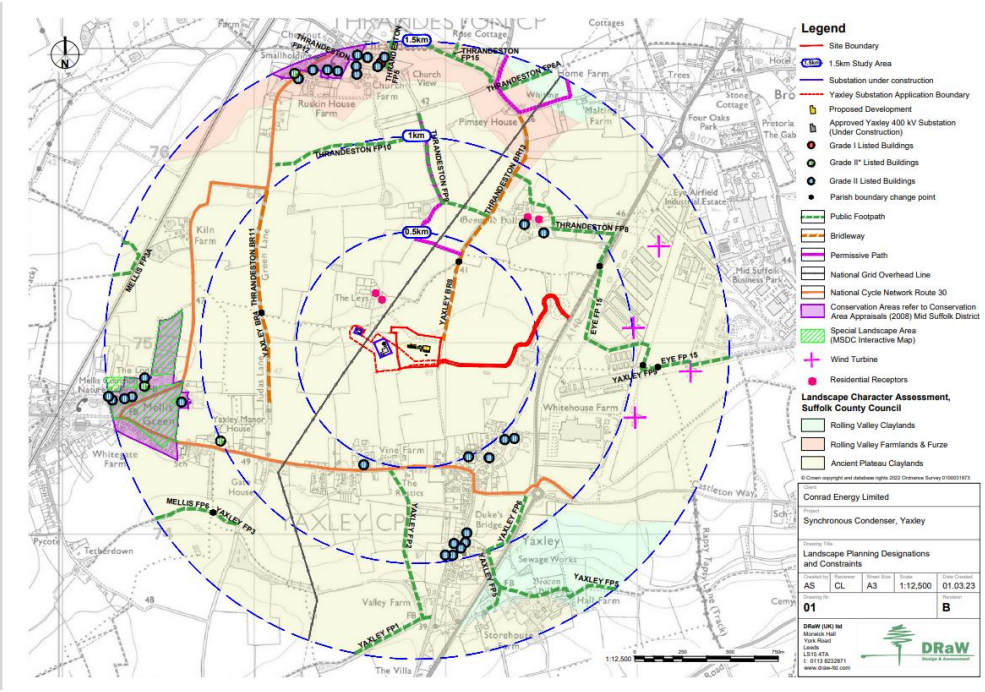

Figure 2 – Site Designations and Constraints Map

Flood Risk

The EA's Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea) divides the floodplain into risk-based categories and provides an indication of flood risk for the site. The EA Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea) (Drawing 03) indicates that the site is located within Flood Zone 1. Flood Zone 1 is defined as land assessed as having less than a 1 in 1,000 (0.1%) annual probability of river and sea flooding. The Flood Zones show the 'undefended' scenario, where any flood defences in the locality are not represented within the mapping.

The Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea (ROFRAS) mapping indicates that the site is located within an area that is at Very Low risk of river or sea flooding (<0.1% AEP). This mapping takes into account the representation of any flood defences that may exist in the local area. The nearest area at risk of flooding from ROFRAS is located approximately 1.1km south of the site and is shown to be aligned with an unnamed watercourse.

The nearest flood defences to the site are located approximately 3.2km to the south-east along the River Dove. From interrogation of the open-source layer for flood defences in a GIS viewer, this is identified to comprise a of natural high ground. The Standard of Protection (SOP) for these defences is not specified within the open-source data.

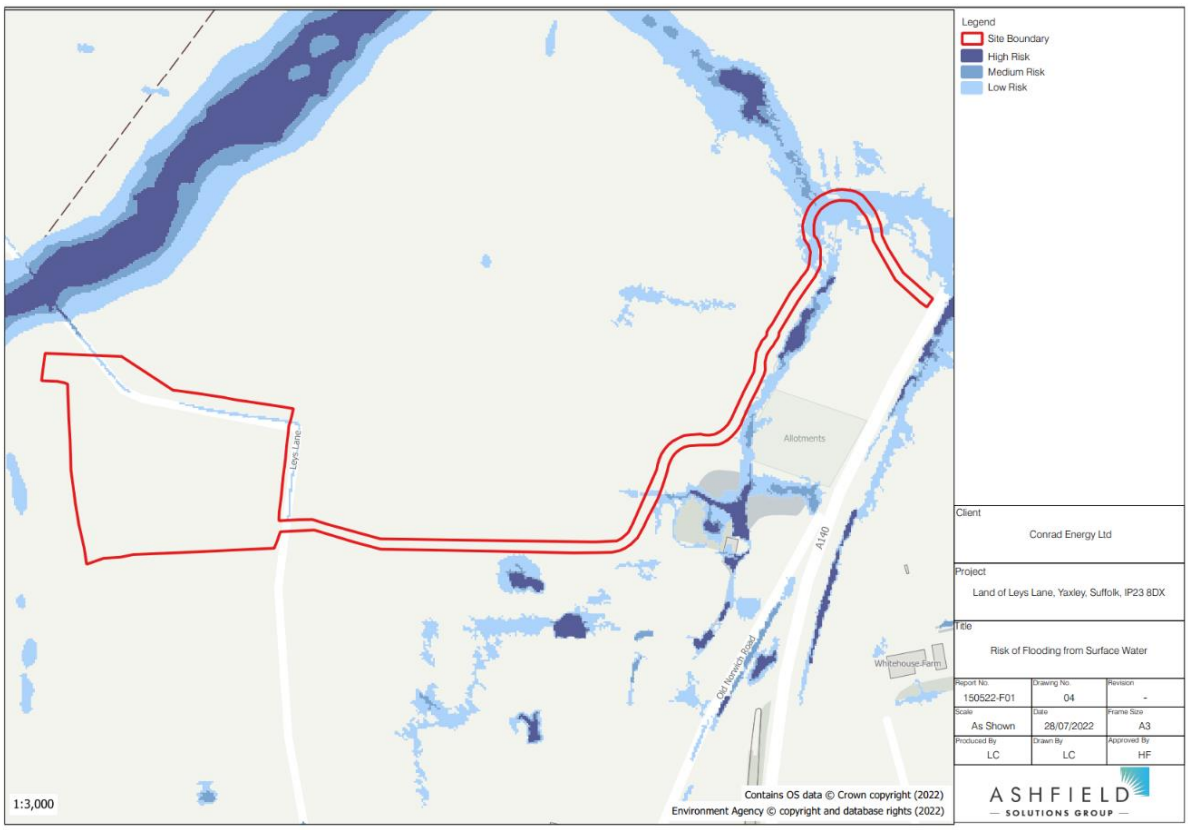

Figure 3 – Surface Water Flood Risk Map

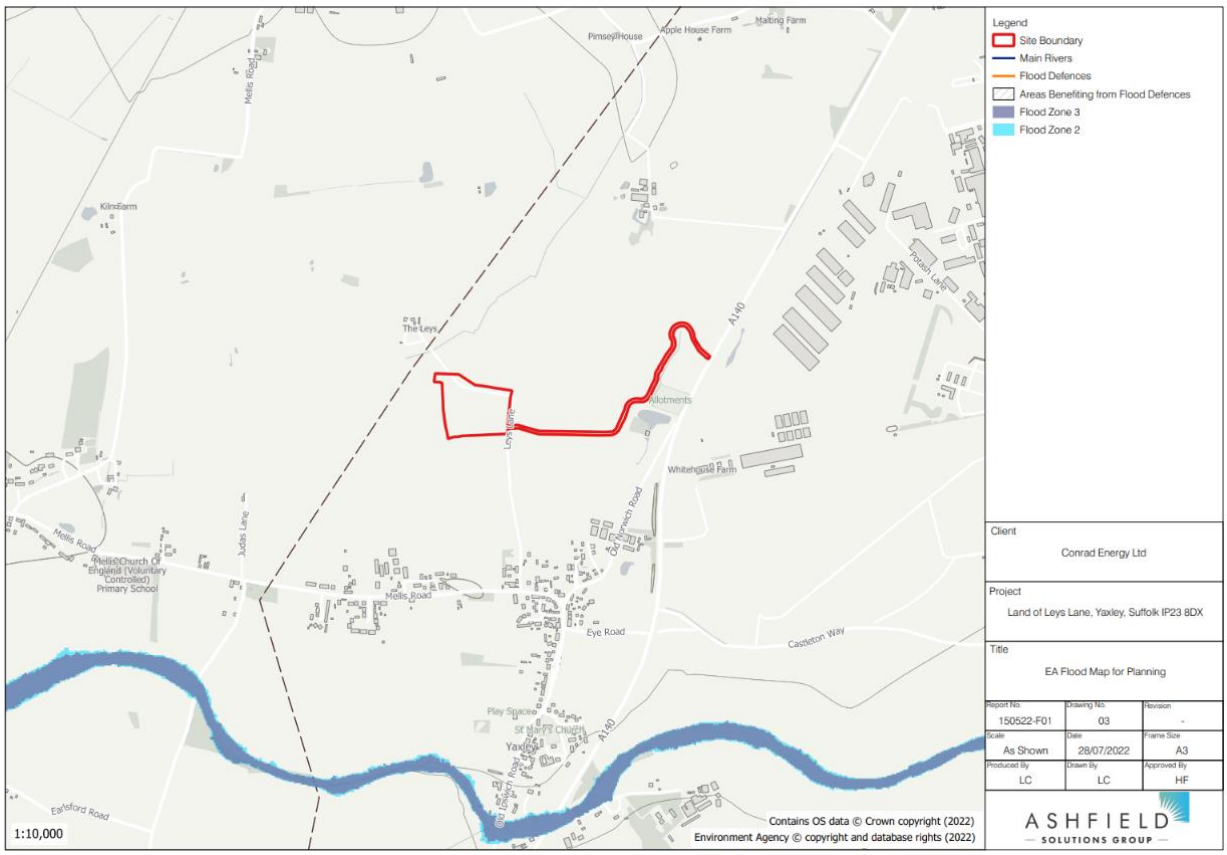

Figure 4 – EA Flood Map for Flood Risk Assessment

3.0 The Proposed Development

Siemens Energy will be responsible for the design, procurement, delivery and off-loading, construction, erection, commissioning and testing, rectification of defects and certification of engineering works for the start-up of the synchronous condenser.

Within this scope, Siemens Energy will be responsible for the design, delivery, instalment, integration, and commissioning, testing and certification of the civil engineering and building works and cable works for grid connection. Also, within this scope, Siemens Energy will be responsible for the design, delivery, instalment, integration and commissioning, testing and certification of the mechanical and electrical engineering works for the facility.

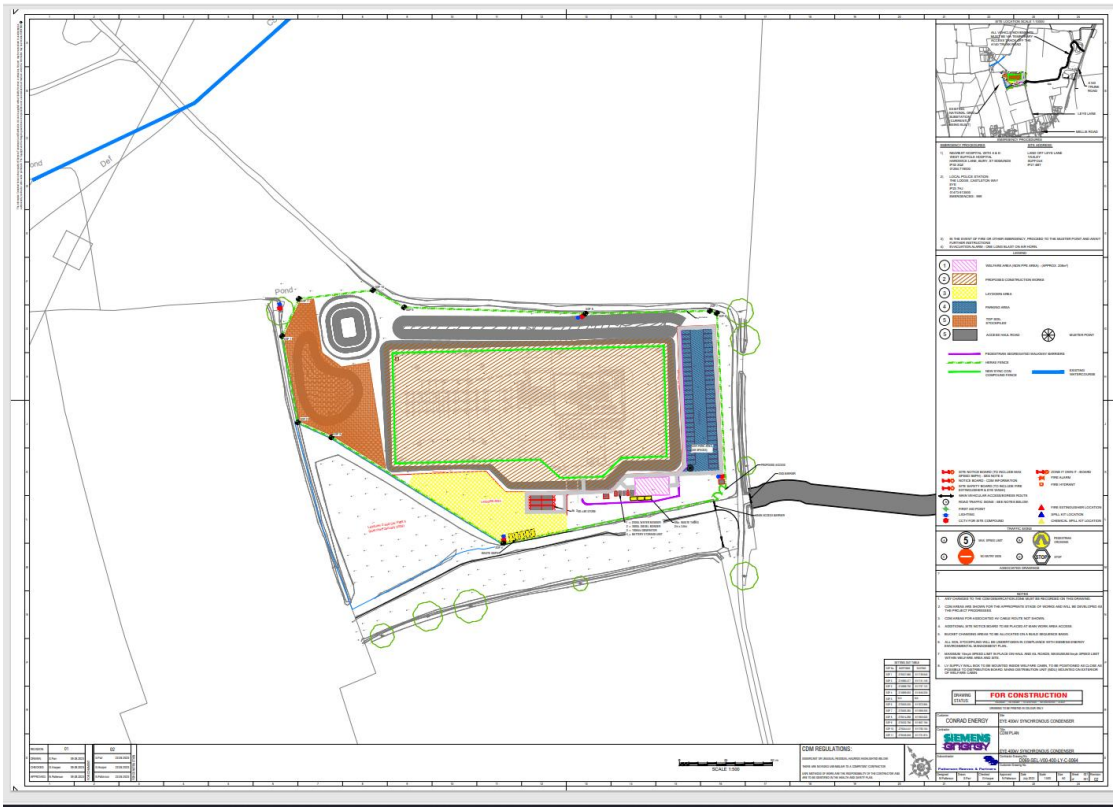

Figure 5 – Site CDM Plan (Drawing ref: D069-SEL-V00-400-LY-C-0064)

Date of Siemens Energy Appointment:	June 2023
Date of Set Up of Site Welfare Facilities:	August 2023
Construction Start Date:	August 2023
Construction Completion Date:	September 2025

Proposed Surface Water Drainage

The closest watercourse is located approximately 120m north of the site and flows in a north-easterly direction. The topographical survey shows the southern watercourse bank levels to be circa 43.36mAOD and channel levels to be circa 42.01mAOD; the watercourse is therefore approximately 1.35m deep.

The management of surface water during the construction process can be achieved by either of the three

options listed below. The option used for this scheme has been ticked:

Option One	Build, use and remediate permanent surface water drainage system	✓
Option Two	Install, use and remove a temporary surface water drainage system	
Option Three	Utilise existing system with pollution control measures (Brownfield sites only)	

The watercourse and land between the site/watercourse are under the same ownership as the site and therefore no third-party land is crossed, nor permission required.

The mitigation measures outlined above and within Section 6.0 of this document provide adequate information to ensure that the risk of site work causing pollution can be managed, reduced and in some cases removed altogether.

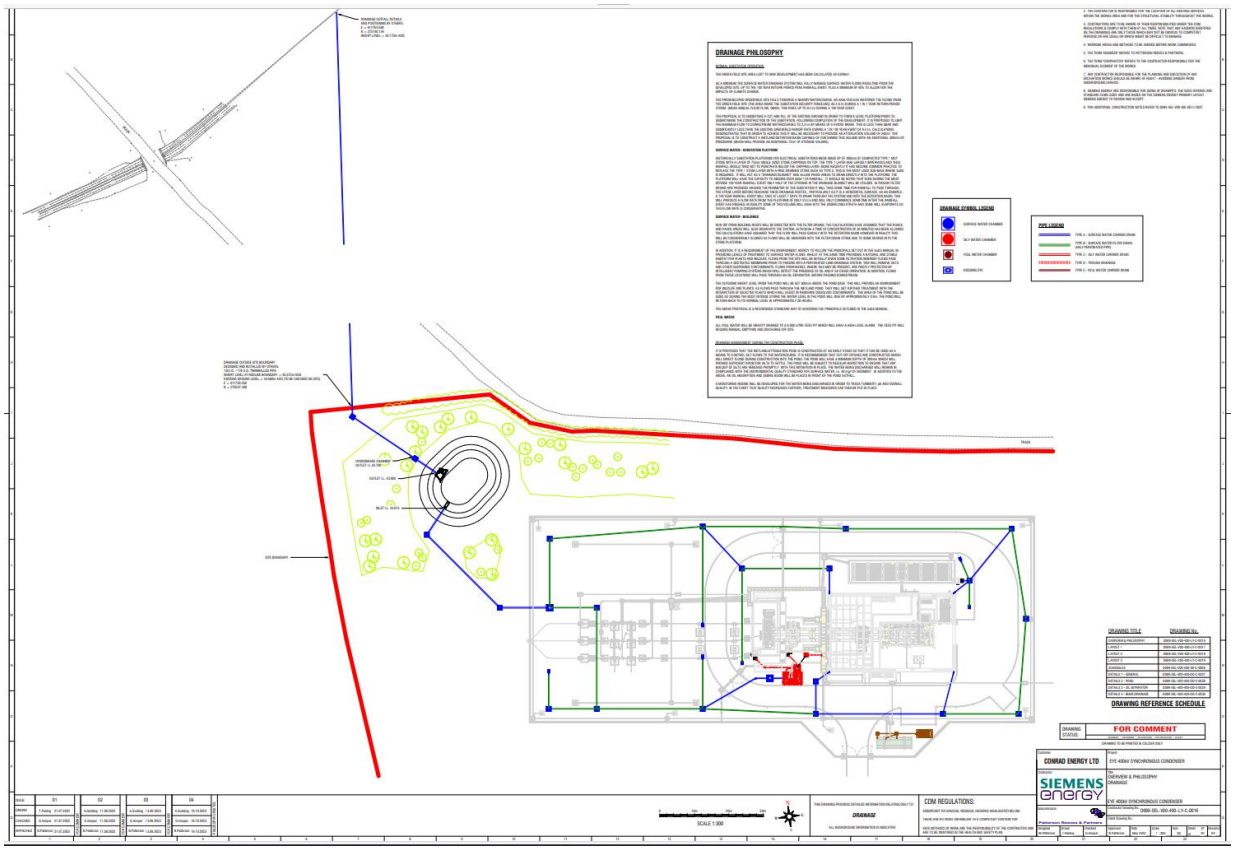

Figure 6 – Site Drainage Plan showing outfall location to designated drainage ditch (Drawing ref: D069-SEL-V00-400-LY-C-0016)

4.0 Project Roles

The CE Project Manager (Kai Brown) and SEL Project Manager (Steve Cherry) will be the points of contact with the local council in regard to the CSWMP. They will be available to respond and deal with any queries and concerns. If there is an imminent risk of surface water pollution or if pollution is occurring, the SE Project Manager, EHS MiP and the Environmental Advisor will be responsible for advising and escalating, if required.

Table 1 Contact Details

Name (Position)	Address	Phone	Email
Kai Brown (Project Manager CE)	Conrad Energy Ltd Units D&C Windrush Court Blacklands Way Abington OX14 1SY	07376 054256	kai.Brown@conradenergy.co.uk
Steve Cherry (Project Manager SEL)	Siemens Energy Ltd C A Parsons Works Shields Road Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 2YL	07921 243875	steve.cherry.ext@siemens-energy.com
Joe Walker (Site Manager SEL)	Eye Synchronous Condenser Facility Land off Leys Lane Yaxley Suffolk IP21 4BT	07368 241020	joe.walker.ext@siemens-energy.com
Gerry Carter (Civil Resident Engineer SEL)	Eye Synchronous Condenser Facility Land off Leys Lane Yaxley Suffolk IP21 4BT	07583 650202	gerald.carter.ext@siemens-energy.com
Rachael Huber (Environmental Advisor SEL)	Siemens Energy Ltd C A Parsons Works Shields Road Newcastle upon Tyne NE6 2YL	07921 243825	rachael.huber@siemens-energy.com

5.0 Pollution Risks

The Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment (GEG-22-742) and all pre-construction surveys have so far identified that no existing ground contamination has been found on the site or the surrounding area.

However, potential pollutant sources during the phase of construction have been considered. Main causes of environmental harm associated with working in or near watercourses include:

- Silt e.g. disturbance of riverbed or bank, dewatering and pumping of excavations, run-off from exposed ground, plant washing, roads and river crossings;
- Cement and concrete, which is very alkaline and corrosive and can cause pollution of watercourses;
- Chemicals and solvents - oil storage, refuelling, COSHH materials etc;
- Cleaning debris - dust, debris and wastewater;
- Herbicides - aerial and non-aerial applications; and
- Waste materials (including hazardous waste), e.g. oily waste, aerosols and solvents.

The following general working principles will be complied with throughout the construction of the Synchronous Condenser site, in accordance with EC02 Water Management procedure (SEL):

- Identify in advance all activities that will be undertaken in or near watercourses;
- Avoid works within 10m of any watercourse unless no other practical options exist;
- Where works must be undertaken within 10m of any watercourse or drain, ensure specific pollution prevention controls are in place, e.g. silt fencing, vegetated buffers, etc;
- The Site Manager will communicate all the risks associated with working in or near watercourses to all personnel and include details of control measures and mitigation to be implemented to avoid an environmental incident;
- No vehicles or plant will work within the watercourse unless no other reasonable options exist and where this is necessary, all construction machinery will be mechanically sound with checks and steam cleaning being completed before access is taken;
- Ensure that all reasonable steps have been taken to prevent the transport of sediments or other matter disturbed by the works, keeping the site tidy and ensuring that materials are not stored within close proximity to watercourses, drainage pathways or other surface water features, e.g. the attenuation pond;
- Ensure that all required pre-construction surveys have been completed before starting works; and
- Vegetation removal will be minimised wherever possible and carried out in dry weather conditions.

The following methods and working practices will be enforced to control surface water runoff:

- Locate areas of high-risk activities away from surface water watercourses and drainage paths
- Minimise the volume of contaminated run-off being created by:
    - Diverting clean surface water away from work areas using cut-off drains, catch pits and bunds;
    - Minimising the erosion of exposed soils and working areas;
    - Minimising amount of exposed working area through phased construction;
    - Reinstating exposed soil as soon as practical and sealing soil stockpiles;
    - Seeding stockpiles to further prevent silt runoff;
    - Preventing water from leaving site prior to treatment; and
    - Ensuring adequate buffer zones are identified and maintained between working areas and surface waters, e.g. bunds, vegetated strips, silt fencing.
- Silty water run-off will be caught and treated through silt fences, silt traps, bunds, geotextile where necessary, all will be installed in line with best practice and appropriate guidance and manufacturer's instructions;
- If significant soil erosion is occurring from storage piles during periods of heavy rain, action will be

taken to cover or seal the stockpiles. Silt fencing or other mitigation around the base of stockpiles will be monitored and replaced as necessary and remain in place for the duration of storage; and

- Monitoring and maintenance of all protective measures across the site area on a daily basis.

Construction Stage – Site and Haul Road

Locations specific to site for the construction works are detailed in the below plan. The red line denotes the proposed site location. Please note, that the CDM area for SEL does not include the temporary access road, as shown in Figure 7. The access road shown is owned by National Grid, therefore any surface water management from the haul road will be managed by them and not included in this plan.

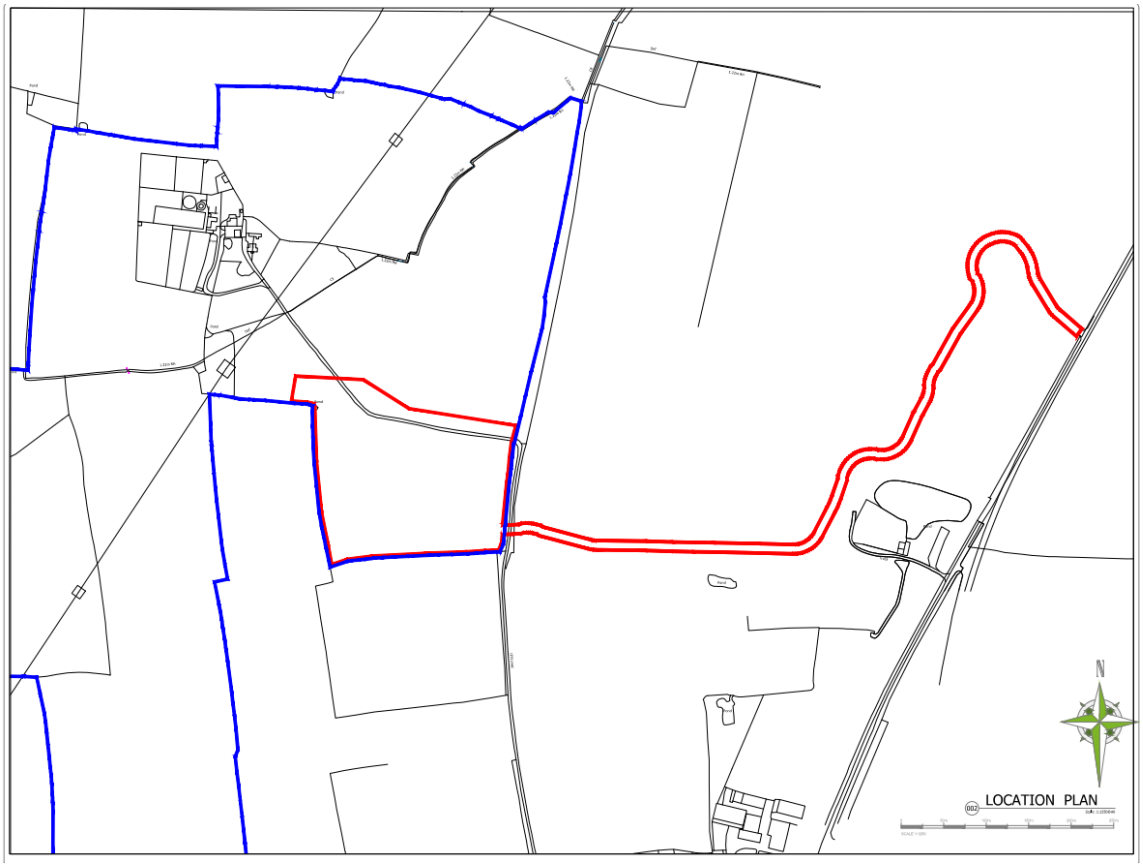

Figure 7 – Proposed Site and Haul Road Outline

6.0 Pollution Prevention

The following control measures will be implemented for the duration of the works in order to minimise the potential for water pollution:

- The Site Manager, with support from the EHS MiP and Environmental Advisor, will ensure methodologies are implemented which take cognisance of associated risk, referencing appropriate control measures and contingency plans in the event of an accidental release to watercourses.
- The EHS MiP will ensure that an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is prepared prior to the commencement of works, which will include procedures for minimising the risk of surface water pollution and actions to be taken in the event of accidental pollution, e.g. details of Environmental Emergency Response Contractor and other relevant parties.
- Antifreeze, solvents, detergents and other liquid chemicals will be stored and used in accordance with the relevant Environmental Critical procedures outlined (Appendix A), including EC01 and EC06. In the event of a spillage or leak, the Site Manager will take immediate ownership of the event and will implement the mitigation measures in accordance with the relevant procedures.
- Waste Skips will be stored so as to ensure that the material cannot escape e.g. in a sealed container or lined, covered skip to prevent leachate.
- All oils and fuels will be stored in bunded or secondary containment facilities in the compound area (see Figure 8).
- SEL will ensure that no operations cause the disturbance or siltation of watercourses.
- The SEL and ACS Site Managers will ensure that all hard surfaced areas of the compound are kept free of mud, debris, oils and all other chemicals.
- All possible measures shall be taken to prevent spillage through the use of secure, bunded storage facilities, interceptor/ drip trays/ absorbent maps and regular servicing and inspection of vehicles, plants and equipment. SEL employees and all contractors employed have a statutory duty of care to take appropriate action to control and remove the potential of any incident.
- The bunded refuelling area shall be specifically designated to facilitate the refuelling of large plant requiring at least 25 litres of fuel. Site personnel must ensure that plant nappies and spill kits are used during mobile refuelling. A refuelling procedure will be made available on all fuel bowsers and this will be followed by all operatives carrying out refuelling.
- Each spill kit will be appropriately sized to cope with the volume of the largest fuel tank in its vicinity.
- Once fully constructed, the outlet of the attenuation pond will be fitted with a hydrobrake (see Drainage Plan), to allow containment in the event of a pollution incident followed by removal for appropriate disposal.
- Concrete wash out areas shall be provided to wash out delivery wagons.
- Concrete preparation and wash out areas shall have an adequate buffer (10m) from all surface watercourses, drains or other features, e.g. attenuation pond, as per the minimum requirements of EC06.
- Wash water areas should be securely constructed with no overflow; effluent should be contained for proper treatment and disposal by a licensed waste contractor, details of which are to be retained using the EC01 FO 002 form and appended to the Eye Resource and Site Waste Management Plan.
- All concrete washout shall take place in the designated plastic lined concrete washout skip.

Soil Removal, Storage and Reinstatement

Unless otherwise agreed, all soil stripping will abide by the following process:

- Prior to topsoil stripping, pollution prevention measures (e.g. silt fencing) will be put in place where necessary to prevent silt laden run off from exposed subsoils entering watercourses;
- Topsoil and subsoil layers will be removed, separated and stored separately as further detailed in the material management plan; and

- The Principal Contractor (SEL) will always adhere to industry best practice relating to biosecurity, including undertaking all reasonable precautions to minimise the risk of contamination and the spread of animal and plant diseases, pests, parasites and non- native species.

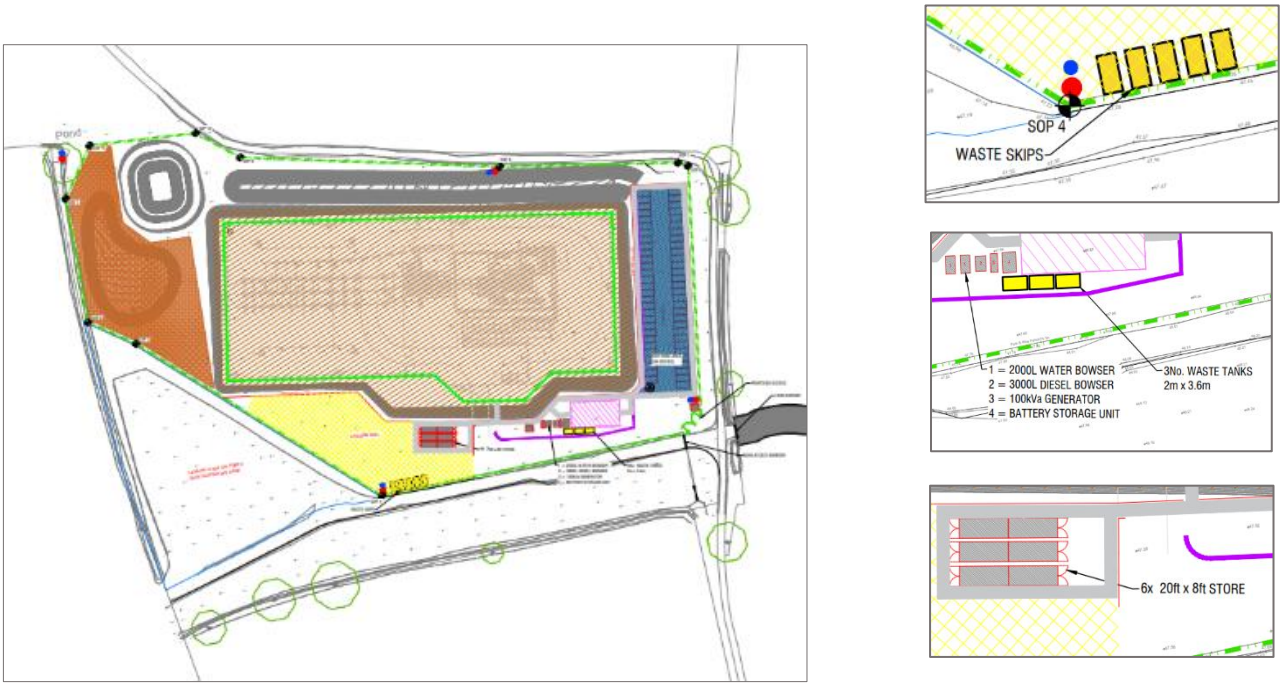

Figure 8 – Extract from SE CDM Plan (Drawing ref: D069-SEL-V00-400-LY-C-0064), showing locations of COSHH stores, waste skips and fuel tanks, all of which are located minimum 10m away from drainage pathways and receptors.

7.0 Management of Surface Water Runoff

Geo Environmental Group (GEG) trial pit and borehole logs show clay ground conditions with sandier ground conditions at depth. No groundwater was encountered in any of the trial pits. As none of the trial pits encountered groundwater, it is assumed that this was a localised pocket of perched groundwater and that high groundwater levels are not present across the whole site. No groundwater was encountered in TP05 nor TP12 (closest to the proposed basin) and therefore this will not affect the proposed surface water drainage strategy (refer to Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment GEG-22-742).

For this project, no Land Drainage Consent is required due to the fact that the additional headwall outflow will not obstruct the flow of water in the ditch found approximately 100m to the north of the site (refer to Appendix B for further information regarding consents).

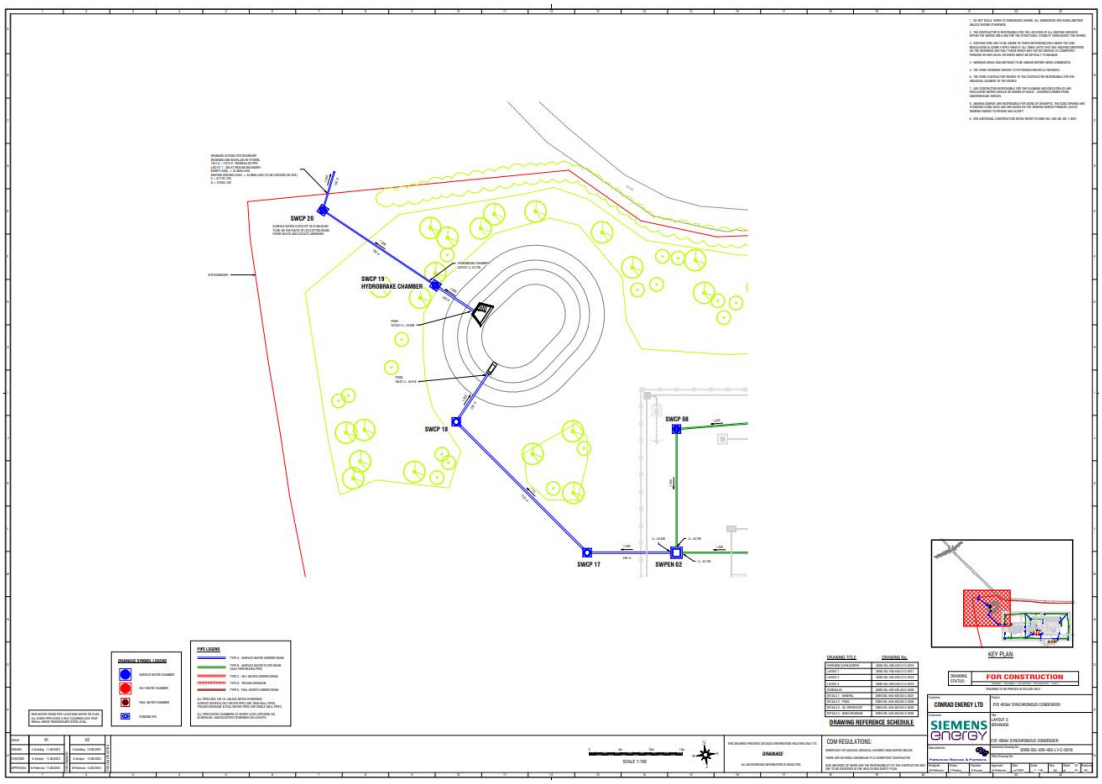

Figure 9: Surface Water Drainage Plan (Drawing ref: D069-SEL-V00-400-LY-C-0018)

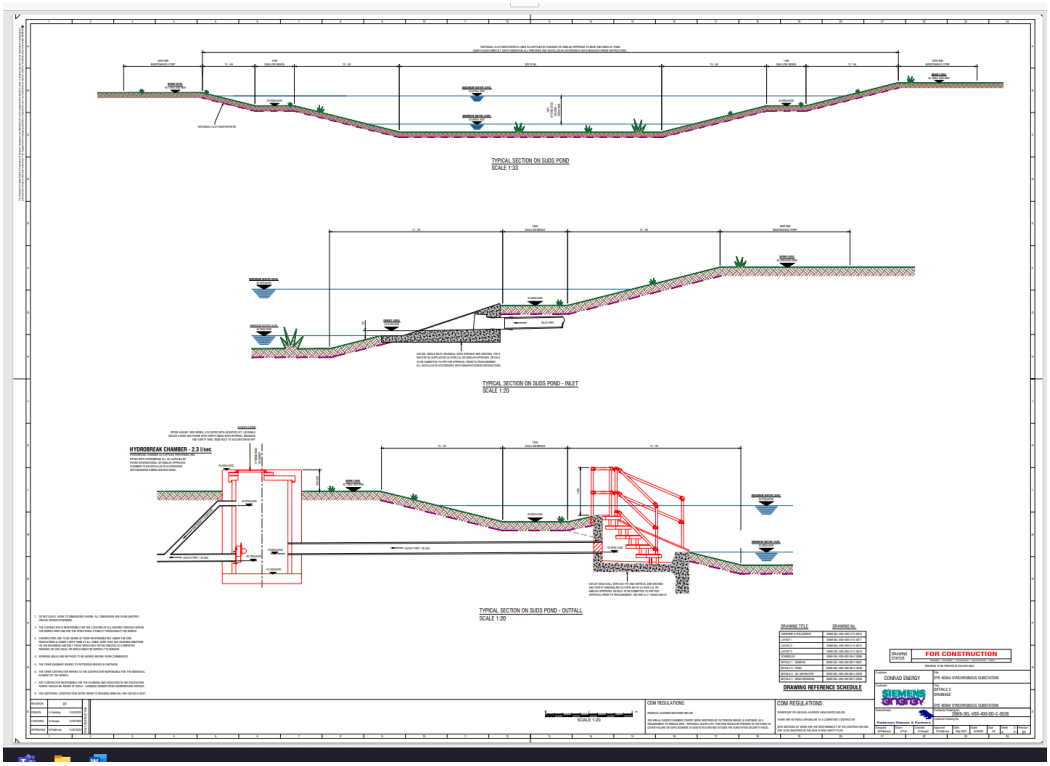

Figure 10: Drainage Plans – Cross Sections of Attenuation Pond (Drawing ref: D069-SEL-V00-400-DD-C-0028)

According to the Drainage Philosophy for Eye, as a minimum the surface water drainage system will fully manage surface water flows resulting from the developed site, up to the 100-year return period peak rainfall event, plus a minimum of 45% to allow for the impacts of climate change (see Figure 10).

The predeveloped greenfield site falls towards a nearby watercourse. an analysis has identified the flows from the green field site (the area inside the substation security fence line) as 2.6 l/s during a 1 in 1 year return period storm. (mean annual flood flow, Qbar). this rises up to 9.4 l/s during a 100-year event.

The proposal is to undertake a cut and fill of the existing ground in order to form a level platform prior to undertaking the construction of the substation. Following completion of the development, it is proposed to limit the maximum flow to downstream watercourses to 2.3 l/s by means of a hydro-brake. This is less than Qbar and significantly less than the existing greenfield runoff rate during a 1 in 100 year event of 9.4 l/s. Calculations demonstrates that in order to achieve this it will be necessary to provide an attenuation volume of 294.3m³. The proposal is to construct a wetland/detention basin capable of containing this volume with an additional 300mm of freeboard (which will provide an additional 75m³ of storage volume).

It is proposed that the wetland/attenuation pond is constructed at an early stage so that it can be used as a means to control silt flows to the watercourse. It is recommended that cut-off ditches are constructed which will direct flows during construction into the pond. the pond will have a minimum depth of 300mm which will provide sufficient room for silts to settle. The pond will be subject to regular inspection to ensure that any buildup of silts is removed promptly. With this mitigation in place, the water being discharged will remain in compliance with the environmental quality standard for surface water, i.e. 40 mg/l of sediment. In addition to the above, an oil absorption and debris boom will be placed in front of the pond outfall.

Patterson & Reeves have created a construction Surface Water Drainage Strategy for the temporary works, which will be adhered to during the construction phase prior to commissioning and handover of the site, where the permanent drainage strategy will be adopted.

A monitoring regime will be developed for the water being discharged in order to track turbidity, pH and overall quality. In the event that quality decreases further, treatment measures can then be put in place.

Construction Drainage

In accordance with the Drainage Statement produced by Haydn Evans on behalf of Conrad Energy (11th May 2023), surface water run-off generated by the impermeable areas of the site will be collected via gullies and conveyed using underground pipes to an attenuation basin located towards the north of the site.

Discharge to the ditch will be via a protruding pipe outfall at an invert level of 42.50mAOD. This method of connection does not require land drainage consent as it does not obstruct the flow of water, as confirmed by Suffolk County Council.

At the time of the topographical survey the ditch was dry and so a water level was not recorded. The ditch is uninterrupted and has significant falls to where it connects to mapped watercourse downstream of the site.

In an exceedance event, surface water run-off would be directed overland towards the basin and continue in a north/north-westerly direction towards the existing drainage ditch.

The initial phase of construction works will not involve the introduction of impermeable surfaces, thus during this initial phase there will be limited surface water runoff from the site.

The following controls shall be put in place to control surface water runoff during the construction phase, as per the CE Construction Surface Water Management Plan Rev C (June 2023), approved for the previous iteration of the scheme on 20 June 2023 (ref. DC/23/02293):

- The proposed surface water drainage system, including pipes beneath the access, Attenuation Pond will be installed as early as is feasible in the construction process and before any major earthworks/ground works and before any impermeable surfacing is completed.
- The construction of the surface water drainage system prior to any major earth works and impermeable surfacing being completed will ensure that surface water discharging to the existing ditch found to the north is suitably restricted prior to discharge.
- Surface water discharge from the areas in which plant and materials are stored and surface water runoff from areas of impermeable surfacing will also be towards the surface water drainage systems via sheet flow and temporary filter drains.
- The filter drains are vegetated strips that provide an area in which surface water flow is treated prior to entering the temporary lagoon.
- The filter strips should have stable outlets before opening major areas for development.
- Inlet protection for surface water sewers should be installed as soon as the drain is functional to trap sediment on site to prevent silt building up within the proposed drainage system during construction.
- The surface water drainage system and new surfaces are to be checked and cleaned regularly throughout the construction phase.
- Surface water drainage system is to be thoroughly cleaned and rehabilitation works carried out to restore them to their design condition prior to completion. Once the permanent facilities have been demonstrated to work as envisaged, temporary drainage and sediment control measures can be dismantled.

Temporary Surface Water Discharge during Construction Phase

For the temporary management of surface water on site during construction works, ACS, the civil contactor, have produced a surface water management plan (Figure 11), which encompasses the requirements of the previously approved CE Construction Surface Water Management Plan Rev C, in addition to any further requirements and mitigation as part of the civil construction phase.

Temporary management of surface water on the site will be carried out using the following mitigation:

- Silt fencing surrounding attenuation pond and lining any soil/material stockpiles;
- Drainage of water from site to attenuation pond via V ditches, located on the north and east sides of the compound;

- Pumping and dewatering from excavations to be carried out in accordance with the SE Permit to Pump [EC02 FO 001]. Discharge locations, e.g. to the V Ditch, will be detailed on the permit; and
- Dewatering from excavations to be carried out using a silt sock (minimum requirement).

ACS Construction Group

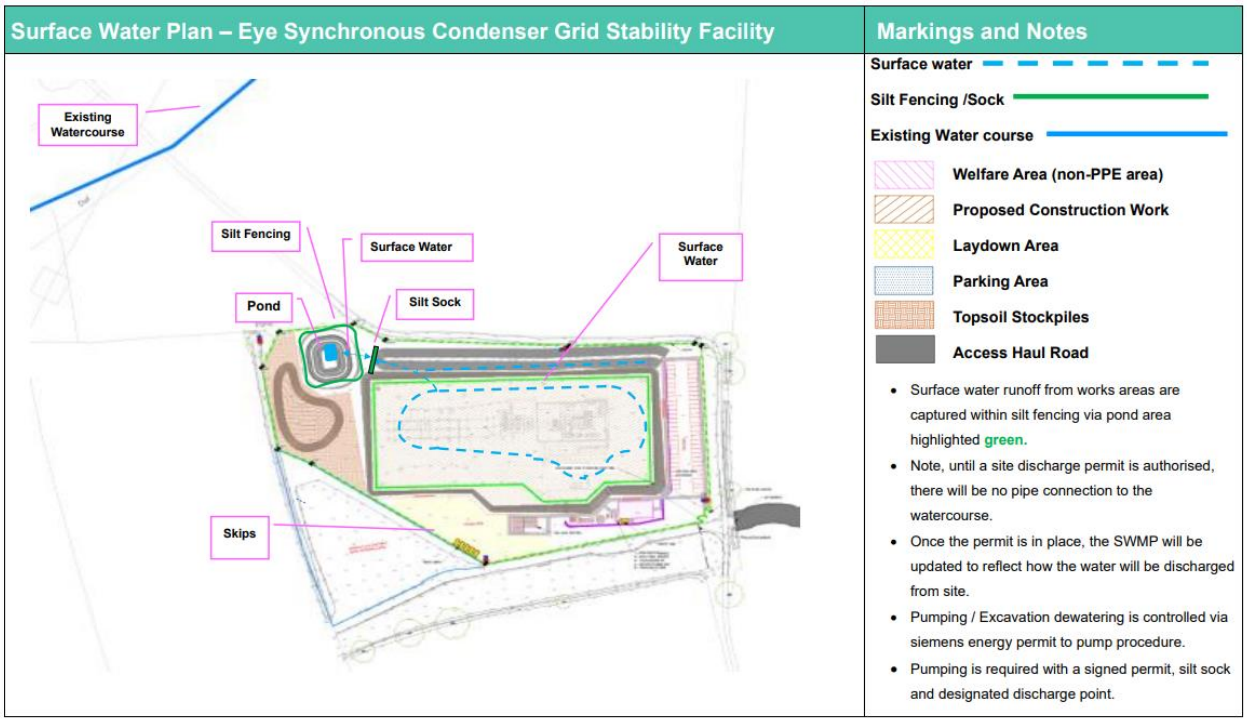

Figure 11: ACS (Civil Contractor) Temporary Surface Water Management Plan

Until a permanent connection to the ordinary watercourse has been constructed for commissioning of the site, a temporary pump connection will be made from the attenuation pond to the outfall pipe, for temporary discharge to surface water (the watercourse), in the event the pond cannot hold the amount of water that is draining from site. This is referred to in section 7.0 Management of Surface Water Runoff.

A license has been granted to SEL for the Eye Sync Con site by the EA, for discharge of trade effluent consisting of dewatering effluent from site via the watercourse. The license number is EPR/MB3956TR (granted 28/02/2024). The license limits that will be adhered to during the construction phase are detailed below in this extract of the bespoke license (Figure 12).

Schedule 3 – Emissions and monitoring

Table S3.1 Point Source emissions to water (other than sewer) – emission limits and monitoring requirements						
Effluent and discharge point	**Parameter**	**Limit (including unit)**	**Reference Period**	**Limit of effective range**	**Monitoring frequency**	**Compliance Statistic**
Trade effluent consisting of dewatering effluent via Outlet 1	Maximum daily discharge volume	198.72 m^3/day	Total daily volume	N/A	N/A	Maximum
	Maximum rate of discharge	2.3 litres per second	Instantaneous (spot sample)	N/A	N/A	Maximum
	Suspended solids (measured after drying at 105°C)	40 mg/l	Instantaneous (spot sample)	N/A	N/A	Maximum
	pH	6 to 9	Instantaneous (spot sample)	N/A	N/A	Minimum and maximum
	Visible oil or grease	No significant trace present so far as is reasonably practicable	Instantaneous (visual examination)	N/A	N/A	No significant trace

Table S3.2 Discharge points			
Effluent Name	**Discharge Point**	**Discharge point NGR**	**Receiving water/Environment**
Trade effluent consisting of dewatering effluent	Outlet 1	TM 11765 75192	Tributary of River Waveney

Table S3.3 Monitoring points			
Effluent and discharge point	**Monitoring type**	**Monitoring point NGR**	**Monitoring point reference**
Trade effluent consisting of dewatering effluent via Outlet 1	Effluent sampling	TM 11750 75045	Effluent sample point

Figure 12: EA Discharge Permit for Eye site – details and monitoring requirements

All dewatering activities at Eye will be covered by a Permit to Pump (EC02 FO 001) form. SEL and contractors (ACS) will ensure that pumps are equipped with flow rate monitoring, to ensure this does not exceed the daily limit, as stipulated above.

Monitoring and Controls

Monitoring of water to be discharged from site will occur regularly, and daily monitoring of the appearance of water being discharged, in addition to measurement of the pH and turbidity of the water, as per the discharge license (EPR/MB3956TR), will take place by ACS during the works. The Permit to Pump will be appended with the monitoring results and this will be signed off by SE site management upon permit completion. In

addition to this, regular pH and turbidity monitoring shall be conducted by the site team, to ensure these remain within the parameters of the environmental quality standard for surface water.

Foul Water

There are no sewer assets in the vicinity of the site. One or more sealed holding tanks will be installed alongside the site compound welfare for the collection and storage of all foul water generated. These tanks will be emptied routinely, with the available capacity checked every two days to avoid any unnecessary overflow, to ground. The emptying frequency will be adjusted to suit site demand. Foul water will be tankered off site, to a licenced aerobic wastewater treatment facility. Operational foul water disposal facilities to be agreed with Client. Likely to be installation of a sealed cess tank, on site to accommodate low site presence/use once operational. Waste will be routinely tankered off site to waste treatment facility.

Herbicide and Pesticide Use

The use of herbicide or pesticides are not envisaged as being necessary on this project. If, however required, herbicide and pesticide application will be covered by a task specific activity plan. Any application will be undertaken by a qualified, experienced and registered sub-contractors only. Details of applicable training records will be stored on-site or retained by the sub-contractor.

A license will have to be applied for via the EA if spraying herbicides or pesticides in or near to the watercourse, including its banks.

8.0 Emergency Measures

In the event of a pollution incident to surface water or imminent risk of the occurrence, SEL and their contractors will follow the requirements of this CSWMP, in addition to other emergency documents issued by SEL for the construction phase.

SEL's Site Manager shall ensure that all areas applicable to the worksite are visually inspected for signs of pollution e.g. trenches, ditches, drains, attenuation pond on a daily basis in working areas, and a weekly basis in non-working areas.

In the event the attenuation pond capacity reaches close to full, the SEL Site Manager will arrange for tankers to come to site to reduce the water levels, prior to the permanent outfall to the pond being installed. This will be undertaken by SE's environmental emergency response contractors, Adler & Allan. Their details are located below:

Oil or Chemical Spillage – Adler & Allan	In the event of an oil or chemical spill (environmental incident) call the 24hr Emergency Response Helpline on **08000 592 827.** The following information will be required: • Name and number of caller • Membership number: SIE009 • Exact location of the incident (postcode or junction & marker post if on highway) • Site contact name and number if different • Incident type – including type and amount of material involved • Material details (Product name / Product code / hazard classification / Action Code). • Whether any emergency / other services are in attendance (i.e. Fire, Police, Environment Agency (EA) etc). The instruction to attend site will need to be confirmed by email to: groupoperations@adlerandallan.co.uk or the client services team clientservices@adlerandallan.co.uk

Spillages will be dealt with in accordance with SEL spillage procedures, in accordance with EC03 and EC06. The SEL Procedure 'GP12 Event Reporting, Escalation and Investigation' defines SEL's workplace process for the control of spills.

A spillage is defined as any release to the ground, water, or drains of any substance that will have a deleterious effect upon the environment. It can be as small as a few drops or a large release e.g. a small release of noxious material into a watercourse can have catastrophic consequences on the wildlife and ecosystems, and thus can easily become a major environmental incident.

All possible measures shall be taken to prevent spillage through the use of secure, bunded storage facilities, interceptor/ drip trays/ absorbent maps, regular servicing and inspection of vehicles, plants and equipment. SEL employees and all Contractors employed have a statutory duty of care to take appropriate action to control and remove the potential of any incident.

In the event of an environmental incident, the SE GP11 Emergency Procedure and GP12 Event Reporting and Investigation Procedure must be implemented.

The SE GP11 Emergency Procedure will be tested at random on the site, but as a minimum, annually. Outcomes of environmental emergency drills will be recorded using form EC06 FO 001.

Flood Warnings and Weather Alerts

Flood alerts and warnings provide a notification for the risk of flooding from rivers or the sea. As the site is located in Flood Zone 1, no flood alerts or warnings are available for the site.

Weather Alerts

Weather alerts provide notification for the risk of flooding from surface water. It is recommended that the Principal Contractor/Site Manager is signed up to the Met Office weather warning system, which can be found at: http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/warnings.

Alert Level	Definition	Action	Responsibility
Yellow: Be Aware	Yellow warnings can be issued for a range of weather situations. Many are issued when it is likely that the weather will cause some low-level impacts, including some disruption to travel in a few places. Other yellow warnings are issued when the weather could bring much more severe impacts to many people but the certainty of those impacts occurring is much lower. It is important to read the content of yellow warnings to determine which weather situation is being covered by the yellow warning.	Monitor weather warning updates. Make all site operatives aware of any danger in continuing to work. Consider travel/delivery disruptions.	Site Manager
Amber: Be Prepared	There is an increased likelihood of impacts from severe weather, which could potentially disrupt your work plans. This means there is the possibility of travel delays, road and rail closures, power cuts and the potential risk to life and property.	Monitor weather warning updates. Make all site operatives aware of any danger in continuing to work. Consider travel/delivery disruptions.	Site Manager
Red: Take Action	Dangerous weather is expected and, if you haven't already done so, you should take action now to keep yourself and your works force safe from the impact of the severe weather. It is very likely that there will be a risk to life, with substantial disruption to travel, energy supplies and possibly widespread damage to property and infrastructure. Travel should be avoided where possible, and the advice of the emergency services and local authorities should be followed.	Make all site operatives aware of any danger in continuing to work. The site should be evacuated, made safe and closed. Monitor weather warning updates. Consider travel/delivery disruptions.	Site Manager

9.0 Maintenance

During each stage of the works, maintenance plans will be implemented for vehicles, plant and infrastructure as required. These will be recorded in the site management files and available to view by any

interested parties.

As a minimum, all drainage and methods used to control surface water runoff will be inspected at least once a day by a suitably qualified site nominated employee (SEL or ACS), using the EC02 FO 001 Permit to Pump form. Any faults will be communicated and promptly rectified (e.g. silt fencing being dug out to prevent overtopping, replacement of silt sock, etc.)

The storage and activities involving the use of materials, chemicals and oils shall also be inspected daily to ensure all relevant controls are in place and effective in preventing pollution of the water environment.

These inspections will be recorded in the site management files with any finding recorded in detail including time, location, circumstances and any remedial action. Date stamped photographs of the environmental conditions will also be provided to provide further evidence demonstrating the success of water protection measures. Any non-compliances or good practice in regard to surface water management will be communicated to the Site Manager verbally or through the use of observation cards. These will then be escalated if necessary and reported via the SEL internal reporting platform, Sphera Cloud.

Auditing

Environmental auditing is an essential tool to ensure all project environmental requirements are being fully implemented and environmental performance is continually improved.

The SEL Site Manager will keep a log of significant activities and incidents on site observed from weekly site walks, including photographs with a date and time stamp, which will be submitted to the Project Manager and other relevant personnel. Monitoring of site drainage and surface water quality during the construction phase will be carried out regularly, through the use of the EC02 FO 001 Permit to Pump form and other relevant documents, with any abnormalities being reported as soon as possible to the Site Manager.

The Environmental Advisor will also review the effectiveness of Construction Surface Water Management, through monthly environmental inspections and Environmental Critical audits, including Water Management and Pollution Prevention audits. These reports will be communicated to the site team, contractors and the client (CE).

Training

It shall be the responsibility of the SE Site Manager, supported by the EHS Advisor, to provide site inductions and toolbox talks on environmental sensitivities and requirements to the appropriate site staff prior to works beginning. Staff, client staff and all contractors coming onto site shall receive SE environmental induction training prior to undertaking any works – the online SE induction is available and will be rolled out to all personnel prior to attending site. Certificate of completion must be provided to the Site Manager upon arrival. The induction covers subjects including emergency arrangements, key project contacts, provision and use of plant & equipment, and means by which works will be undertaken to avoid environmental risk. A register of all attendees will be maintained within the site Red Files.

Certificates of competency and training records will be checked for each inductee by the Site Manager or EHS Advisor and will be kept alongside induction information within the site Red Files. Project staff training will be maintained in a training matrix and form part of the agenda for the project QEHS weekly meeting, identifying requirements for additional training or recertification of SE and contractor staff as the project progresses. The training matrix will be reviewed regularly on site by the site management team, to identify any requirements necessary.

10.0 Implementation

It will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure that the CSWMP is implemented on a day-to-day basis.

The Site Manager will be responsible for fulfilling the maintenance and monitoring requirements for the duration of the construction period, supported by the Environmental Advisor, Civil RE and other supporting roles and responsibilities.

The Environmental Advisor will be responsible for monthly audit and inspection of construction surface water management, ensuring the correct measures are enforced as a result of the findings. SE and ACS Site Management are also responsible for regular inspection of surface water management, through weekly site walks and sensible monitoring. Any observations or non-compliances with this CSWMP will be reported to the Environmental Advisor for escalation.

The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that in the event of spillage or other pollution event, the necessary and appropriate rapid response is undertaken to prevent or minimise pollution.

Appendix A – Legislation, Guidance and Procedures

- Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment (GEG-22-742)
- Flood Risk & Drainage Assessment (150522-F01)
- Landscape Designations and Constraints Map
- SE Site CDM Plan (D069-SEL-V00-400-LY-C-0064)

- The Water Environment (England and Wales) Regulation 2009
- Land Drainage Act 1991
- Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guide to Good Practice (SP156)
- Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (C532)
- Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects – Technical Guidance (C648)
- The SUDS Manual (C753)
- BS 8582: Code of practice for surface water management for development sites

Appendix B – Land Drainage Consent no requirement – Suffolk County Council

Bee

From: Bev Hunter
Sent: 25 April 2023 13:11
To: Bee
Subject: Fwd: 306-006 Yaxley

From: GHI Floods <floods@suffolk.gov.uk>
Sent: Monday, April 24, 2023 3:12:15 PM
To: Bev Hunter <bev.hunter@haydnevans.co.uk>
Subject: RE: 306-006 Yaxley

Dear Beverly,

Thank you for your email.

In most cases a head wall does not require consent as long as no part of it obstructs the flow of water.

Kind Regards

Jason Skilton
Flood and Water Engineer
Suffolk County Council

The Suffolk SuDS Guide has been updated (March 2023)
Suffolk Developers Event is back! This years event will take place on Thursday 15th June in Ipswich. For further info and to book a place, click here.

From: Bev Hunter <bev.hunter@haydnevans.co.uk>
Sent: Monday, April 24, 2023 3:10 PM
To: GHI Floods <floods@suffolk.gov.uk>
Subject: 306-006 Yaxley

EXTERNAL EMAIL: Don't click any links or open attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe. Click here for more information or help from Suffolk IT

Dear Floods

We are proposing to discharge to a minor watercourse in Suffolk, via a protruding pipe connection, at the Qbar greenfield run-off rate (1.27 l/s). There will be no other works to the watercourse. Please can you advise if land drainage consent is required? Looking at the consentable activities sheet on your website, this would suggest that consent is not required for such a connection? Please confirm.

Kind regards

Beverley Hunter
Assistant Engineer

T: 01473 236550
M: 07423 096006

Second Floor, Hyde Park House, Crown Street, Ipswich, IP1 3LG
www.haydnevans.co.uk