

Stanhope Road Bridge

Aspects and Impacts Register (Projects)

(inc. risks and opportunities)

Revision Control Schedule					
Milestone Infrastructure					
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Rev	Date	Description	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
00	23/02/2024	First Revision	Amy Redpath	Ryan Carley	Hassan Soboh
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1.0 Introduction

This Environment Aspects & Impacts Register represents an overview of the environmental risks and opportunities associated with activities completed within the Stanhope Road Bridge works boundaries.

In order to identify foreseeable environmental aspects the following sources of information have been used:

- Local knowledge and previous experience;
- Observations both internal and external;
- Compliance Obligations including Environment Legislation;
- Guidance provided in MIMS and procedures related to specific environmental issues; and
- Internet sources such as Environment Agency website.

1.1 Scope of Works

Milestone Infrastructure are completing works at Stanhope Road Bridge involving the construction of a new bridge which shall be used for cyclists and pedestrians. Work streams are defined in the Construction Environment Management Plan.

1.2 Location Details

Milestone Infrastructure operates the Stanhope Road Bridge project from Parkland Walk, London N6 5NB.

2.0 Estimation of Environmental Risk

Environmental risk associated with the aspects and impacts of this project has been estimated based on **Severity of Impact x Likelihood of Impact**.

2.1 Severity of Impact

Evaluate the consequence, prior to controls being implemented, of the environmental impact by choosing the most appropriate criteria in the following categories:

Category	Score	Consequences of Impact would result in;	Examples
Opportunity	1	Positive effect on the environment within which we work	- Habitat creation - Ecological enhancement - Reuse of certain materials - Introduction of innovation
Insignificant	1	Negligible effect to environment or local community	Small diesel spillage, easily cleaned up
Minor	2	Impact has minor short-term effect and action needs to be taken to contain the incident	Minor release of dust not leaving site boundaries
Significant	3	Some impact/pollution or contamination but it is feasible to manage without external assistance – Environment Advisor required to manage the issue	- Contamination of ground resulting in large clean-up costs - Fuel storage not in line with legislation - Poor storage of materials leads to wastage
Severe	4	Major impact/pollution or contamination. Prosecution possible if impact is severe. External management required	- Uncontrolled removal of an invasive species. - More serious breach of fuel storage regulations. - Could lead to negative interest from media
Very Severe	5	Major impact/ pollution or contamination. Prosecution likely, Interested/3 rd Parties expect management of issue	- Large amount of pollutants entering a watercourse/drain - Complaints regarding noise - Working in breach of consents - Working without consent

2.2 Likelihood of Impact

The table below is used to identify the likelihood of the impact occurring if the activity is not controlled.

Category	Score	Likelihood of Occurrence
Very Low	1	Not foreseen that the impact will occur on the project. Activity is easily controlled or is taking place on very small scale
Unlikely	2	The impact should not occur on the project
Likely	3	Activity will be occurring regularly and the impact may occur 1-2 times during the project for a short duration
Very Likely	4	Activity required to be carried out and may result in impact occurring 3-10 times during the project
Almost Certain	5	Unavoidable activity that may cause impacts even with controls in place

2.3 Calculation of Significance

Severity	5	5	10	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	1	1	2	3	4	5
		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood						
Likelihood Rating 1 = Very unlikely Rating 2 = Unlikely Rating 3 = Likely Rating 4 = Very likely Rating 5 = Almost certain Severity Rating 1 = Insignificant Rating 2 = Minor Rating 3 = Significant Rating 4 = Severe Rating 5 = Very Severe						
Risk = Likelihood x Severity Acceptable Acceptable With Suitable Controls Unacceptable Risk						

2.4 Evaluation of Significance

The above calculation will identify risks and opportunities that have the potential to cause the project problems or benefits should they occur. In order to prevent risk events occurring or to ensure that opportunities are delivered, action needs to be taken. The Environment Advisor, based on the level of risk identified, will evaluate the significance of the aspect using the following definitions and develop and implement the necessary controls as indicated below.

Risk Rating of 1 to 4: Not significant - The environmental aspect does not require further management attention; beyond the standard controls.

Risk rating of 5 to 11: Significant (Medium Priority) - The environmental aspect is significant and requires control through a Construction Environment Management Plan or Environment Control Procedure.

Risk rating of 12 to 25: Significant (High Priority) - The environmental aspect is significant and management control is of high priority. Managed through the Construction Environment Management Plans, Construction Phase Plans and Environment Control Procedures.

3.0 Risk after Controls

The Environment Advisor will ensure that the Aspects & Impacts Register is completed, maintained and reviewed. This risk assessment should, as the first point of reference, identify and manage the residual risks that have been identified by the project team. The risks and outlined controls will be recorded in this register and must be communicated to the relevant workforce.

4.0 Review

The Project Environmental Aspects & Impacts and Risks & Opportunities Register will be reviewed annually by the Environmental Advisor to ensure that any changes which may result in a significant environmental impact are included and identified and that it remains current to present activities.

This register will be distributed to the Project Manager, Works Manager and Senior Site Agents and Site Agents. The risks and controls will be discussed with these team members at regular intervals including during Work Review Meetings. Further updates will be carried out if any significant changes occur during the course of the works. During these discussions all present will have the chance to contribute to the register.

5.0 Stakeholder Matrix

For works related to this project, the Project Manager is responsible for liaising with the main stakeholders. The stakeholders relating to the environmental aspects in this document are listed below:

Aspect	Air Quality	Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Listed Buildings	Ecology and Biodiversity	Noise and Vibration	Drainage and the Water Environment	Storage and use of Materials	Waste Management and Minimisation	Plant and Equipment	Landscape	Setting Up the Site Compound
Stakeholder										
Road users	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Haringey London Borough Council	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Environment Agency			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local Residents	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local Commercial Properties and Landowners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Environmental Health	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local Heritage Officer	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
Natural England			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local Ecologist			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Local Arboriculturist			X			X	X	X		X
London Fire Brigade					X	X	X	X	X	X
DEFRA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Groups	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

6.0 Detailed Project Aspects and Impacts Register

The following detailed Aspects and Impacts register covers the operational activities associated with activities on the Project. **Significant aspects are highlighted in green.**

Environment Aspect	Environment Impact	Significance Before Mitigation			Control Measures	Significance After Mitigation Residual Risk			Significant aspect
		Likeliho od	Severit y	Risk		Likeliho od	Severity	Risk	Y/N
Air Quality									
Operation of construction and maintenance plant and machinery and traffic	Emissions: Reduced air quality for workforce, residential and commercial properties in close proximity AQMA's – Adverse effect on AQMA and non-conformance to Action Plans	3	4	12	- All vehicle and equipment engines and exhaust systems will be maintained so that exhaust emissions do not breach statutory limits set for vehicle or equipment type and mode of operation. - All vehicles and equipment are to be maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications and statutory requirements. - Combustion engines will not be left running unnecessarily in stationary vehicles or construction plant - Off-site haulage and deliveries will be assessed at design or project planning stage to reduce the impact	2	4	8	Y
Operation of construction and maintenance plant and machinery	Dust and Mud: Reduced air quality for workforce, residential and commercial properties in close proximity	4	4	16	- Haul roads will avoid or be diverted from sensitive receptors where possible. - Haul roads and vehicle waiting areas will be visually inspected at least once a day by the Site Team. Any deposits of mud and potentially dusty materials are to be removed. - Speed limits will be imposed and enforced over all site traffic routes. All speed limits will be clearly signposted at the side of the site roads.	2	4	8	Y
Movements of Vehicles, Equipment and Materials	Dust and Mud: Reduced air quality for workforce, residential and commercial properties in close proximity	2	3	6	- Areas of hardstanding will be provided adjacent to the site access and egress points for civils schemes. - Hardstanding areas are to be kept clean and free of any mud or debris. This is to include footways and public highways.	2	3	6	Y

					- Mechanical road sweepers will be used to clean site hardstanding areas and to clean any mud or debris deposited by work vehicles on roads or footways in the vicinity of the site. - Full sheeting of all works vehicles carrying dry, friable material on the public highway shall be implemented. - Wheel washing facility to be present on site.				
Storage and handling of materials and stockpiles	Dust and Mud: Reduced air quality for workforce, residential and commercial properties in close proximity	3	3	9	- Storage and handling areas to be located away from sensitive receptors. Areas to include car park, walkways and access routes. - Materials such as aggregates, sand and spoil will be stored with adequate protection from the wind - Handling areas will be maintained in a clean a condition in order to reduce the risk of dust emissions. Static sprinklers or bowsers will be employed as necessary to control dust. - Where appropriate, wind breaks, netting screens or semi-permeable fences will be used to reduce dust emissions from working areas and /or screen sensitive locations, especially where these are located downwind of the working area. - Storage and handling areas will be regularly inspected.	2	3	6	Y
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works - In Shutdown or Start up Conditions all plant and machinery will be switched off and isolated. All materials stockpiles will be stored appropriately and checked during shutdown periods - In Emergency Conditions the Emergency Response Plan for Dust incidents shall be followed									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties, Community Groups and Landowners, Environmental Health									

Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Listed Buildings									Significant aspect
									Y/N
Construction and maintenance activities including topsoil and subsoil strip areas required for temporary construction	Negative impact on below ground archaeology and archaeological remains	2	3	6	- Areas of archaeology and cultural heritage are checked at design stage. - Training of site staff to recognise signs that might indicate a potential archaeological find - Archaeologist to be present during operation if close to known feature.	2	3	6	N

					In the event of an unexpected archaeological discovery works will cease and an archaeological specialist will be notified.				
Construction and maintenance activities	Negative impact on scheduled monument or listed building due to dust, noise or visual impact	3	3	9	- The design team are tasked with checking the construction area for scheduled monuments or listed buildings - In the event of a finding the Local Heritage Officer will be contacted and the Environment Advisor consulted on any action plans. - Control of noise and vibration and dust dealt with under Noise below and Air Quality above.	2	3	6	N
Construction and maintenance activities	Negative impact on designated World Heritage Site	3	4	12	- Liaise with Client for advice and guidance - Ensure mitigation measures for any works within the area are considered at design stage	2	4	8	N
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works - In Emergency Conditions emergency procedures will be put in place in the event of a potential find to protect the find and its location. This will involve alerting the archaeologist and informing the statutory body, (English Heritage) and Planning Archaeologist as appropriate.									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties and Landowners, Environmental Health									

Ecology and Biodiversity									Significant aspect Y/N
Ground investigation	Negative impact and harm to protected habitat and species	3	3	9	- Impact of ground investigations and topological surveys on protected species and habitats will be assessed during the design phase. - Where applicable, an appropriately licensed ecologist must be present during clearance works.	2	3	6	N
Pre-construction activities and designated sites	Negative impact and harm to protected habitat and species	3	4	12	- The identification of designated conservation sites will take place during the design phase. - Where impacts are considered likely appropriate consents will be obtained - Where impacts are considered likely mitigation designed as part of the Project in agreement with the relevant statutory body.	2	4	8	Y

					- Pre-construction surveys to be carried out - A competent and licensed ecologist shall be hired to provide as a watching brief to advise on specific issues in the ecological design.				
Construction and maintenance activities - Badgers	Negative impact and disturbance or damage to existing badger setts	3	3	9	- The identification of badger setts was not identified during the design stage of the Project, however there is potential for badgers in the local vicinity. - A walkover survey of the site prior to works beginning shall be completed by a competent ecologist. - Should badgers be found on site, a licence will be obtained from Natural England to enable works in the vicinity of existing badger setts and all necessary advance works carried out to minimise impacts. - All works will be closely controlled by the conditions and methodology stated in the licence and monitored by the licence holder. - During construction stage if any badger setts are found, works are to stop, and seek the advise of environment advisor/ ecologist	2	3	6	Y
Construction and maintenance activities – Great Crested Newts	Negative impact and disturbance or damage to great crested newts and habitats	3	3	9	- The identification of impacts on GCN will take place during the design stage of the Project, - Where applicable a licence will be obtained from Natural England to enable works affecting Great Crested Newts and all necessary advance works carried out to minimise impacts. - All works will be closely controlled by the conditions and methodology stated in the licence and monitored by the licence holder - During construction stage if any otter holts are found, works are to stop, and seek the advise of environment advisor/ ecologist	2	3	6	N
Construction and maintenance activities - Bats	Negative impact and disturbance to bats and their habitats	3	3	9	There is potential for roosting bats within the two trees on site. These trees shall be protected at all times during the works and best practices to minimise noise, vibration and lighting shall be	2	3	6	Y

					implemented as described within the CEMP. - A walkover survey of the site prior to works beginning shall be completed by a competent ecologist. - In the event of a roost being present the bat ecologist will institute the correct procedure in accordance with current legislation. - Should bats be identified on site, a licence will be obtained from Natural England to enable works affecting bats - All works will be closely controlled by the conditions and methodology stated in the licence and monitored by the licence holder. - No mature trees will be removed if they have a potential bat roost until a licensed bat ecologist has inspected them.				
Construction and maintenance activities – Nesting Birds	Negative impact and disturbance to bats and their habitats. Destruction or damage to nests/ eggs / birds	3	4	12	- Wherever possible, all site clearance work will be programmed outside the bird nesting season March to September inclusive. - For any clearance work which has to take place within the nesting season an ecologist or the Environment Advisor, dependent on risk, would check all vegetation concerned, immediately prior to removal to ensure no nesting or nest building birds are affected.	2	4	8	Y
Construction and maintenance activities – All Protected Species	Negative impact and disturbance to protected species and habitats	3	4	12	- Appropriate mitigation in accordance with environmental assessments will be put in place should other protected species, including reptiles, water vole, white clawed cray fish, or their habitat be considered be at risk of disturbance during construction or maintenance activities. - Methods such as phased habitat manipulation shall be completed by an ecologist on site to minimise the risk of harming reptiles during vegetation clearance. - Detailed method statements and site protocol will be prepared in accordance with recommendations in Ecological Design, best practice and legislation to protect ecologically sensitive areas and species.	2	4	8	Y

					- Site personnel will receive training to implement controls and to be aware of evidence of ecologically sensitive sites and species. - In the event of an unplanned encounter with a protected species of animal or their habitats works will cease and the Environment Advisor will advise on a way forward.				
Unexpected find of injurious, invasive or notifiable species	Negative spreading of injurious or notifiable species.	3	3	9	- Toolbox talks to be issued to raise awareness of injurious, invasive or notifiable species - Where observed on site, a report should be submitted to the CSC, the Site Manager and the Environment Advisor - Injurious, invasive or notifiable species shall be contained on site within an enclosed skip with appropriate signage and identification	2	3	6	Y
Disturbance activities, noise, human presence, lighting of works	Negative impact on species, habitats and ecosystems of conservation interest	3	3	9	- All staff to be made aware of locations, restrictions, particularly seasonal constraints, legislation - Areas particularly sensitive to disturbance by artificial lighting and night working to be identified and excluded from activities outside day working where possible	2	3	6	Y
Construction and maintenance activities – Soil Resources	Damage, loss or compaction of soils as a result of handling, storage, vehicle movements	3	3	9	Adopt best practice and controls as described in Materials below and in accordance with Site Waste Management Plan where applicable.	2	3	6	N
Trees or Vegetation	Negative disturbance Adjacent land owners Ecological habitat	3	3	9	- All retained trees will be protected from construction damage by fencing. - Works close to retained trees will be assessed for mitigation measures at design stage. - In the event of damage to retained vegetation due to abnormal conditions, such as high winds, advice will be sought from an arboriculturist	2	3	6	Y
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works - In Emergency Conditions work should cease immediately. The Environment Advisor and ecologist should be alerted for further advice.									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Natural England, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties, Community Groups and Landowners									

Noise and Vibration	Significant aspect
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									Y/N
Project operations, construction and maintenance activities	Negative temporary noise exposure for local residents and commercial outlets	3	3	9	- The majority of works on site will be undertaken between 08:00 and 18:00 - Audible alarms such as reversing beepers will be limited to a low volume setting. - Team to attend site and remediate the issue - Site personnel will be informed where necessary of the need to minimise noise to the neighbouring community as well as about the health hazards of exposure to excessive noise or vibration. - Noise monitoring shall be completed throughout the works.	2	3	6	Y
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works. If machinery is operating abnormally works must cease until an engineer from the supplier has inspected the issue. - In Emergency Conditions the Environment Incident Action Sheet for noise should be followed.									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties and Landowners, Environmental Health									

Drainage and the Water Environment									Significant aspect
									Y/N
Operation of storage tanks, storage of fuel	Runoff and spillages entering drainage systems	3	3	9	- Drums, tanks and bowsters will be stored appropriately according to their size and contents. - Storage areas will employ containment methods.	2	3	6	Y
Water discharge to surface water	Negative impact on water quality	3	3	9	- Water discharge will include run off from waste stockpiles, materials storage and rainwater that accumulates on site. - The ground make up will be hardstanding with a sealed drainage system. - Wash bay runoff will drain via an interceptor. - No detergents are used for vehicle wash down	2	3	6	Y
Working near drains	Negative impact on watercourses and site drainage systems	3	3	9	- The local spill response plan will detail considerations for the containment of spills. - A spill kit will be located at every refuelling point.	2	3	6	Y

					Each operational vehicle will contain a grab pack for dealing with smaller incidents.				
Risk of Flood to operations	Negative impact on project infrastructure and operational activities	3	2	6	- The site will be assessed for flood risk. - The site management team will sign up to Environment Agency flood alerts for this area where applicable. - In the event of a flood that impacts on operations, a recovery plan will be implemented by the SLT.	2	2	4	N
Risk of flood resulting from operations	Negative impact of works on land drainage	3	2	6	- Flood risk assessed by designers at design stage - Flood defence consent to be applied for if needed	2	2	4	N
Risk to groundwater aquifer	Negative impact on groundwater	2	4	8	- All site activities will be assessed for risk to groundwater aquifers. - Where possible all works will be undertaken on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage - Drainage systems are to be adequately maintained - Pollution prevention measures will be employed on site to contain oils, fuels and lubricants	2	4	8	N
Excavation, cuttings trenches	Impact on groundwater levels or surface water flow, pollution, physical destruction of water feature	3	3	9	- The project team will ensure compliance with all relevant legislation on sites - Measures will be adopted to ensure materials from works do not enter watercourses. - Effective pollution and siltation controls will be in place prior to and during construction. - Where necessary all construction staff to receive training regarding the protection of watercourses, including quality and flow of water, integrity of water feature.	2	3	6	N
Run off, spillage, materials falling into drainage	Contamination from run off, storage or use of fuel, oil and chemicals to features, wetland habitat, aquatic ecosystem	3	4	12	- Where necessary silt busters or settlement tanks will be used to treat silty water runoff. - Other localised temporary drainage systems may be set up which divert surface water runoff to a collection point where it would be disposed of in an appropriate manner and with consent - Mobile bowzers will be bunded and will be locked - Drums will be stored in bunded areas and maintained in a good condition, fitted	2	4	8	N

					with lids and labelled to indicate the contents.				
					Spill kits are to be located at all fuel and oil storage areas and all refuelling areas.				

Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies

- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works
 - In Shutdown or Start up Conditions no works shall be permitted on site. Storage areas will be checked for stock levels and to ensure materials are stored appropriately. In Start Up conditions storage areas and infrastructure such as fuel tanks will be assessed prior to works starting on site.
- In an Emergency the Environment Incident Control Sheets relating to spillages discharge noted in the Emergency Procedures Plan will be followed.

Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure

Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties and Landowners

Storage and use of Materials									Significant aspect
									Y/N
Construction and maintenance activities or site clearance or excavation or restoration	Disturbance, compaction or loss of topsoil or subsoil. Impact on agricultural soils or resources	3	3	9	- Soils are to be reused (where possible) where they were stripped or reused within the boundary of the construction site - Topsoil and subsoil to be stripped, handled and stored in accordance with BS3882:2007. - Any haulage of surplus soils to be carried out using good soil handling practice and in suitable weather conditions to avoid mud or dust problems. - Haulage routes will be controlled and minimised to prevent compaction to soils.	2	3	6	N
Unexpected finds of soil contamination during excavation	Disturbance of known and unknown contaminated land	3	3	9	- Ground Investigation will be completed prior to works commencing on site - Potentially contaminated excavated materials will be contained to ensure there is no human or animal contact, dust generation or runoff. - Dust generation and runoff from potentially contaminated excavations will be controlled - Appropriate personal protective equipment and training for all site staff working in the potentially contaminated areas and provision of emergency wash-down areas, as necessary.	2	3	6	Y
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works									
In an Emergency the Environment Incident Control Sheets relating to spillages discharge noted in the Emergency Procedures Plan will be followed.									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties, Community Groups and Landowners									

Waste Management and Minimisation									Significant aspect Y/N
Waste Management Documentation	Waste procedures not followed	3	4	12	A project waste management plan will be implemented for the project	2	4	8	Y
Waste testing and analysis	Waste is categorised incorrectly	3	4	12	- A sampling and analysis plan will be implemented across the project identifying sampling that should take place during operation. - A dedicated person is to be appointed and trained to take samples from stockpiles.	2	4	8	Y
Storage of waste	Incorrect storage of waste and inadequate waste resource such as provision of skips	3	4	12	- Skip areas and waste bays will be inspected by the Project Team at frequent intervals - Skips will be provided that are adequate for the demands of the site - Hazardous wastes will be correctly segregated. - All skips will be fitted with signage for identification - TBT's on waste management, duty of care and segregation	2	4	8	Y
Transfer and disposal of waste	Incorrect waste disposal and breach of Duty of Care	3	3	9	- Environmental Advisor and Site Agents to carry out duty of care checks on waste carriers and disposal facilities. - Appropriate WTNs and HWCN's will be provided and checked - All waste arisings will be transported by a registered waste carrier - All waste arisings will be taken to a site authorised and licenced to accept it	2	3	6	Y
Odour from skips	Nuisance to sensitive receptors	3	2	8	Use enclosed skips for odorous waste streams	2	2	4	N
Fly tipping	Inert, non-hazardous or hazardous waste deposited illegally	3	2	6	- Site team to report to Environment Advisor immediately - Advisor to follow emergency response plan	2	2	4	N
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works - In Shutdown or Start up Conditions no works shall be permitted on site. All waste will be removed from sites prior to shut down. In Start Up conditions storage areas and infrastructure such as drainage and waste bays will be assessed prior to works starting on site.									
In an Emergency all waste movements must stop immediately pending an investigation by the Environment Advisor									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties, Community Groups, and Landowners, Environmental Health									

Plant and Equipment									Significant aspect
									Y/N
Refuelling plant	Negative impact to land, water and ecology	3	4	12	- All refuelling of equipment will be conducted on hard standings where possible or remote from any drain. - All fuel bowzers and stores will be secured against vandalism when not in use. - Personnel designated to handle fuels will receive training on storage of fuels and use of spill kits.	2	4	8	Y
Use of plant and equipment	Dilapidation of resources	3	2	6	- Where possible the use of modern energy efficient plant and equipment will be employed - Where possible a choice of 'greener' fuels for plant will be adopted	2	2	4	N
Exhaust emissions release	Negative impact to air, water and ecology	3	3	9	- Engines will not be left running unnecessarily in stationary vehicles or construction plant. - Vehicle and equipment engines will be maintained at the manufacturer's recommended frequency and will be provided with certificates of servicing.	2	3	6	N
Leaks from plant of equipment	Pollution to surrounding environment, water pollution and contamination of land	3	4	12	Emergency spill kits will be provided in all sensitive areas	2	4	8	Y
Use of mobile generators	Noise nuisance to sensitive receptors	3	3	12	- Audible warning systems, such as vehicle reversing sirens, will be switched to as low a setting as is compatible with safety requirements. - Where possible, the latest low volume warning systems will be employed.	2	3	6	N
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works - In Shutdown or Start up Conditions no plant and equipment shall be permitted for use on site. Plant and equipment will be checked for defects prior to use.									
In an Emergency the Environment Incident Control Sheets relating to spillages discharge noted in the Emergency Procedures Plan will be followed.									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties, Community Groups and Landowners, Environmental Health									

Landscape									Significant aspect
									Y/N
Areas required temporarily for construction and construction activities	Negative visual impact	3	3	9	Clearly define site compound, arrange internal layout, access, lighting and material storage with regard to views from properties	2	3	6	Y

					Careful setting out and protection of existing vegetation will ensure the retention of individual trees and areas of vegetation close to the works where possible.				
Storage of construction materials and waste arisings	Negative visual impact	3	3	9	- Consider visual effects on sensitive receptors when locating storage facilities - Provide screen fencing or temporary soil storage bunding to protect receptors where possible	2	3	6	Y
Working at night	Negative nuisance impact on local residents	3	4	12	- No night working is expected. - Should this change consultation shall be required with the Local Authority and night working should be kept to a minimum. Additionally, the lighting positioned to avoid shining directly on any adjacent occupied buildings.	2	4	8	N
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works - In Shutdown or Start up Conditions no works shall be permitted on site. Storage areas will be checked for stock levels and to ensure materials are stored appropriately. In Start Up conditions storage areas and infrastructure such as fuel tanks will be assessed prior to works starting on site.									
In an Emergency the Environment Incident Control Sheets relating to spillages discharge noted in the Emergency Procedures Plan will be followed.									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties, Community Groups and Landowners, Environmental Health									

Setting Up the Site Compound									Significant aspect
									Y/N
Use of paper and other office products	Depletion of natural resources	3	3	9	- Use recycled paper - Double sided printer settings - Segregate and recycle office waste	2	3	6	N
Energy Efficiency in Site cabins and Offices	Depletion of Natural Resources	3	3	9	- Use eco-cabins where possible - Read meters and monitor energy use - Green Energy Tariff for office electrical supply - Posters or signs to advise staff	2	3	6	N
Abnormal Conditions, Shutdown or Start Up Conditions and Emergencies									
- In Abnormal Conditions the Site Agent or Supervisor will assess whether it is appropriate to a) continue works, b) implement additional control measures c) stop works - In Shutdown or Start up Conditions no works shall be permitted on site. Storage areas will be checked for stock levels and to ensure materials are stored appropriately. In Start Up conditions storage areas and infrastructure such as fuel tanks will be assessed prior to works starting on site.									
In an Emergency the Environment Incident Control Sheets relating to spillages discharge noted in the Emergency Procedures Plan will be followed.									
Interested Parties other than Milestone Infrastructure									
Road Users, Haringey London Borough Council, Environment Agency, Local Residents, Local Commercial Properties and Landowners									

7.0 Risks and Opportunities Register

Risks and opportunities associated with the aspects and impacts, compliance obligations and other requirements are detailed in the register below.

7.1 Project Risk Register

Item	Risk Impact Detail	Significance before mitigation			Management and Control Measures	Significance after mitigation		
		Consequence	Likelihood	Risk		Consequence	Likelihood	Risk
Environmental Legislation	Non compliance	5	4	20	- Full consultation with regulatory bodies - Discuss and agree design and mitigation measures. - Continuous, open dialogue with regulatory bodies - Obtain the relevant consents for temporary and permanent assets - Brief site team on requirements - Monitor consent requirements on a regular basis - Undertake regular environmental awareness briefings / toolbox talks/ training - Undertake regular project inspections and external subcontractor audits - Provide access to live, compliance obligations register to personnel - Compliance People provide a notice to environmental team of changing legislation	5	2	10
ISO14001	Loss Of ISO14001 certification	4	4	16	- Undertake regular reviews of the Environment Management System documents - Regular internal and external audits of the Environment Management System	4	1	4
Stakeholders	Poor public perception	3	4	12	- Register with Considerate Constructors Scheme - Effective communication - Housekeeping - Traffic management measures to limit construction traffic - Limit unsociable working hours - Review design and introduce measures to limit impact on local communities	3	1	3
	Damage to clients reputation	4	4	16	- Implement effective Communications Plan and Environment Management Plan - Engage fully with other interested parties; including local communities, regulatory bodies, road users etc.	4	1	4

7.2 Contract/Project Opportunities Register

Item	Opportunity Detail	Management and Control Measures	Significance after management		
			Consequence	Likelihood	Opportunity
Stakeholders	Engagement with the communities surrounding the project	- Communicate effectively utilising a variety of media - Provision materials and resources - Undertake regular project update briefings, site tours and open days - Engage with local charities and organisations with respect to volunteering aide.	1	5	5
	Road Users	- Informing all stakeholders of road plans and accessibility - Limiting construction traffic in the surrounding villages - Implementation of measures to reduce construction traffic on the roads. - Control of air quality	1	5	5
Environmental Improvement	Objectives and Targets	Set, monitor and report on SMART environmental objectives and targets	1	5	5
	Environmental Award	Submit submissions for environmental awards (Green Apple, CIRIA Big Challenge)	1	5	5
	Best Practice	- Submit best practices to environment team - Constantly review best materials to be used as part of the construction process focusing on minimal CO2 - Share best practice submissions from other contracts, projects and supply chain	1	5	5
Environmental Awareness	Improving awareness of project personnel	- Provision of environmental specific site briefings - Provision of environmental awareness training to personnel and to the supply chain - Include environment information in the project induction - Provision of environmental notices and signage - Safety, Health, Environment and Quality (SHEQ) meetings - Provision of an Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Noticeboard - Introducing key suppliers to the supply chain sustainability school. - Provision of a monthly environmental dashboard to site.	1	5	5
Resources	Reduce electricity usage during construction and operation	- Setting SMART objectives - Implementation of physical measures within offices to reduce electricity demand. - Provision of suitable briefings and information to site personnel - Implementation of measures to reduce operational demand via design review	1	4	4
	Reduce demand on virgin aggregates	- Implementation of the waste hierarchy on site - Review of design to reduce virgin material requirements. - Reuse/retention of site won materials	1	5	5
	Reduce potable water demand	- Implementation of measures to reduce potable water usage within the main project buildings - Utilisation of non-potable water for dust suppression.	1	4	4
	Reduce fuel demand	- Review site haulage routes - Reduce demand for material from offsite sources.	1	5	5
Biodiversity	Enhance biodiversity	- Introduction of measures during landscaping to increase biodiversity. - Habitat creation (otter holts, bird and bat boxes) - Limit activities during sensitive times of the year.	1	5	5

		Undertake monitoring during construction.			
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Stanhope Road Bridge Replacement Environment Emergency Response Plan

Contract/Project Name	Stanhope Road		
Contract/Project No.	3411042		
Project Address	Stanhope Road N6 5DF		
Project Start Date	February 2024		
Project Duration	39 weeks		
Prepared By	Ryan Carley	Sign: 	Date: 19/02/2024
	Site Agent		
Reviewed By	Amy Redpath	Sign: 	Date: 01/03/2024
	Senior Environmental Advisor		
Approved By (Document holder)	Hassan Soboh	Sign: 	Date: 01/03/2024
	Senior Project Manager		

Revision Control Schedule					
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Rev	Date	Description	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
00	19/02/2024	First Revision Stanhope Road	Ryan Carley	Amy Redpath	
01					
02					
03					
04					
File Location: <i>An electronic copy will be maintained of this document will be held and maintained on Procore as the controlled version.</i>					

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Terms		Definitions
Consent	Infringement/ breach	Where the limits (of potential pollution) set as conditions of consents, permits or licences are exceeded or where methods of operation are not in accordance with procedures or conditions set by the regulatory authority.
Environmental Incident		Any event, activity or condition that causes, could have caused, or has the potential to cause damage to people, damage to property or the environment.
Environmental Hazard		A situation where no environmental consequences occur, but where a risk of environmental harm exists as a result of conditions on site or as a result of individual's actions.
Non-Compliance		Any event, activity or condition that does not comply with the Environmental Management Plan, legislation, MIMS and/or ISO 14001:2015.
Pollution		The harmful impact on the local atmospheric, aquatic or land environment caused by the release of hazardous or nuisance-causing substances; excessive noise and vibration.

1. Immediate Environmental Incident Response on Site

In the event of an environmental incident, for example a substance entering a drain or soaking into the ground, an uncontrolled release to atmosphere (in breach of permit conditions), the unexpected discovery of protected species or habitats on site or the unexpected discovery of archaeological artefacts, works will cease immediately in that location in a manner that is safe to do so. Milestone Infrastructure and all sub-contractors will take immediate action where appropriate, to prevent or reduce environmental impact (and other impacts i.e., safety), if safe to do so.

In the event of a significant environmental incident where local arrangements cannot cope with the incident e.g. a rupture of the oil storage tank, the Site Agent/Manager shall be contacted immediately in order to escalate the incident and if required, enact the site-specific emergency procedures, as set out in the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan.

For all those incidents which do not require the enactment of the site-specific emergency arrangements, the below process describes how an individual should respond to an environmental incident at the site.

In the event of a spill (hydrocarbons, chemicals, liquids) the following process shall be followed:

- Assess the **safety requirements** needed to manage the spill e.g., gloves, eye protection, overalls etc. Do not attempt to clean up un-identified chemical or fluid spills without wearing the correct PPE.
- Use spill kits or other means to **STOP** the pollution at its source, where safe to do so. Spillages shall not be washed into drains or ditches.
- Use spill kits or other means if required to **CONTAIN** the spillage and prevent it from entering surface or groundwaters.
- **CLEAN-UP** using appropriate spill kit equipment and personal protective clothing as necessary. If necessary, this can include the use of a specialist spillage response contractor.
- **DISPOSE** of contaminated absorbents and/or contaminated soils/waters as hazardous waste in accordance with waste management procedures and the Contract/Project Waste Plan.
- **NOTIFY** the incident to Site Agent who is responsible for notifying the incident to the Milestone Environment Advisor, providing a detailed description of the event and immediate actions taken to prevent or reduce the environmental impact (and other impacts as appropriate i.e. safety).

For the uncontrolled release of emissions to the atmosphere, the Site Agent/Manager shall immediately stop the source of the emissions where safe to do so, review mitigation techniques and work instructions immediately e.g. dust suppression.

Where a pollution incident occurs from an activity covered by an environmental permit, consent or other regulatory control, the incident will be managed in accordance with all relevant conditions imposed by the permit, and in line with the mitigation measures outlined within this plan.

For all other environmental incidents e.g. unplanned disturbance of ecology, archaeology and contaminated land etc., please refer to the Environmental Incident Action Sheets (EIAS) in Appendix A of this document.

Following the initial response, a Milestone Infrastructure led Incident Investigation will be undertaken as per Section 8, to determine the immediate and root causes of the incident.

1. Introduction

The following Emergency Response Plan is to assist in providing advice and guidance for emergency situations that may arise during the course of delivering activities relating to this contract/project.

This plan details the actions to be taken in the event of an environmental incident or emergency. It also provides a mechanism for recording incidents so trends can be identified, and action can be implemented to prevent recurrence. For a detailed scope of works refer to the Environmental Management Plan.

This plan should be read in conjunction with the following Procedures, Plans and Guidance:

- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register
- Project Fire and Emergency Plan
- Construction Environmental Management Plan
- Construction Environmental Management Plan
- Construction Phase Plan
- Environmental Incident Process
- Environment Incident Guidance
- Full Environment Investigation Template
- Witness Statement Guidance
- Incident Investigation and Reporting Procedure
- Environmental Incident Notification Form
- Environment Lessons Learnt Form
- Spillage Response Procedure

2. Emergency Contacts

Contact Type	Name/Area Covered	Telephone Number
Milestone Project Manger	Hassan Soboh	07817262454
Milestone Site Agent	Ryan Carley	07811 581072
Milestone Site Engineer	Mohamad Soboh	07731 982839
Milestone Environmental Manger	Amy Redpath	07526 193951
Milestone Health & Safety Manger	Kenneth MacKellar	07594 512088
Police	Emergency line	999
Gas Emergency No.	Cadent	0800 111 999
Electricity Emergency No.	UKPN	0800 31 63 105
Water Emergency No.	Thames Water	0800 316 9800
Local Authority	LB Haringey	020 8489 0000
Environment Agency National	National (report incident)	24 Hour Emergency: 0800 807 060 Floodline: 08459 881 188
Environment Agency Local	Insert Region	Insert contact details
Natural England	National	0300 060 3900
Health & Safety Executive	National	Major and fatal injuries only: 0345 300 9923

		24 hour duty officer: 0151 922 9235
24hr emergency spill clean-up company	Adler and Allan	0800 592 827
Optimus	All Areas	0800 028 0676

3. Roles and Responsibilities

All staff and operatives are responsible for identifying environmental incidents, where practicable implementing controls, and reporting them to the Site Agent / Manager. Guidance on how to deal with various environmental incidents is given in the Environmental Incident Action Sheets in Appendix A of this document.

The Project / Operations Manager has overall responsibility for environmental compliance on the Project, including the management of sub-contractors. They will, with the assistance of the Environment Team and relevant environmental specialists, ensure that suitable controls and corrective measures are applied when an environmental incident is identified. They shall also make arrangements for callout personnel to investigate and take control of out of hours environmental incidents.

The Environment Advisor is responsible for undertaking site inspections, leading on environmental incident drills, and undertaking incident investigations. They will where relevant, consult with environmental specialists and/or the Regulatory Body, and will advise the Project Manager / Business Director on the correct controls and remedial action following an environmental incident. The Environment Team will review and investigate all incidents and communicate findings to reduce the likelihood of recurrence.

4. Competence and Training

Individual training requirements will be determined based on job role, appointment role and mandatory training requirements. See MIL_FOR_HS_001.1 Appointments Matrix.

The Environmental Spill Coordinator and key members of the team will be identified and trained in the use of emergency equipment and spill kits and will be fully briefed on the actions to be taken to deal with and report an environmental incident. Training in spill response will include site-specific toolbox talks.

The Environment Team will ensure that appropriate environmental toolbox talks on dealing with environmental incidents are highlighted for delivery. The Site Agent will ensure selected toolbox talks are regularly delivered to the directly employed and subcontract workforce.

Environmental Site Notices, posters and advisory notices dealing with environmental incidents will be displayed in the main site office notice boards, site mess facilities and stores areas.

5. Notification of Incidents

All environmental hazards and incidents shall be notified and reported in line with the MIL_GUI_ENV_003 Environmental Incident Investigation and Reporting Guidance and the MIL_VPRO_ENV_004 Environmental Incident Process.

All environmental hazards should be reported, and any lessons learnt circulated to prevent more serious incidents from occurring on site.

- On identification of an environmental hazard, where a potentially hazardous situation is identified, ensure that the area is made safe. Do not put yourself or others at risk
- Inform the Site Agent of the environmental hazard and report directly to Optimus via the hotline
- All environmental hazards will be entered onto Optimus, and will be monitored at SHEQ monthly meetings
- Feedback - It is the Site Agent responsibility to ensure that information relating to the outcome and any changes as result of the environmental hazard report are communicated to site employees

6. Arrangements for Statutory Notification

The Environmental Advisor/ Manager will, following consultation with the Head of Sustainability, ensure that the appropriate regulatory authority is notified of environmental incidents where it is required by legislation and/or the contract/project.

The Business Director will make suitable and adequate arrangements for notification of pollution incidents to the Environment Agency both during and out of hours. These will include the nomination of an appropriate senior manager to be available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, responsible for contacting the Environment Agency. The arrangements will be communicated to security staff, emergency call out staff and duty managers (where relevant).

The Environment Agency emergency hotline number is 0800 80 70 60.

The Environment Team will copy all communications with the regulatory authorities relating to environmental incidents to the Head of Sustainability and Operations Director.

Records of telephone conversations with regulatory authorities will be maintained in site diaries and the Environment Teams inspection reports. The Operations Managers are responsible for reporting, in consultation with the relevant members of the Environment Team.

7. Dealing with the Media

There is a strict procedure within Milestone Infrastructure for handling communications in the event of a crisis or incident and it is vital that the Milestone Infrastructure Environment team is informed immediately should an incident occur that could result in publicity and cause a marked deterioration in the public image, value or operating efficiency of the company.

In the event of a crisis the media will often go directly to the site involved and will try to get any employee to comment and give information. The following rules apply:

- Refer the call or visitor at once to your Director; be as helpful as possible but explain that you are not in a position to comment, as you are not an authorised spokesperson.
- If a spokesperson is not available or cannot be reached immediately, make a written record of all calls received with the name, time, call back number and indication of subject so we can make contact later. Never elaborate on authorised external audience statements; do not speculate on cause or effect.
- Avoid open discussion in public places on a crisis which affects the company.
- Never speculate. Apart from the legal implications of liability, opinions and speculation can, for example, lead to unwarranted distress to employees or their families, as well as to others affected by the crisis, and can only serve to cause confusion. All responses will be cleared by the Milestone Infrastructure senior management and appropriate departments such as HR and Legal.
- Try to ensure that any employees within the business who are directly affected by the crisis are provided with approved information, prior to hearing or reading comment in the media.

A crisis, or an impending crisis, will become known from within the company or through the media. The media are able to gain access to information very quickly, often faster than internal sources. The objective of the press is to gain information of a higher quality and at a faster rate than their competitors. They will utilise any contacts they have to obtain information. The way Milestone Infrastructure respond, especially in the early stages of a crisis, is vitally important. Total control of information is required in order to protect the value and integrity of the company's image.

8. Investigating and Reporting

The purpose of an investigation is to identify what happened and the circumstances leading up to the incident in order to prevent it happening again – not only on site where it occurred, but also on any other construction site.

An incident investigation will be undertaken by the Environment Team as a result of an incident. This will involve gathering evidence as the first part of the investigation. Evidence is important to ensure that sufficient information is available to enable a thorough investigation of what occurred in order to prevent it happening again. The Environment Team may also need to provide evidence to an enforcing authority.

If an enforcing agency takes any photographs, samples or carries out any monitoring, a representative from the Contract/Project Team or Environment Team should also gather evidence in the same way at the same time. This might include the Environment Agency taking water, waste or soil samples, or the Local Authority Environmental Health Officer carrying out noise, vibration or dust monitoring.

Important evidence that needs to be gathered and recorded includes:

- What happened before, during and after the event
- The consequences of the incident e.g. harm, damage, intervention by an enforcing authority, breach of a consent
- Witness information and statements
- Photographs of the incident and the area affected
- Sketches showing what happened and where e.g. positions of people, plant, equipment, and environmental receptors

- Other relevant factors e.g. weather

An investigation should identify:

- What happened before, during and after the incident – this should include a precise step-by-step timeline of the sequence of events, where they happened, and who was present
- Details of instructions provided prior to and during the incident (verbal and written)
- Records of competence/training of all personnel present at the location of the incident
- Plant and equipment records, including maintenance records.
- All points of failure in methods, plans, processes, procedures, training, and communication etc.
- Immediate cause
- Underlying cause
- Root cause
- Actions to correct the incident and to prevent recurrence.

9. Incident Severity

The Severity Matrix categories are based on the following:

- **Environmental hazard** – A situation where no environmental consequences occur, but where a risk of environmental harm exists as a result of conditions on site
- **Incident** – likely to be resolved by immediate response and action in a localised area by those present at or near the incident
- **Serious Incident** – A situation causing minor environmental consequences beyond the site boundary, they are likely to require mobilisation of significant resources from the site or resources outside the worksite to respond and resolve the situation and are likely to breach Environmental Permit requirements or Environmental Regulations.
- **Very Serious Incident** – A situation likely to result in enforcement action and/or damage to our reputation and are likely to require external emergency services/regulatory authorities to respond in order to resolve the situation

Please see MIL_APP_ENV_001 Appendix A - Incident Severity Matrix for full details on incident categories.

10. Control Measures for Environmental Pollution Incidents

In order to avoid the potential for environmental pollution incidents from the work activities, the following series of preventative measures will be adopted across the project. Further information to be issued as follows:

- Emergency controls for fixed sites are listed in the Construction Environment Management Plans.
- Site specific emergency procedures are listed in the Construction Phase Plan and Construction Environmental Management Plans.
- Mitigation controls listed in the Generic Highways Risk Assessments and site-specific Risk Assessments.
- Site specific risks and mitigation measures included in the site induction.
- Environment Incident Action Sheets for site works to all operational staff

Management Controls

In order to avoid the potential for environmental pollution incidents from the work activities, the following series of preventative measures will be adopted.

All site personnel (including sub-contractors) will be made aware of the potential pollution hazards and risks associated with their work activities through appropriate training and briefings prepared and delivered by Milestone Infrastructure.

Contractors working on this contract/project must keep and maintain equipment and materials on site to deal with pollution incidents, including (where applicable):

- Absorbent granules;
- Absorbent mats;
- Absorbent pillows;
- Drain mats/covers;
- Pipe blockers;
- Absorbent booms;
- Plant nappies
- Pumps;
- Over drums.

Milestone Infrastructure must ensure that all those involved in emergency response are familiar with, and have access to:

- The Emergency Response Plan
- The Construction Phase Plan
- The Construction Environmental Management Plan
- Construction Environmental Management Plan (Highways Contracts)
- Spillage Response Procedure
- Information on materials, their health, safety and pollution risks;
- Appropriate spill response equipment; and,
- Training in the adoption of incident response procedures.

Drainage

All drainage elements and management plans will be implemented in line with the Environment Agency's (EA) pollution prevention guidance notes. In summary many of these measures include:

- Minimising the excessive storage of potentially polluting materials and substances where possible
- Locating the storage of potentially polluting materials and substances as far away as possible from high risk locations, such as:

- Where there is a risk of damage by collision (e.g. From site traffic)
- Within 50m of a spring, well or borehole
- Within 10m of a watercourse, ditch or drainage channel
- Where polluting materials or substances could enter an open drain or soak into unmade ground where it could pollute groundwater
- Where a spill could run over hard ground to enter a watercourse or soak into unmade ground where it could pollute groundwater
- On roofs (materials can enter guttering, itself a pathway to the surface or groundwater environment)
- Creation of temporary drainage networks (e.g. Temporary connection into combined sewer infrastructure) during interim periods during the construction of the permanent drainage system;
- Use of silt traps used to capture suspended solids;
- Use of appropriately designed, built and maintained oil storage and refuelling facilities;
- Oil/water separators; and drainage rate control to ensure run-off does not exceed the agreed discharge rates.

A plan identifying drainage facilities of either a permanent or temporary nature on site that could exacerbate a pollution incident will be made available at all spill kit locations to enable operatives on site to respond rapidly in sealing drainage and hence containing a spill in a manner that reduces the impact of the spill on sensitive receptors.

Hazardous Substances (Environmental)

COSHH stores are secure, bunded, non-flammable containers used to store chemicals when they are not being used. Only chemicals that have been approved to be used on Milestone Infrastructure sites are permitted to be used and stored on site.

In the event of an accidental release of a COSHH approved chemical to the environment, the accidental release measures for dealing with the spill can be found in the chemicals material safety data sheets (MSDS) and COSHH assessments. This information includes details of the PPE that should be worn and who should be contacted in case the chemical enters a water course. Up to date COSHH assessments to be completed and saved on the Sygol COSHH Management System.

All oil and fuel is to be stored in bunded facilities, and all tanks are clearly marked as to their contents. The bunding must provide an impermeable base and walls and adequate storage capacity in the event of a leak and comply with EA guidance. The bund must be sufficient to contain 110% of the maximum contents of any oil container of 200 Litres or more. Where more than one container is stored, the bund should be capable of storing 110% of the largest tank or 25% of the total storage capacity, whichever is the greater.

Oil containing plant and equipment will be located on hard-standing and away from drains where possible. All refuelling of minor items of equipment will take place on made ground, away from drains and any spillages will be contained and cleaned up immediately. Plant and equipment will be of good working order and used only during specified operating times.

An up-to-date record shall be maintained of all hazardous substances stored on-site, together with an indication of the maximum quantity likely to be stored. The relevant Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and COSHH assessments for these substances, shall be made available to All Site Staff advance of the works taking place.

Waste Management

Waste is to be segregated and stored in appropriate, covered, containers which will be clearly marked as to their contents. The containers are to be located away from drains and where possible on impermeable surfaces.

Spill Kits

Milestone Infrastructure staff and those working on behalf of Milestone Infrastructure will carry suitable spill kits on site to cater for the range of possible pollution risks identified during the contract/project. Smaller kits will also be provided for mobile plant, equipment, and oil containers when taken to remote areas of the site.

Spill kits are to be situated in front of all refuelling areas and the Site Agents/Site Manager are responsible for checking and maintaining stock levels. Spill kits and refuelling areas are shown on the site/layout compound plan in the DEMP/CEMP.

As a minimum each spill kit must be able to contain approximately 120 litres. Based on this each spill kits should contain:

- 60 Absorbent pads
- 4 Socks
- 8 Pillows
- 1 Pair of gloves
- 2 Bags and ties
- 1 drainage mat

All operational vehicles carry a mobile spill kit which should be able to contain approximately 25 litres. Based on this, each spill kit should contain the following as a minimum:

- 20 Absorbent pads
- 2 Socks
- 1 Pair of gloves
- 2 bags and ties

Responsible personnel must be suitably trained in the use of spillage response equipment and materials. If any equipment requires special training to use it, the contact details of staff members who are trained in its use will be available on site.

11. Environmental Incidents Offsite

Milestone Infrastructure has an obligation towards proper management of environmental incidents occurring off-site that relate to works or activities associated with this contract/project:

Mud on the Road

In the event of mud on the road being discovered or reported, the Site Agent shall make the area safe and protect drains from silt. An approved Road Sweeper supplier shall be used to clean the area and unblock drains if required. An incident report should be submitted to Optimus and the Environment team informed.

Spills during transport to/ from site

As a minimum, arrangements shall include alerting the contract/project Environment Advisor.

In the event that the spill is significant which the local arrangements cannot cope, the Local Emergency Services and Local Authority shall be contacted to support the emergency response. Milestone Infrastructure shall take responsibility for informing the emergency services and Local Authority in this case.

The Site Agent shall brief grab wagon drivers, flat bed drivers or equivalent, on the spill procedure in the event of a spill during delivery to site which includes how to notify Milestone Infrastructure of an incident. It is expected that contractors vehicles (or vehicles on their behalf) will have spill kits available to respond to spills and drivers be competent in the stop, contain notify process.

Fly tipping

As a minimum Milestone Infrastructure shall respond immediately reporting the incident to the Local Authority and putting arrangements in place to recover and dispose of the waste in line with the waste duty of care.

Appendix A Environment Incident Action Sheets (EIAS)

These documents support the Contract/Project Emergency Response Plan

In the event of an environmental incident please refer to the relevant Environmental Incident Action Sheet.

- EIAS 01 – Fuel, oil or chemical spill to watercourse or drainage system
- EIAS 02 – Silty runoff to watercourse or drainage system
- EIAS 03 – Fuel, oil or chemical spill to ground
- EIAS 04 – Fuel, oil or chemical spill to highway
- EIAS 05 – Unexpected discovery of contaminated land
- EIAS 06 – Discovery of potential asbestos containing material
- EIAS 07 – Unexpected discovery of protected species, invasive species or habitat
- EIAS 08 – Uncontrolled release of dust
- EIAS 09 – Complaint due to construction noise
- EIAS 10 – Enforcement action by LPA / EHO / EA / Police
- EIAS 11 – Flooding of worksite
- EIAS 12 – Unexpected archaeological discovery outside planned archaeological works
- EIAS 13 – Fly tipping
- EIAS 14 – Illegal disposal of Waste
- EIAS 15 – Spill of Emission Reduction Solutions (ERS) - Ad Blue
- EIAS 16 - Spill of Bitumen Emulsion

The following action sheets are given as an initial guide to incident response on site. Actions and notifications should include but are not limited to those listed within the tables.

EIAS 01	
Incident:	Fuel, oil or chemical spill to watercourse or drainage system
Action:	1. STOP work and CONTAIN spill 2. Establish nature of substance spilled, considering personal safety before beginning any action to stop or clean up spillage. Use appropriate PPE e.g. gloves. 3. Identify the source of spillage and stop flow immediately. Switch of sources of ignitions. 4. Prevent spillage spreading by diverting the flow, creating a dam with earth or blocking drains. 5. Locate the nearest spill kit and use absorbent booms, pads as appropriate to soak up the spillage. 6. Do not wash spillage into drains and do not use detergents, as this will make things worse. 7. Call in emergency response team if required to remove spillage. 8. Collect all used spill kit materials and contaminated soil for disposal as hazardous waste. 9. Record on Optimus (<i>except if from call out</i>) 10. Replace spill kits used.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Environment Agency where spillage is likely to enter controlled water (0800 80 70 60) • Sewerage undertaker where spillage is likely to enter sewers or drains (Thames Water 0800 316 9800) • Optimus (0800 028 0676) • Emergency response contractors – 0800 592 827
Severity Rating:	Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 02	
Incident:	Silty runoff to watercourse or drainage system
Action:	1. STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately. 2. Identify cause of silty runoff and stop flow where possible and safe to do so e.g. dewatering of excavations. 3. Block drains, create settlement ponds to enable settlement of solids, establish silt fence and / or place straw bales to filter runoff. 4. Establish controlled discharge allowing for settlement of solids and filtration using straw bales or silt fencing as appropriate. 5. Record on Optimus.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Environment Agency where a large volume of silty runoff has entered or is likely to enter controlled water (0800 80 70 60) • Sewerage undertaker where a large volume of silty runoff has entered or is likely to enter sewers or drains (Thames Water 0800 316 9800) • Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 03	
Incident:	Fuel, oil or chemical spill to ground
Action:	1. STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately. 2. Establish nature of substance spilled, considering personal safety before beginning any action to stop or clean up spillage. Use appropriate PPE e.g. gloves. 3. Identify the source of spillage and stop flow immediately. Switch of sources of ignitions. 4. Prevent spillage spreading by diverting the flow, creating a dam with earth or blocking drains. 5. Locate the nearest spill kit and use absorbent booms, pads and granules as appropriate to soak up the spillage. 6. May require excavation of contaminated soil 7. Do not wash spillage into drains and do not use detergents, as this will make things worse. 8. Call in emergency response team if required to remove spillage. 9. Collect all used spill kit materials and contaminated soil for disposal as hazardous waste. 10. Record on Optimus (<i>except if from call out</i>) 11. Replace any spill kit used.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Environment Agency where spillage is likely to enter controlled water or large spillage in groundwater protection zone (0800 80 70 60) • Sewerage undertaker where spillage is likely to enter sewers or drains (Thames Water 0800 316 9800) • Optimus (0800 028 0676) • Emergency response contractors – 0800 592 827
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 04	
Incident:	Fuel, oil or chemical spill to highway
Action:	1. STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately. 2. Establish nature of substance spilled and risk of road traffic accident, considering personal safety before beginning any action to stop or clean up spillage. Use appropriate PPE and traffic management. 3. Identify the source of spillage and stop flow immediately. Switch of sources of ignitions. 4. Prevent spillage spreading by diverting the flow or blocking drains. 5. Locate the nearest spill kit and use absorbent booms, pads and granules as appropriate to soak up the spillage. 6. Do not wash spillage into drains and do not use detergents, as this will make things worse. 7. Call in emergency response team if required to remove spillage. 8. Collect all used spill kit materials and contaminated soil for disposal as hazardous waste. 9. Record on Optimus (<i>except if from call out</i>) 10. Replace any spill kit used. 11. Contact duty or on call agent to make a decision on when to open the road
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Environment Agency where spillage is likely to enter controlled water or large spillage in groundwater protection zone (0800 80 70 60) • Sewerage undertaker where spillage is likely to enter sewers or drains (Thames Water 0800 316 9800) • Optimus (0800 028 0676) • Emergency response contractors – 0800 592 827
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 05	
Incident:	Unexpected discovery of contaminated land
Action:	1. STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately 2. Establish nature of contaminated material and risk to personal safety before implementing control measures to prevent the escape of contamination. 3. Control measures may involve backfilling or covering the excavation or the use of absorbent spill kit materials. 4. Fence the affected area off and signpost to indicate "Contaminated Area – No Unauthorised Access". 5. Record on Optimus. 6. Agree requirements for continuing works in the area and hazardous waste disposal with the Area Manager and the Environment Advisor.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Environment Agency (0800 80 70 60) and Local Authority Environmental Health Officer where significant risk of pollution from contaminated land • Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 06	
Incident:	Discovery of potential asbestos containing material (ACM)
Action:	1. STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately 2. Establish nature of contaminated material and risk to personal safety before implementing control measures to prevent the escape of contamination. 3. Fence the affected area off and signpost to indicate "Contaminated Area – No Unauthorised Access". 4. Record on Optimus. 5. Call in licensed asbestos contractor to sample potential ACM. 6. Develop method statement for removal and disposal to licensed facility if confirmed to be asbestos.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Environment Agency (0800 80 70 60) and Local Authority Environmental Health Officer where significant risk of pollution from contaminated land • Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 07	
Incident:	Unexpected discovery of protected species, invasive species or habitat
Action:	STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately - Contact Ecologist to agree working methods and mitigation measures that may be required before recommencing work. - Record on Optimus. - Work may only restart with authorisation of the Environmental Team
Notification:	NOTIFY - Site Agent - Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) - Ecologist (to be confirmed) - Natural England if advised by Ecologist - Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident depending on the degree of disturbance
What this might look like?	

EIAS 08	
Incident:	Uncontrolled release of dust
Action:	STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately. - Damp down working area before recommencing work. - Review working methods to ensure best practicable means is being used. - Review weather forecasts to confirm whether additional control measures are required. - Record on Optimus.
Notification:	NOTIFY - Site Agent - Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) - Local Authority Environmental Health Officer if significant release of dust outside site boundary - Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 09	
Incident:	Complaint due to construction noise
Action:	1. STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately. 2. Review working hours and method statement, machinery and investigate potential for improvement. 3. Record on Optimus.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Local Authority Environmental Health Officer • Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 10	
Incident:	Enforcement action by LPA / EHO / EA / Police
Action:	STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately. - Contact Environment Team. - Do not restart work until agreement has been reached with enforcing authority
Notification:	NOTIFY - Site Agent - Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) - Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 11	
Incident:	Flooding of worksite
Action:	1. STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately. 2. Consider personal safety before attempting to access flooding worksite. 3. Remove potentially polluting materials from worksite e.g. fuel, oils, chemicals and cement. 4. Remove floating materials from work area e.g. timber. 5. Remove plant and equipment from work area. 6. Use floating booms to contain and absorb any floating contaminants. 7. Do not pump contaminated water out of area as flooding recedes, contain and use spill kit to absorb pollutants before pumping or removal by vacuum tanker. 8. Record on Optimus.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Environment Agency if significant flooding or pollution of watercourse (0800 80 70 60) • Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 12	
Incident:	Unexpected archaeological discovery outside planned archaeological works
Action:	1. STOP work and contact Site Agent immediately. 2. Notify Environmental Team. 3. Agree mitigation requirements with Archaeologist prior to restarting work. 4. Record on Optimus.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Archaeologist (Local Authority) • Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What this might look like?	

EIAS 13	
Incident:	Fly tipping (on Milestone Infrastructure work site)
Action:	1. NOTIFY Site Agent immediately. 2. Contact Environment Advisor to arrange disposal of fly tipped material and agree immediate control measures. 3. Ensure site is secured to prevent recurrence. 4. Record on Optimus.
Notification:	NOTIFY - Site Agent - Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) - Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

EIAS 14	
Incident:	Suspected illegal disposal of waste
Action:	1. NOTIFY Site Agent immediately. 2. Contact Environment Advisor so that full Duty of Care check / waste audit can be carried out on supplier / subcontractor. 3. Record on Optimus.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Site Agent • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Optimus (0800 028 0676)
Severity Rating:	Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What this might look like?	

EIAS 15	
Incident:	Spill of Emission Reduction Solutions (ERS) - Adblue
Action:	1. STOP work and CONTAIN spill. 2. Do not attempt to wash down or add water. ERS is soluble in water. 3. Consider personal safety before beginning any action to stop or clean up spillage. Use appropriate PPE e.g. gloves. 4. Identify the source of spillage and stop flow immediately. Switch of sources of ignitions. 5. Prevent spillage spreading by diverting the flow, creating a dam or blocking drains. Note: this substance will not be captured by interceptors so any outfalls will need to be isolated and arrangements made to cleanse the interceptor. 6. Locate the nearest spill kit and use absorbent booms, pads and granules as appropriate to soak up the spillage. 7. Do not wash spillage into drains and do not use detergents, as this will make things worse. 8. Call in emergency response team if required to remove spillage. 9. Collect all used spill kit materials and contaminated soil for disposal as hazardous waste. 10. Record on Optimus. 11. Replace any spill kits/granules used.
Notification:	NOTIFY • Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) • Environment Agency where spillage is likely to enter controlled water (0800 80 70 60) • Sewerage undertaker where spillage is likely to enter sewers or drains (Thames Water 0800 316 9800) • Optimus (0800 028 0676) • Emergency response contractors – 0800 592 827
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident

EIAS 16	
Incident:	Spill of Bitumen Emulsion
Action:	1. STOP work and CONTAIN spill. - Do not attempt to wash down or add water. - Consider personal safety before beginning any action to stop or clean up spillage. Use appropriate PPE e.g. gloves. - Identify the source of spillage and stop flow immediately. Block sources of ignitions. - Prevent spillage spreading by diverting the flow, creating a dam or blocking drains. - Locate the nearest sand to soak up the spillage. - Do not wash spillage into drains and do not use detergents, as this will make things worse. - Call in emergency response team if required to remove spillage. - Collect all contaminated soil for disposal as waste. - Record on Optimus. - Replace any sand used.
Notification:	NOTIFY - Environment Advisor (Amy Redpath 07526 193951) - Environment Agency where spillage is likely to enter controlled water (0800 80 70 60) - Sewerage undertaker where spillage is likely to enter sewers or drains (Thames Water 0800 316 9800) - Optimus (0800 028 0676) - Emergency response contractors - 0800 592 827
Severity Rating:	Incident, Serious Incident, Very Serious Incident
What might this look like?	

Permits and Consents Register

The purpose of this register is to provide a consolidated view of all Permits and Consents operational on this Project.

This register will be reviewed on a quarterly basis or in light of any incidents or changes.

This register covers all Milestone Infrastructure and third party contractor permits and consents for operational depots and schemes.

Stanhope Road Bridge
Environmental Permits and consents register

Last review date: 23/02/2024
Revision no. 001
Reviewed by: Amy Redpath

Title of Permit/Consent	Reference	Purpose	Registered	Expires	Location	Holder	Responsible	Regulator	RAG Status
N/A									

Permit to Pump

[illegible]

Stanhope Road Bridge Replacement

Site Waste Management Plan

Document Reference: **MIL_FOR_ENV_014 Site Waste Management Plan–
3411042 - REV1**

Project Name	Stanhope Road Bridge Replacement		
Contract No.	3411042/70085596		
Project Address	Stanhope Road / Avenue Road, Highgate, London, N6 5DF		
Project Start Date	February 2024		
Project Duration	11 Months		
Prepared By	Mohamad Soboh	Sign: <i>Mohamad Soboh</i>	Date: 22/02/2024
	Section Engineer		
Reviewed By	Amy Redpath	Sign: <i>AR</i>	Date: 29/02/2024
	Senior Environmental Advisor		
Approved By (Document holder)	Hassan Soboh	Sign: <i>H. Soboh</i>	Date: 01/03/2024
	Senior Project Manager		

Revision	Summary of changes made	Revision by	Approved by	Revision date
01	First Review	MS	AR	22/02/2024

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1 Introduction

This Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been produced to ensure waste arisings are managed in accordance with legal compliance and best practice.

This Plan provides detail on how waste will be managed during the construction phase. Effective management arrangements will support:

- Legal compliance
- Best practice
- Milestone Infrastructure targets as detailed in Section Six

This plan details the scope of the work activities, the waste types and quantities associated with the proposed activities and the way in which these wastes will be managed.

The Waste Hierarchy (the Hierarchy) is the key underlying principle that must underpin all waste management activities during the Project. The waste hierarchy can be seen in Figure 1 - The Waste Hierarchy.

Application of the Hierarchy must begin at pre-construction phase as to design the project such that materials required, and waste produced are reduced as much as practicable.



Figure 1 - The Waste Hierarchy (European Commission, 2023)

The Hierarchy ranks waste management options from in order of environmental sustainability (DEFRA, 2023); prevention being the most sustainable, and disposal the least.

2 Requirements of this SWMP

This SWMP has been designed to encourage effective waste management practices, improve environmental performance, reduce the cost of waste disposal, and ensure regulatory compliance.

All waste materials sent off site, either for reuse, recovery, recycling, or disposal will be transferred, treated, and disposed of in accordance with the Legal Duty of Care required by the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

In line with best practice Milestone Infrastructure will ensure full Duty of Care compliance through the associated supply chain, including completion of pre-engagement audits and ad hoc spot checks on waste carriers and disposal facilities, throughout the duration of the contract or project.

The information and data required by this plan will be recorded using the Waste Management System (WMS) on the [Environmental Reporting Hub - Home \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

The Project Manager and Environment Advisor will review this SWMP for every project or scheme prior to construction and periodically throughout lifetime of project or scheme.

3 Project Description

Site Address:	Scope of Works
Stanhope Road Highgate London N6 5NB For Deliveries: Milestone Infrastructure Compound In Channing School Sports Ground Corner of Stanhope Road / Avenue Road, Highgate London N6 5DF	• Demolition of existing footbridge and abutments • Installation of new drainage and construction of pond. • Construction of new bridge and associated embankments. • Construction of new accessible ramp access, steps and associated landscape works. For further information refer to the Stanhope Road Bridge Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Due to the nature of works, waste shall be temporarily stored under the Non Waste Framework Directive 3. Should any hazardous waste be discovered this shall be stored on an impermeable surface before being taken off site. A Materials Management Plan may also be implemented depending on whether the project is able to reuse the existing structural components (brick from abutment wall etc) to crush and use behind the new abutment wall as backfill.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

This SWMP has been produced in line with the Construction, Design and Management (CDM) Regulations in terms of the roles which are required to be specified.

Client: Alex Rogers - London Borough of Haringey/

alex.rogers@haringey.gov.uk

Principle Contractor: Milestone Infrastructure Limited

Document drafter: Mohamad Soboh

Environmental Lead and document reviewer: Amy Redpath

Document approver: Hassan Soboh

Subcontractor Name(s):

- Proposed subcontractors:
- B&B Industrial Dismantling
- Avoncross / Aarsleff Ground Engineering
- O'Donovans – To be confirmed
- ATM – To be confirmed

This SWMP will be maintained on a regular basis by Milestone Infrastructure. A live version of the SWMP will be held for works on Procore and/or local shared drives.

5 Waste Reduction Principles

Milestone Infrastructure has made a commitment to manage waste in accordance with a set of guiding principles details in the Site Waste Management Plan. These principles include the use of the waste hierarchy whereby disposal is the least desired option. The waste hierarchy shall be applied as follows:

- Prevention and Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Energy Recovery
- Disposal

The purpose of the waste hierarchy is to reduce the amount of waste that is generated for disposal by implementing management techniques to ensure that alternative outcomes to disposal are achieved. Other principles of waste management to be applied to this project/ scheme include:

- Circular economy principles – understanding the value of materials and waste for suitable repurposing back into the project or network
- The Proximity Principle – this includes provision for the management of waste as close to the point of generation as possible to avoid transport impacts
- Best Available Techniques – this includes using the method of the lowest environmental impact to manage wastes
- Use of industry trends and innovation to ensure latest best practice is used

Milestone Infrastructure will draw upon operational experience to ensure that the principles of waste management are implemented at all times, with the primary emphasis on the reduction and prevention of waste arisings. This will be achieved in the following ways:

- Identify value engineering opportunities with client/designers during design stage
- Identify circular economy principles with client/designers during design stage
- Setting out and working towards waste management targets
- Getting it right first time (to reduce the need for rework and waste generation)
- Reviewing all method statements to emphasise waste reduction
- Driving down over ordering of materials which can result in excess materials at the end of the job
- Ensuring that materials are delivered, stored and handled with care
- Ensuring that staff and operatives are trained in waste reduction techniques
- Creation of Material Management Plans were appropriate (see MIL_VPRO_ENV_005 Reuse of excavated material)

Where required for mirror waste entries, including but not limited to soils & stones and asphalt, appropriate sampling and analysis shall be undertaken to inform waste classification using HazWasteOnline (or similar).

6 Waste Metrics and Targets

All Milestone Infrastructure projects and schemes shall seek to achieve zero waste to landfill as an overriding waste management ambition.

Milestone Infrastructure targets are:

- 98% of waste diverted from landfill
- 30,000t of materials recycled via permits annually

Therefore all projects and schemes will be required to measure waste arisings by entering the waste transfer note data into the Waste Management System (WMS) on the [Environmental Reporting Hub - Home \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

7 Work Activities Waste Streams

Different activities will generate different waste streams, some of which will be reused and recycled on site and reused or disposed of off-site by third party contractors.

The table below identifies waste streams which may be associated with each activity planned for the project, the European Waste Code (EWC) and potential methods of managing the waste.

Note: No MMP or waste classification needed if material used for backfill

Table 1 - Wastes by Work Activity for the scheme

Activity	Waste Material	Waste Code	Potential Management Method
Demolition	Concrete	17 01 01	Recycled off site
	Construction and demolition waste	17 09 04	Recycled off site
	Demolition waste made up of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	17 01 07	Recycled off site
	Non-hazardous bituminous materials	17 03 02	Recycled off site
	Hazardous bituminous materials	17 03 01*	Recycled off site
	Soil and stone	17 05 04	Recycled off site
	Scrap metal	17 04 07	Recycled off site
	Construction materials containing asbestos	17 06 05*	Disposed off site
	Bricks	17 01 02	Recycled off site
Concrete Piling	Concrete washout	10 13 14	Recycled off site
De-vegetation	Vegetation	20 02 01	Recycled off site
Other	Municipal waste	20 03 03	Recycled off site
	Recycling	20 01 01	Recycled off site
	General waste	20 03 01	Recycled off site
	Spill kit waste	15 02 02*	Recycled off site
	Other hazardous liquids i.e.: Resin	15 01 04*	Recycled off site

	Aerosols	16 05 04* 16 05 05	A part of MGroupServices Recycled off site
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8 Control Measures

Milestone Infrastructure will operate in accordance with industry best practices and requirements of relevant legislation and planning conditions pertinent to the scheme. Training in waste management and minimisation will be delivered to all operatives on the site as appropriate.

8.1 Supplier Controls

In accordance with MI best practice, the following supplier activities should be prevented during the Project:

- Unauthorised keeping, deposit, or disposal of waste on the Site or another site;
- Release or escape of waste on the Site or another site;
- Unauthorised treatment of waste;
- Unauthorised carrying of waste;
- Unauthorised treatment of waste; and
- Mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams.

8.2 Measures

Pre-appointment audits must be performed on the waste carrier and the waste facility receiving the waste to ensure they hold the correct Waste Carriers Licence (WCL), Environmental Permit, and / or Environmental Exemption to carry, store, treat, recover and / or recycle the proposed waste streams.

Audits should be performed on the appointed waste carriers and waste facilities to ensure that they are handling the Project's waste in accordance with the waste duty of care: code of practice and the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Waste Management guidance for more detail). These audits must be performed regularly and must comprise of:

- Review of waste transfer notes produced for the transfer of waste between the Site and the appointed waste carrier;
- Review of waste transfer notes produced for the transfer of the Site's waste between the appointed waste carrier and the appointed waste facility; and
- Review of waste transfer notes produced for the transfer of the Site's waste between the appointed waste facility and the subsequent waste facility where the waste is recovered or disposed (if applicable).

Occasional in-transit audits must be performed. During an in-transit audit, a site operative must follow the waste carrier from the Site to the appointed waste facility to ensure their compliance to section Supplier Controls.

8.3 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous wastes such as spill kit waste and spoiled plant nappies must be transferred to the appointed waste carrier using a consignment note, as opposite to a waste transfer note for non-hazardous waste.

As the waste producer and the waste holder we must include, or if completed on our behalf by the appointed waste carrier or appointed waste facility, check that the consignment note includes all the required. It is an offence to exclude any section of the consignment note.

The appointed waste facility managing the hazardous waste produced on the Site must provide a quarterly consignee return to the Project. The consignee returns should be audited by the Environmental Advisor on a quarterly basis.

All hazardous waste must be managed in accordance with the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005, and other relevant acts, legislation, regulations, and guidance.

8.4 Waste Sampling, Testing and Assessment

All waste must be sampled to a predetermined sampling frequency, in accordance with MIL_GUI_ENV_004 Waste Management Guidance and MIL_FOR_ENV_013 Sampling Plan and Instructions/ Contract Sampling and Analysis Plan.

All waste must be scheduled and tested to a predetermined suite of analysis, in accordance with MIL_GUI_ENV_004 Waste Management Guidance and MIL_FOR_ENV_013 Sampling Plan and Instructions/ Contract Sampling and Analysis Plan.

All waste testing data must be assessed by the Environmental Advisor, or a member of the Environmental Technical Team before it is transferred to the appointed waste carrier, or it is transferred directly to the appointed waste facility by a member of the project team.

8.5 Material and Waste Reuse

Where a project intends to reuse excavated or demolish material on site of origin or clear naturally occurring material on another site, a material management plan or U1 Waste exemption and register will be required. Refer to MIL_VPRO_ENV_005 Reuse of Excavated Material Process.

For projects live for less than 6 months, low tonnages (<800t), client not requested MMP, then follow the U1 Waste Exemption conditions [U1 waste exemption: use of waste in construction - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/u1-waste-exemption-conditions) and complete and maintain appendix 3 on this document.

An MMP has been proposed for works at Stanhope Bridge for the use of crushed material for backfill of the abutment walls. This still needs to be confirmed by the client on whether the crushing activity is able to be completed.

9 Training and Communication

9.1 Training

All those working on site should receive relevant training which should include the SWMP, roles and responsibilities, waste minimisation methods, waste procedures on site, information on hazardous wastes, Duty of Care responsibilities, materials storage and information on spill response.

Milestone Infrastructure will deliver the following types of training to all operatives as appropriate to support the waste management objectives including:

- Site Induction
- Toolbox talks

All records of training will be recorded on a briefing sheet which will be held in site folders on Procore and local share drives. [Portfolio • Milestone Infrastructure \(procore.com\)](#).

For managers, supervisors and other members of staff that hold a high level of responsibility of schemes/projects waste, additionally training through the METS Waste course shall be completed if staff have not already received the appropriate training within the last three years. This shall be organised and completed by the local Environmental Advisor.

9.2 Communication

This plan will be communicated via pre-start meetings and two-way feedback between staff, operatives, and sub-contractors.

10 Waste Tracking

Milestone infrastructure will track waste arising from the works using the WMS reporting system on Environmental Reporting Hub. The Project/scheme will report the progress against the waste management KPIs identified in Section Six of this document and against any client KPIs.

11 Waste Records

The Project must retain the following waste records for a minimum period of 6 years, as dictated by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC):

- Environmental permits for the Site (if applicable);
- Environmental exemptions for the Site (if applicable);
- Waste carrier license(s) for all appointed waste carriers;
- Environmental permit(s) for all appointed waste facilities;
- Environmental exemption(s) for all appointed waste facilities; and
- Waste transfer notes for the transfer of waste from the Site to the appointed waste carrier.

In the instances of hazardous waste management, the following waste records must be retained for a period of 6 years, as dictated by the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulation 2005:

- Consignment notes for the transfer of hazardous waste from the Site to the appointed waste carrier, and from the appointed carrier to the appointed waste facility; and
- Quarterly consignee returns from the appointed waste facility.

Appointed contractor licenses, permits, and / or exemptions should be recorded in **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.** of this SWMP.

The project/scheme Site Agent will ensure that the SWMP is maintained for the duration of the project.

Waste analysis and records can be reviewed on the [Waste and Monthly Report Dashboard](#) via the Environmental Reporting Hub.

Appendix 1 – Project Waste Forecast & Duty of Care information – Disposal Sites*

*if using farms for disposal who hold the appropriate U1 waste exemption, the U1 user agreement form must be signed by both Milestone Infrastructure and the exemption holder and filed in the site folder.

Waste type	EW Code	ESTIMATED volume m3	Contractor / Sub-Contractor	Approved disposal site(s)	Permit reference (s)	Expiry date
Non-hazardous bituminous materials	170302	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Hazardous bituminous materials	170301*	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Non-hazardous soil and stone	170504	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Hazardous soil and stone	170503*	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Concrete	170101	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Construction and demolition waste	17 09 04	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Demolition waste made up of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	17 01 07	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Scrap metal	17 04 07	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A

Waste type	EWC Code	ESTIMATED volume m3	Contractor / Sub-Contractor	Approved disposal site(s)	Permit reference (s)	Expiry date
Vegetation	20 02 01	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Bricks	17 01 02	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Concrete washout	10 13 14	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
General waste	20 03 01	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Spill kit waste	15 02 02*	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Other hazardous liquids i.e.: Resin	15 01 04*	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A
Aerosols	16 05 04* 16 05 05	TBC	MIL	TBC	TBC	N/A

Appendix 2 – Duty of Care information – Waste Carriers

Waste contractor	Registered Address	Registration No.	Registration Date	Expiry Date
Milestone Infrastructure	Abel Smith House, Gunnells Wood Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, SG12ST	CBDU374813	22/03/2021	22/03/2024

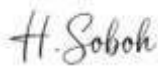
Appendix 3 - U1 Waste Exemption Register

For projects live for less than 6 months, low tonnages (<800t), client not requested MMP, then follow the U1 Waste Exemption conditions U1 waste exemption: use of waste in construction - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

U1 Registration Number	Holder	Date of registration	Date of expiry	EWC	Quantity	Location of excavation	Location of Disposition	Date of movement
N/A								

MIL_FOR_ENV_032

Project Sampling and Analysis Plan

Project Name	Stanhope Road Bridge Replacement		
Contract No.	3411042/70085596		
Project Address	Stanhope Road / Avenue Road, Highgate, London, N6 5DF		
Project Start Date	February 2024		
Project Duration	11 Months		
Prepared By	Amy Redpath	Sign: 	Date: 01/03/2024
	Senior Environmental Advisor		
Reviewed By	Ryan Carley	Sign: 	Date: 01/03/2024
	Site Agent		
Approved By (Document holder)	Hassan Soboh	Sign: 	Date: 01/03/2024
	Senior Project Manager		

Revision	Summary of changes made	Revision by	Approved by	Revision date
01	First Review	AR	RC	01/03/2024

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1 General Guidance

This form should be completed for every project, job, or scheme that requires sampling.

All samples should be given a sample number, information on location, depth, the type of container used, and which tests are required.

Any suspicious layers identified during sample extraction, for example old tar bound layers that have been constructed over should be reported to the Environment Team and the requirement for additional testing established.

Samples should be kept cool and away from direct light using cool boxes where appropriate to minimise degradation and volatilization.

Sample containers should be adequately packed with protective packaging materials to prevent damage during transit.

To prevent sample deviation disclaimers on the resulting test report please ensure samples are provided in:

- The correct containers;
- In date (taken within 48 hours of sending) with the date listed on sample pot; and
- Accompanied by a completed chain of custody (COC) form (provided by the laboratory).

Samples should be taken in accordance with the sampling requirements. See below guidance specifying the number and type of containers and detail on the samples required.

1.1 Standard Label Requirements

When completing the sample labels, the sampler should include the following information:

- Company name;
- Project name;
- Sample type;
 - For example: soil, water, or soil.
- Sample location reference;
- Depth
 - This would be N/A if the sample was taken from a stockpile.
- Date; and
- Time.

1.2 Considerations for Sampling Solids

When sampling a solid material or waste, consideration must be taken to the sample container(s) the laboratory requires to test the sample.

For material or wastes that are larger than the sampling vessel, they must be broken down into smaller pieces. Larger materials or wastes should not be sampled in a bag separately, as a bag would be the wrong sample container and would affect the testing results. It is imperative that the samples are sampled into the containers specified by the laboratory. For example, a wood/timber waste is often too large to large for a typical sample container; to sample it, the wood/timber waste would require breaking down into shavings or

chippings, being mindful to include shavings/chippings from the entire cross section of the waste so that the sample would be representative of the whole.

If the material or waste is heterogenous (comprised of two or more different materials or wastes such as concrete and tarmac), the sampler should estimate the composition of the heterogenous material or waste. For example:

- Concrete (70%); and
- Tarmac (30%).

This should be recorded on both the label and the chain of custody (CoC).

1.3 Sample Container Guidance

The sample containers required may differ depending on the laboratory you use for the same suite of analysis.

The sample containers required may also differ depending on the material or waste being sampled.

Furthermore, the sample containers required by the same lab for the same suite of analysis over time. This could be due to changes to:

- Changes to the standards that dictate how the laboratory test your samples;
- Changes to the testing method utilised by the laboratory; and
- Changes to official documents such as guidance, legislation, orders, etc.

The chosen laboratory should be consulted before each 'round' of sampling to ensure that the sample containers are correct.

An example of sample containers required by laboratory Eurofin Chemtest for soil can be seen below in Figure 1.



Figure 1 - Soil Sample Containers Required by Eurofin Chemtest

An example of sample containers required by the same laboratory for water can be seen below in Figure 2.

Water Sample Containers



Figure 2 - Water Sample Containers Required by Eurofin Chemtest

The sample containers in Figure 1 and Figure 2 are only examples. In practice, the sample containers will vary depending on what the laboratory is asked to test for.

1.4 Suite of Analysis

A sample of material or waste must be representative of the whole.

A sample of material or waste must be scheduled for testing that will be representative of what is in that waste/material. For example, a material that is known to be contaminated with diesel due to a fuel spill is only tested for heavy metals; this testing wouldn't be representative of the material as it wouldn't show the fuel contamination.

Milestone Infrastructure Ltd (MI) utilise a 'Standard Excavated Waste Suite' for all material destined for off-site disposal or recovery. This can be seen below in Table 1.

Table 1 - MI Standard Excavated Waste Suite

Standard Excavated Waste Suite (based on WM3 guidance)
Moisture content correction type, (wet or dry) & value specified. Request results are corrected to dry weight terms
pH
Asbestos screen (followed by immediate Identification and quantification if found) Asbestos ID and Gravimetry
Heavy Metals - Arsenic (As), Barium (Ba), Cadmium (Cd), Copper (Cu), Molybdenum (Mo), Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg), Nickel (Ni), Selenium (Se), Zinc (Zn)
Chromium III & VI
TPH Criteria Working Group & Chromatographs
Confirmation whether Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) has arisen from diesel or petrol

Phenol Index
Speciated 16 Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes (BTEX)
Flourocil clean up (optional test)

The Standard Excavated Waste Suite must be viewed as the minimum testing.

Additional testing must be scheduled if you suspect there is a risk posed from another contaminant that isn't included in Table 1.

A good way to determine whether additional testing is required is to look at the site investigation document to see what the site investigation contractor was looking for or finding.

If additional testing is considered necessary, the Environmental Manager and / or Environmental Advisor should be consulted before the samples are sent to the laboratory.

If a waste is destined for disposal at a landfill, additional waste acceptance criteria (WAC) testing will be required. The Environment Manager and / or Environmental Advisor should be consulted before sampling is conducted.

The Environmental Manager and / or Environmental Advisor should be consulted in all instances of water sampling.

2 The Sampling Process

2.1 Record Keeping

All samples taken should be recorded, stored electronically (as a scan or completed electronically) on the MI Sharepoint or Procore, and sent to the Environmental Manager and / or Environmental Advisor.

An example for how sample information should be recorded can be seen below in table 2.

Table 2 - Sample Record

Sample ID/Trial Pit	Depth	Sample or Test Type	No. and type of Containers	Sample Type (Individual/Composite)	Completed (Yes/No)
TP01					
TP02					
TP03					
TP04					
Stockpile 1					
(Add more as req.)					

A sampling plan should also be included in **Error! Reference source not found. Error! Reference source not found.** of this document, as a physical or digital drawing, that illustrates the location each sample was taken, including the sample ID/reference. The plan should correlate to the samples listed in Table 2 - Sample Record.

2.2 Sampling Frequency

The sampling frequency should be performed in accordance with the MI waste management guidance, which is available on MIMS. The sample frequency table from that guidance can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3 - Sampling Frequency

Quantity to be excavated	Number of samples to be taken	
	Heterogeneous	Homogeneous
<100t	5	2
<500t	8	3
<1000t	14	5
10,000t	22	11
Plus per additional 10,000t	+10	+5

Homogeneous refers to one defined material or waste such as the same natural soil and stone.

Heterogeneous refers to two or more materials or wastes such as subsoil mixed with topsoil or concrete mixed with asphalt.

- This is to be planned and determined on a site by site basis. As a general rule cores should be taken as per the table below:

Length	Number of Cores
Up to 100m	Minimum 1
100 – 200m	Minimum 2
200 – 400m	Minimum 3
400m +	200m centres

- If a positive result is returned with the PAK marker then additional cores are to be taken to identify tar bound areas at between 25m and 50 m centres links as per ADEPT guidance

Where design requires full depth reconstruction (beneath the bound layers) further sampling to be completed via trial holes.

2.3 Sampling Method

Further to guidance provided above in 1.4 Suite of Analysis, all sampling should be performed in accordance with MI's HSE guidance and procedures.

All samples must be put into the required sample containers at the location of sampling. They should not be bagged and put into the sample containers at a later time.

2.4 Sample Preservation

Samples should be stored in a cool box (delivered by the laboratory with the sample containers) with ice packs whilst waiting to be taken to or collected by the lab.

Samples should be delivered or collected within 48 hours of being sampled.

2.5 Sample Labels

All sample labels on all containers should be completed in full at the location of sampling.

2.6 Chain of Custody

All samples should be included on the CoC.

All relevant sections of the CoC should be completed and an individual tick marked under the required testing against each individual sample.

3 Reporting

3.1 Test Results

The laboratory will email the testing results through to the contact listed on the CoC.

The test results should be reviewed immediately by the person that scheduled the testing to ensure all samples have been tested for the correct contaminants and there is no testing missing.

If there are any errors, the laboratory will typically retain your samples for two weeks as standard (this needs to be confirmed with the laboratory of choice) and you can schedule further testing.

Once the test results have been received and confirmed as correct, they must be sent to the Environmental Manager and / or Environmental Advisor for assessment.

3.2 Assessment

Once the Environmental Manager and / or Environmental Advisor has performed the assessment, they will confirm or deny approval for disposal and / or reuse.

Appendix 1: Sampling and Analysis Instruction Form

This shall be produced when sampling locations are confirmed. This Form shall show the locations which were tested and type of samples that were completed. This information shall be combined with the lead and asbestos surveys into the CEMP describing the results and management met

Construction Logistics Plan

Project Name	Stanhope Road Bridge Replacement
Landowner	London Borough of Haringey
Site Address	Stanhope Road, Haringey, N6 5DE
Planning App. Ref No.	HGY/2021/2718
Revision	

CLP Produced by:	Signature	Date
Arturas Niemcinskaskas	<i>Arturas Niemcinskaskas</i>	21.03.2024
CLP reviewed by:	Signature	Date
Ryan Carley	<i>Ryan Carley</i>	27.03.2024

Construction Logistics Manager:	Ryan Carley
Phone number:	078 1158 1072
Email:	<i>Ryan.carley@milestoneinfra.co.uk</i>

Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

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Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

1. Introduction

Construction Logistics Plan Objectives

The Construction Logistics Plan is designed to detail the procedures and objectives of Milestone Infrastructure with the main aim being to reduce incidents, maximise efficiency and provide a proactive approach to site logistic management for the Project. The Construction Logistics Plan covers the following items:

- Traffic / pedestrian management,
- Delivery coordination, prioritising, and scheduling,
- Material storage and distribution,
- Managing waste,
- Management of keys.

Site Context

The 0.8ha site is linear, along a section of the Parkland Walk, the bridge to be replaced is an existing bridge allowing the Parkland Walk to cross over Stanhope Road. The main Parkland Walk Path, running west-east is generally flat or gently sloping, but is set on what was a railway embankment, which slopes down steeply north and south to the housing flanking the path as well as steep slopes towards Stanhope Road at the intersection.

The current land use is a local nature reserve and public walkway with grass, shrubbery and predominantly woodland, apart from where the trees have been cleared close to the bridge. Tree schedules, protection plans and surveys have been provided within the detailed arboricultural report supplied by the principal designer. The Parkland Walk users consist of moderate pedestrian and cycle traffic and Stanhope Road consists of light pedestrian traffic and moderate vehicular traffic, including a local bus route.

The site compound will be located within Channing School playing fields, adjacent to the Stanhope Road / Avenue Road junction, in close proximity to the bridge site. This area is comprised of a grass field with an edge of trees.

Considerations of surrounding environment

- Highway Environment
- Urban area
- Pedestrian traffic
- Interface with public rights of way
- Proximity to local schools & playgrounds
- Densely populated urban area
- Works adjacent to embankments and ditches.
- Working at height

Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

Construction Proposal

The Proposed Development will replace one of ten bridges along Parkland Walk – a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) as part of the HBC's efforts to upgrade several of the bridges along the length of the Walk and deliver safe, quality, and healthy places. This document, the project demolition environmental management plan (DEMP) will be concerned with the demolition aspects of the works and their effect on the environment and measure taken by the principal contractor and those under the contractor's control to minimise their effects to the environment in line with industry best practices and the Milestone minimum standards.

Other related documentation:

- Construction Management Plan
- Construction Phase Plan
- Construction Environmental Management Plan
- Construction Waste Management Plan

2. Context, Considerations and Challenges

Policy Context

This plan is and the works to be undertaken by Milestone on site will be in line with relevant regulatory requirements and policies. These include;

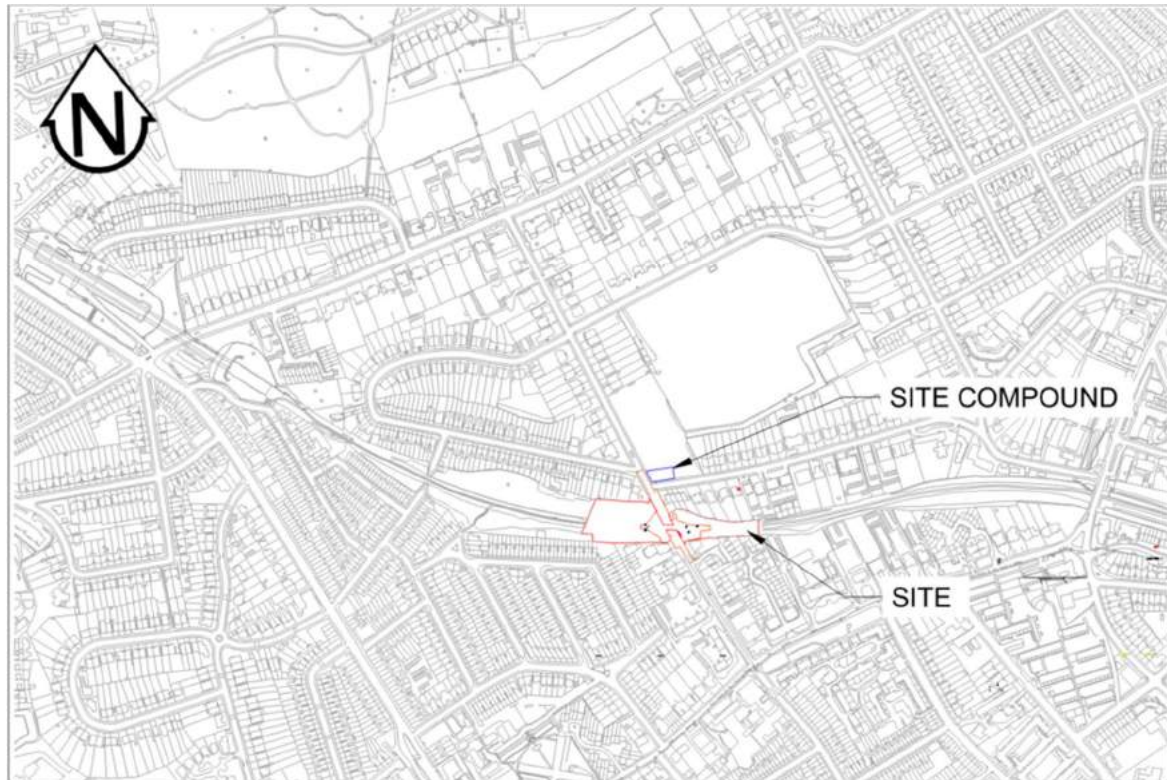
- Traffic Management Act (2004)
- Milestone Minimum Standards
- Local Council – LBH – Traffic Management requirements including Street works, traffic orders and temporary road closure requirements

Site location Plans

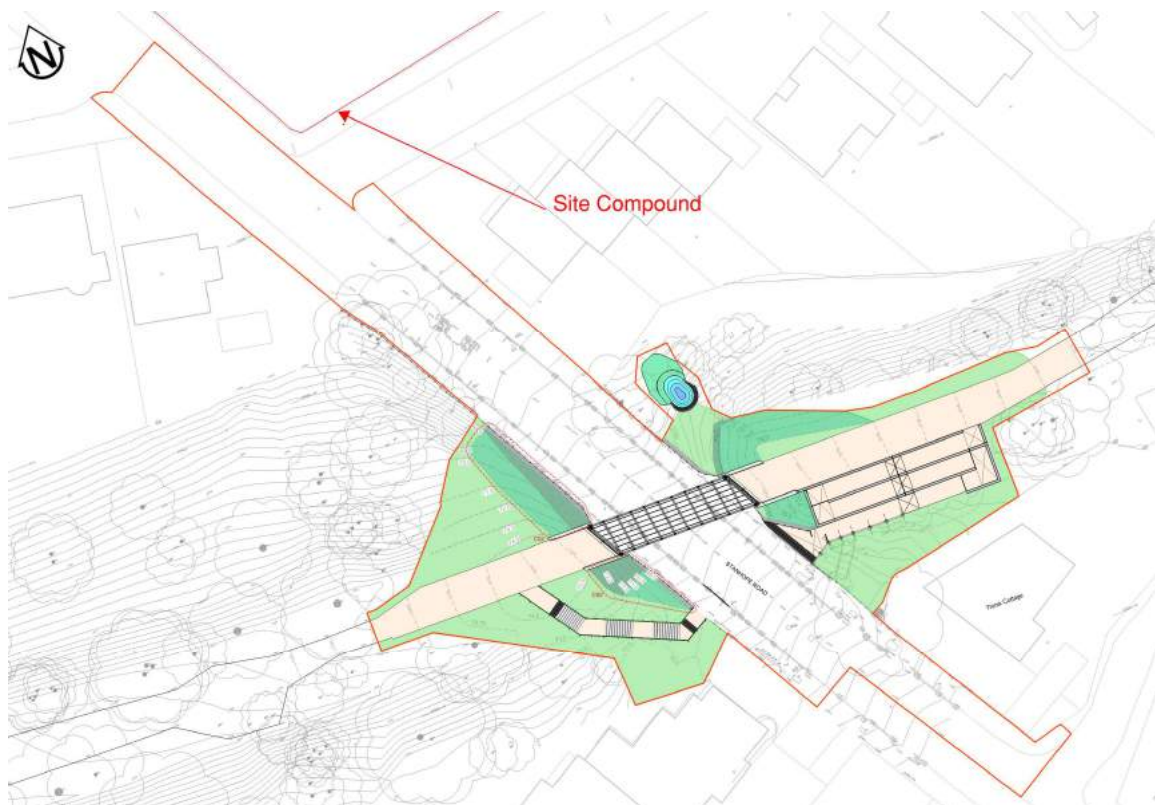
Regional Plan



Local Context Plan



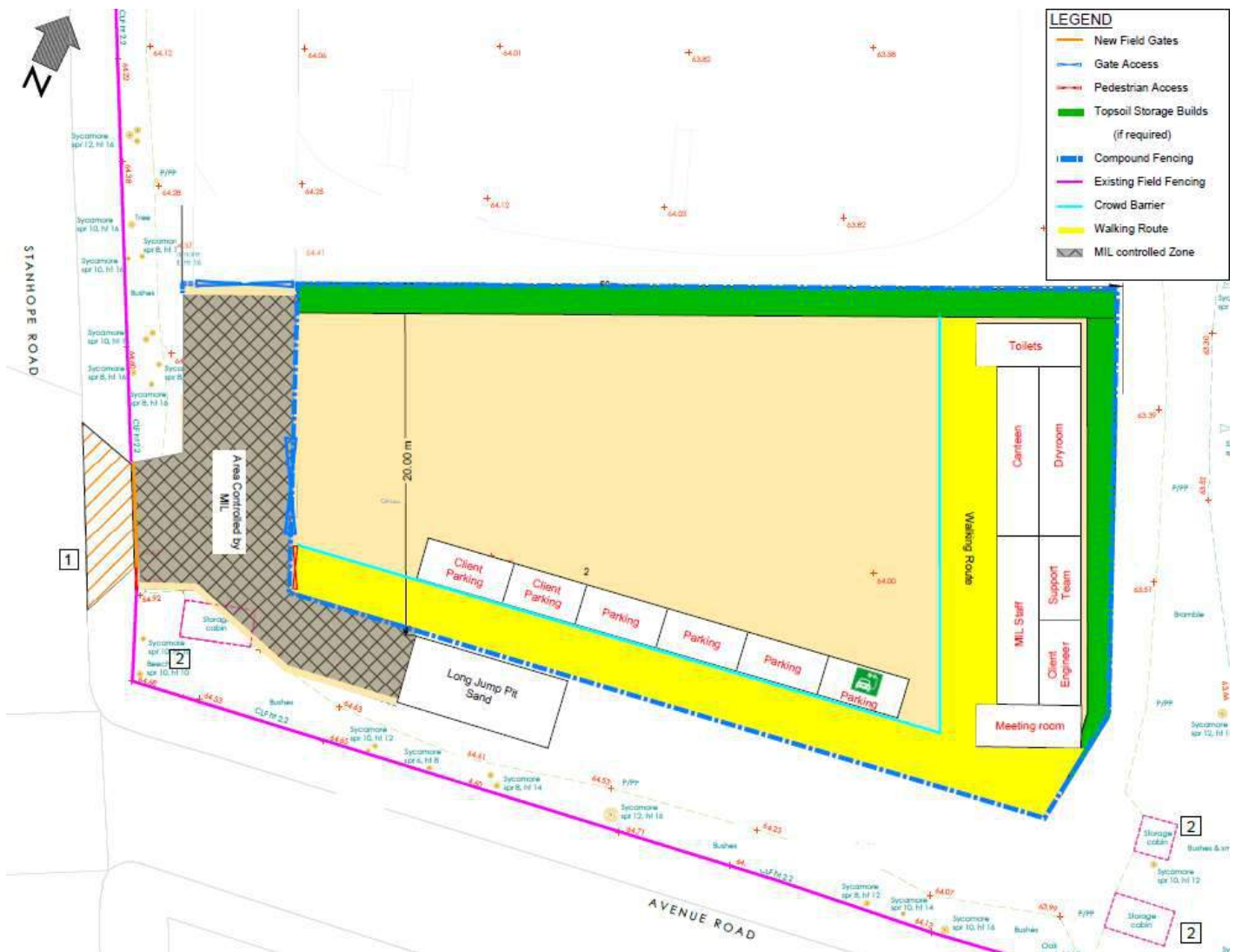
Site Boundary Plan



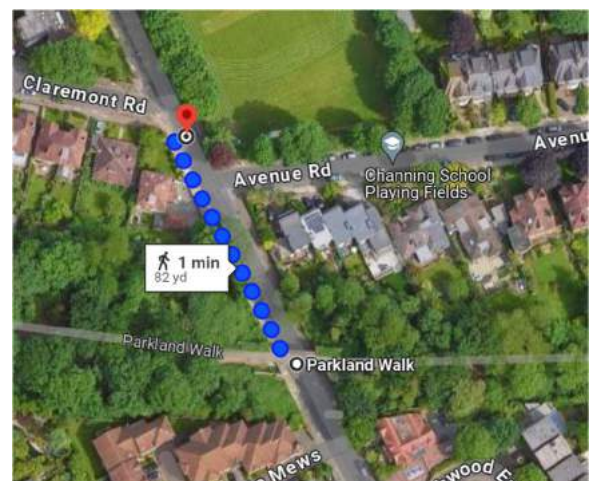
Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

Compound Plan



local Access



Highways, carriageways, and footways

Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

Stanhope Road is a two lane 20mph carriageway with footpaths either side of it. As part of the works, where Stanhope Road crosses under the parkland walk, as part of the works, there will be differing methods of traffic management in place affecting Stanhope Road.

The initial works will require a partial closure and will have a traffic-controlled lane closure in place with pedestrian re-routing and pedestrian crossings, with physical barriers in place between vehicle traffic and pedestrian traffic.

During the demolition and dismantling operations of the bridge deck and subsequent phases of lifting in and installation of the new bridge structure, there will be a full closure of Stanhope Road with a diversion route in place for vehicles and pedestrians. Such closures shall be kept to a minimum and disruption to local traffic minimised.

Railway / Underground

There are no railway or underground stations or lines that will be affected by these works or are adjacent to the works area.

Bus Routes

There is a active bus route running along Stanhope Road and will need to be diverted during the closure of the bridge. Good communication and engagement with the bus operators and locals utilising the bus route are critical for this diversion to have minimal affect.

Cycling

There are no official cycle routes within the works area. However, both Stanhope Road and the Parkland Walk are cycle friendly, which should be considered when implementing closures and traffic and pedestrian management.

Considerations and Challenges

The construction period of the project is approximately six months and as such, the impact of the activities on the local community, residents and businesses needs to be minimised, the key impacts, issues and challenges, from a logistical perspective, covered by this plan will include:

- Minimising the effect of diversions on the users of Stanhope Road and the Parkland Walk
- Pedestrians and cyclists, traffic management and vehicular access to site
- Site logistics and interfaces with other road users
- The need to effectively remove demolition arisings and excavated material from site
- The neighbouring buildings that will be affected by the works in relation to access.
- Residential properties adjacent to the works site
- Access routes for Stanhope Road and the Parkland Walk to be maintained
- Use of the local school field for the site compound and its effects on the locals
- Diversion routes to be set up and maintained for the duration of the Stanhope Road closures.
- Traffic controlled partial closures and their effects on local traffic and pedestrians.
- Pedestrian diversion routes for closures including Stanhope Road and the Parkland Walk
- The location of the site compound is within the Channing School grounds and school pupil should be considered.

Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

3. Construction Programme and Phases

The project is broken down into five main phases of work as shown below. For further information on the phases, refer to the phasing plan drawings and works programme.

Works Phase	Project Description	Proposed Programme Date	Environmental focus areas
Phase 1	Site Establishment Env. Monitoring Stations to be set out. Surveys completed (Dilap, Demo, Utility, Env.) TM - Half- Road closure including signalise pedestrian crossing. De-vegetation of temporary footways Temporary walkway for Parkland walk diversion Erect site fencing Pedestrian crossing	26/02/24 – 10/05/24	Protection of reptiles and other protected species during vegetation clearance. Noise from tools impacting local environment Root Protection Areas retained at all times
Phase 2	6 Week full road closure – Demolition Temporary walkway for Parkland walk diversion Set up wheel-wash facility. Close footbridge Protection deck & bridge removal Demolish abutments. Topsoil strip & earthworks excavation Install piles. Excavate pond area. Construct access ramps	10/05/24 – 01/07/24	Noise from demolition impacting local environment Waste management including possible hazardous waste (soil and stones, bituminous waste containing coal tar) Unexpected finds Dust from demolition and ground works Spill and pollution from plant and vehicles Root Protection Areas retained at all times
Phase 3	Alter TM - Set-Up TM (2-way lights) - traffic through centre of road. Temporary walkway for Parkland walk diversion Abutment Construction Install piles & pilecap. Construct abutments Drainage & backfill. Reinforced earthworks (NW, NE & SW)	24/06/24 – 11/09/24	Noise from demolition impacting local environment Vibration from piling impacting local environment Dust from demolition and ground works Spill and pollution from plant and vehicles Root Protection Areas retained at all times
Phase 4	Permanent Access Alter TM - Set-Up TM (2-way lights) - traffic through centre of road. Temporary walkway for Parkland walk diversion Kingpost wall to be constructed. Drainage	12/08/24 – 29/10/24	Noise from demolition impacting local environment Vibration from piling impacting local environment Dust from demolition and ground works Spill and pollution from plant and vehicles

Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

	Permanent steps and ramp Reinforced Earthworks (SE) Remove temporary access. Landscaping		Root Protection Areas retained at all times Landscaping completed at the correct time to ensure success
Phase 5	Full Road Closure Temporary walkway for Parkland walk diversion New Bridge and Finishes Install new bridge. Reconstruct footways. Reconstruct raised table. Surfacing Line-marking & finishes Demobilise and open road	15/10/24 – 28/10/24	Noise from demolition impacting local environment Vibration from piling impacting local environment Dust from demolition and ground works Spill and pollution from plant and vehicles Root Protection Areas retained at all times

See [Appendix C](#) for detailed phasing plan drawings.

Traffic Management

Traffic routes on site shall be clearly marked and restrict our vehicles to 15mph between site and compound or 5mph in congested sensitive areas throughout our site and will be segregated from all pedestrians with crossing points clearly marked. Pedestrian access routes shall be segregated from vehicles and plant by physical barriers. Walkways and crossing points shall be appropriately sign posted, illuminated, and kept clear of any slip/trip hazards.

Details of the site layout will be available on site and updated accordingly - this will show direction of traffic, turning points, holding areas, storage areas, pedestrian crossing points, etc.

Vehicles exiting site will be checked for excess mud and where necessary pass through the vehicle wheel wash or alternative measures such as jet washing shall be undertaken before leaving site.

For Stanhope Road traffic management plans, please refer to [Appendix E](#)

Site Logistics and Traffic Management Plan

The Site Logistics and Traffic Management Plan has been produced to detail the procedures and objectives of Milestone Infrastructure (MIL) within the Stanhope Road Bridge Replacement project, with the main aim being to reduce incidents, maximise efficiency and provide a proactive approach to site logistic management for the Project.

The Site Logistics Plan covers the following items:

- Traffic / pedestrian management,
- Delivery coordination, prioritising, and scheduling,
- Material storage and distribution,
- Managing waste,
- Management of keys.

Vehicles and Plant on site

- Where practical, one-way traffic routes will be established to reduce the need for reversing and the danger of head on collisions.
- Where two-way traffic and limited access cannot be avoided suitable passing points will be created

Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

- Routes will be adequately lit, and sign posted.
- Vehicle routes will be designed to minimise gradients. Where significant gradients exist warning notices will be posted at head and foot.
- Traffic route surface will preferably be tarmac / concrete surface. At stages temporary concrete crushed roads may be established.
- A speed limit of 5mph will be established and displayed on site and compound and in all areas, which will be strictly observed and enforced throughout the duration of the project.
- Where appropriate restricted openings in structure, etc., will be identified and signed by suitable means, such as hazard strips on structure and height restriction boards.
- Wheel wash facilities will be provided as necessary to prevent the build-up of mud on public roads. Regular monitoring of the road conditions will be conducted and where necessary roads will be cleaned accordingly.
- Reverse parking policy is implemented across all projects.
- Vehicle and plant will be fitted with hazard warning lights, audible reverse warning sounder, and means of clear 360, vision for manoeuvres (i.e., CCTV, Mirrors, etc.) and seat belts.
- Plant and vehicle must be accompanied by a banksman.
- Exclusion zones for plant will be implemented on site.
- Keys will be removed from all vehicles and plant when not in use.

4. Vehicle Routing and Access

The map below shows the area around the development site. The proposed vehicle route to the site, considering local area constraints and road restrictions.

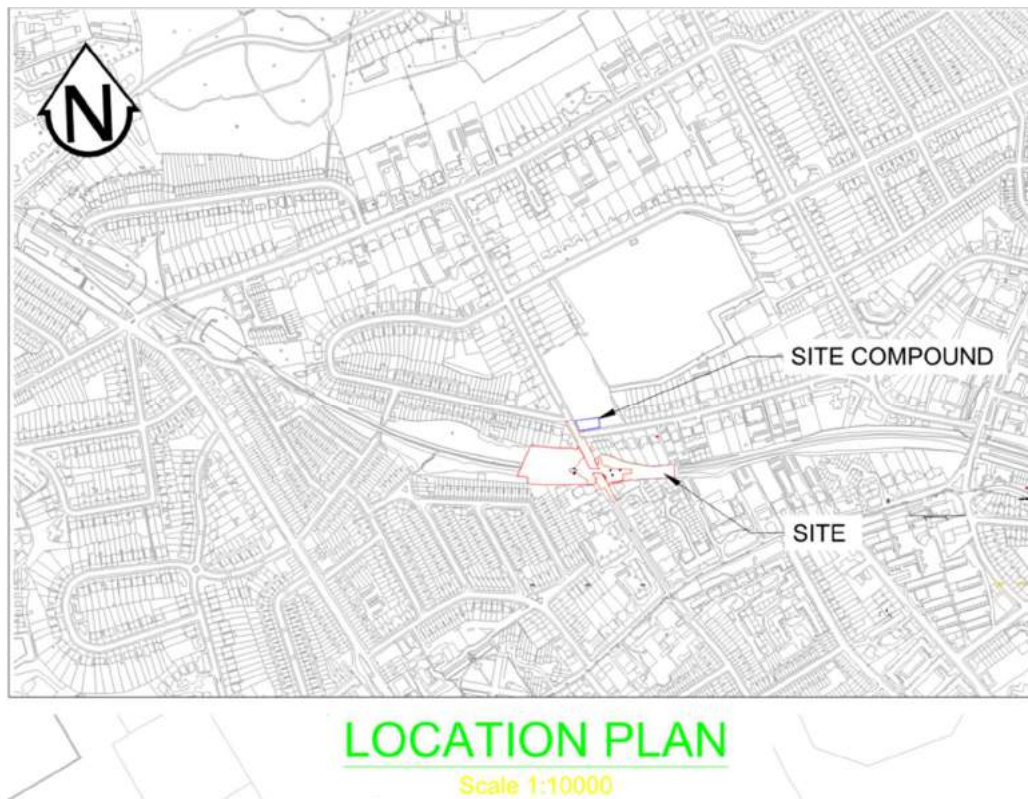
To minimise disruption and avoid additional strain on adjacent roads, our Procurement Manager together with our Construction Logistics Manager will liaise with all our supply chain companies to pre-arrange material and plant deliveries ensuring efficient off-loading to avoid traffic congestion.

A traffic marshal will ensure safe access and egress to and from the site. All staff and visitors will sign in and out for the duration of the project. This will ensure that no unauthorised persons will enter the site.

The Construction Logistics Manager will ensure the adjacent areas are kept clean and clear always and prevent nuisance parking by site personnel and visitors.

Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042



A traffic route that provides as little disruption as practicable to the projects neighbouring residents and businesses will be followed.

All site traffic will approach the site entrance from Stanhope Road via

- A1 via Shepherds Hill
- Hornsey Ln/ Ashmount Rd

Traffic Marshalls from the Stanhope Road Bridge Replacement team will then guide the site traffic into the site and then into the relevant loading/ unloading area.

Site traffic emerging from the site, will do so under the supervision of MIL Traffic Marshalls, exiting onto Stanhope Road Street via one of the 2 routes below

- Shepherds Hill to re-joining the A1
- Hornsey Ln/ Ashmount Rd

The Haul route for the preferred route (A1 – Shepherds Hill – Stanhope Road route) is shown as below.

Construction Logistics Plan

Stanhope Road – 3411042

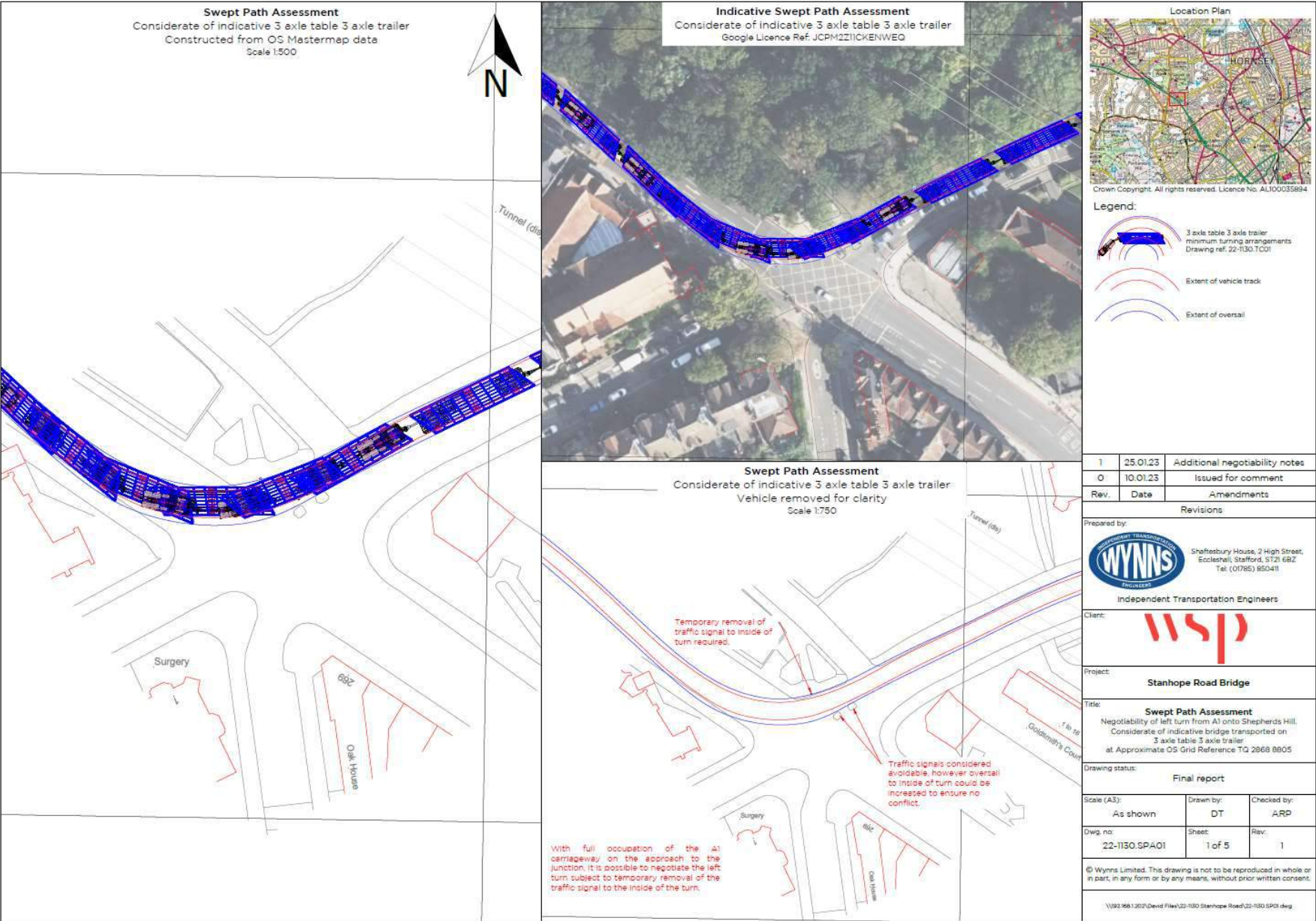


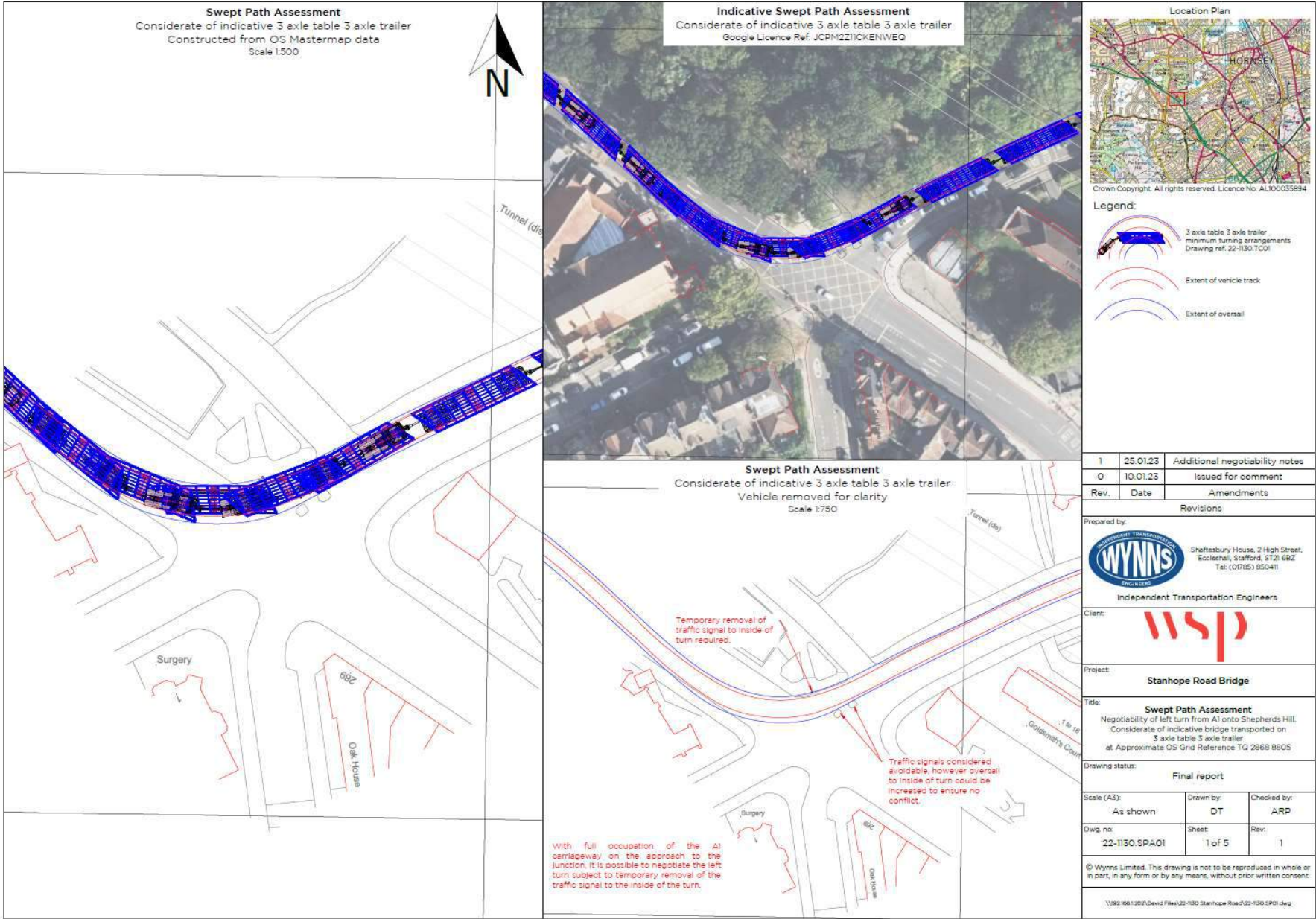
Further to this strategy and to further mitigate our impact upon the area our team will carry out the following:

- The site based Construction Logistics Manager will be responsible for implementing the final Traffic Management Plan.
- MIL Traffic Marshalls to guide Site Traffic to and from site entrance.
- Construction Logistics Manager to coordinate deliveries to avoid peak traffic times. Also coordinate deliveries between subcontractors and suppliers to avoid increased traffic.
- Deliveries based on Just in Time requirements.
- Off-loading and on-loading of materials & plant to be undertaken within the site boundary.
- Ensure site entrance and surrounding areas are clean and debris free.
- Site boundaries fully secured.
- Site boundaries kept clean with professional appearance.

In terms of Parking, we acknowledge that the site is constrained in providing the required number of car parking spaces required for the site work force. A small number of spaces will be made available on site within the site compound for site management. Off-site parking for constructions crews will be utilised if required.

A route for the delivery of the bridge truss has been agreed with LB Haringey Network Management and has been subject to a 'swept path analysis' to ensure that it is suitable for delivery of the truss. The analysis is included within the next 5 pages 'Wynns Drawings 22-1130.SP01 - Sht 1-5 & 22-1130.TC01'. The delivery route is to be via the A1 North, Shepherds Hill and Stanhope Road. LBH will make arrangements for the suspension of any parking and temporary removal of street furniture to permit delivery along this route.





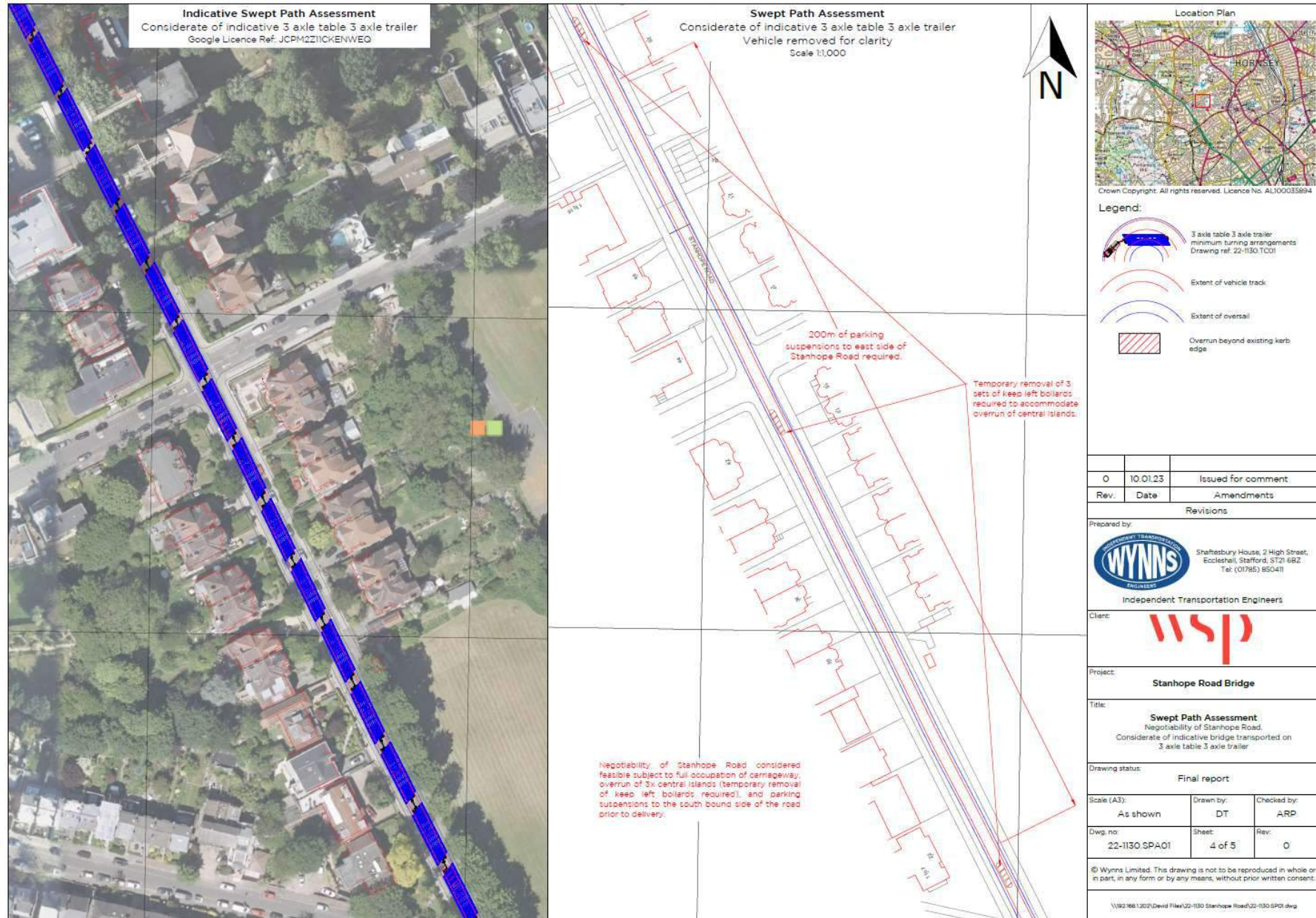


Construction Logistics Plan

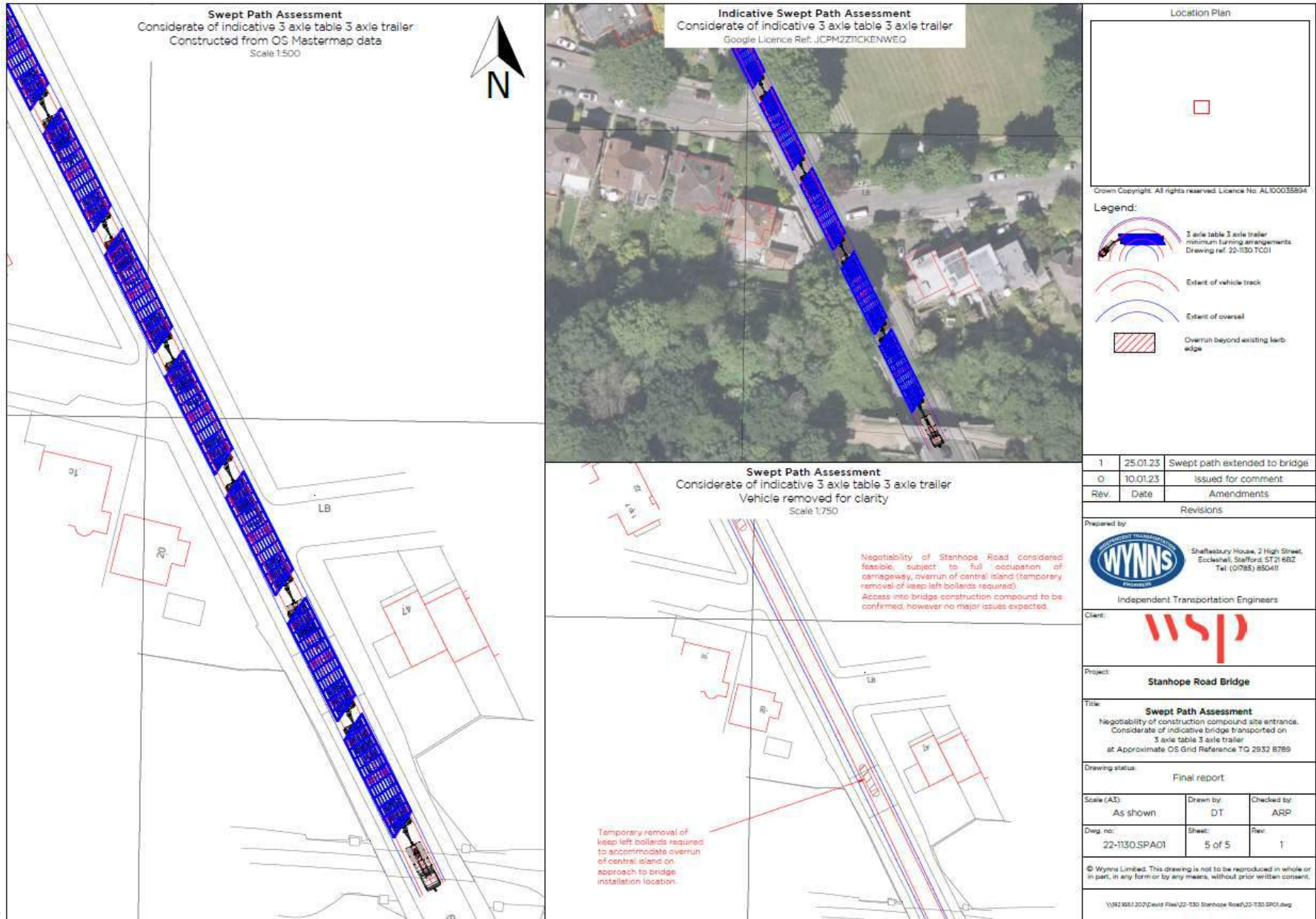
Stanhope Road – 3411042

MILESTONE
INFRASTRUCTURE

A part of **MGroup**Services



Document ref: ST-MIL-LBH-CLP-001



Site Plan



5. Strategies to reduce impacts

The following Planned Measures have been identified to achieve the goals of the Construction Logistics Plan.

Medium Impact Site Planned Measures checklist	Committed	Proposed	Considered
Measures Influencing construction vehicles and deliveries			
• Safety and environmental standards and programmes	X		
• Adherence to designated routes	X		
• Delivery scheduling	X		
• Re-timing for out-of-peak deliveries		X	
• Re-timing for out-of-hours deliveries			X
• Use of holding areas and vehicle call-off areas			X
• Use of logistics and consolidation centres			X
Measure to encourage sustainable freight			
• Freight by water			X
• Freight by rail			X
Material procurement measures			
• DfMA and off-site manufacture	X		
• Re-use material on site	X		
• Smart procurement		X	
Other Measures			
• Collaboration amongst other sites in area			X
• Implement a staff travel plan		X	

Safety and environmental programmes

We are committed to ensuring all sub-contractor vehicles arriving at site comply with sufficient safety measures and requirements relating to Work Related Road Risk. It is a requirement for all vehicles and driver management practices to comply with the FORS and Community Safety (CLOCS). FORS Bronze, with progression to Silver within 90 days, will need to be confirmed by all sub-contracted transport/haulage providers that the Contractor intends to use. An up-to-date list of trained companies and drivers is available at www.fors-online.org.uk.

A collision reporting system will be mandated to ensure all collisions and accidents involving the projects' vehicle and drivers are reported to the Project Manager and any relevant parties. The 'FORS Manager' reporting tool will be used; www.fors-online.org.uk

All contractors, sub-contractors and their plant and vehicles will adhere to the following standards and programmes

- FORS – Fleet Operators Registration Scheme – all MGroup and Milestone fleet operates at a minimum of FORS Silver
- CLOCS – Construction logistics and community safety – registered with the scheme and committed to the mission and primary goals – Zero collisions, improved air quality, fewer vehicle journeys and reduced reputational risk.
- CCS – Considerate constructors scheme – committed to limit construction impact to environment and local residents

Adherence to designated routes

The routes to/from the Transport for London Road Network and Strategic Road Network are specified. These access routes have been reviewed with respect to potential impacts, conflicts, and hazards. Junctions and parts of the routes of potential concern have been identified in terms of coming into conflict with other road users, with attention paid to pedestrians and cyclists around access to work sites.

A copy of the route plan will be given to all suppliers when orders are placed to ensure drivers are fully briefed on the required route to take. The supplier will be made aware that these routes are required to be followed always unless agreed or alternate diversions are in place.

- Supply chain will be issued with a delivery leaflet, which will outline site drop-off locations, traffic management in place and site delivery rules.
- Driver induction sent to supply chain prior commencement of site activities.
- Banksman will be in place to control vehicle routing on site.
- Clear signage in place showing designated routes and drop-off locations.

Delivery Scheduling

A site-based delivery management system will be used to control the volume of deliveries to site. This system will work by defining the number of 'resources' a site has and thus can service in a 60-minute interval.

Sub-contractors and hauliers must be booked in a minimum of 48-hours in advance to allow the request to be reviewed and subsequently approved/declined by the site-based Construction Logistics Manager.

Re-timing for out of peak deliveries

Re-timing out of peak time will aid the operational efficiency of the construction site and the neighbouring area. We, Milestone Infrastructure will commit to attempting to re-time as many deliveries as possible out of the morning peak (07.00-09.00) and during school term school collection (15.00-16.00). Deliveries will be arranged as standard between the hours of 09.00-15.00 to avoid peak travel periods.

- Amount of varying delivery and collection entities to be used is to be minimised to make scheduling of delivery manageable.
- Limit number of vehicles allocated to arrive to site per hour.
- Create schedule for high volume days.
- Ensure schedule is distributed to supply chain.
- Supply chain will be instructed to an out-of-peak time delivery and collection requirements specifically school times during term time.

Off-site Manufacture

Design for Manufacture and Assembly and off-site manufacture

Reducing delivery numbers and effective delivery management is a core value of this project. We have identified many new elements that can be manufactured off-site reducing the number of deliveries associated with manufacturing onsite, namely reduction in plant and material deliveries.

- Reduce impact of handling and storing materials on site
- Allows greater control of manufacturing processes to ensure higher quality end product.
- The Bridge structure to be manufactured off-site and delivered on a one-time abnormal load
- Traffic management and escort to be in place.
- On-site planning and preparation completed to aid in the efficient delivery and installation of bridge structure.

Re-use of material on site

Several measures will be explored to re-use materials on site as per the list below. These are proposed in order to recycle material to decrease environmental impacts and to reduce the number of vehicles required to deliver to site. Stanhope Road Bridge Replacement.

- Top-soil stripped from the existing landscape will be stockpiles in the site compound for later re-use, reducing double handling of topsoil – removal from site and delivery of new material.
- Existing highway boundary fencing to be repaired and reused on site/

MIL will source materials from local suppliers to contribute to the local economy.

Other measures

Implement a staff travel plan

There will be limited on-site parking provided for construction worker's vehicles. Staff will be strongly encouraged to use public transport as there are excellent transport links nearby at Highgate Station, together with available bus routes.

- Staff travel plan in place encouraging staff to car-pool where possible.
- Company policy and procedures incentivise car-pooling.
- Cycle to work scheme in place encouraging staff to cycle to work.

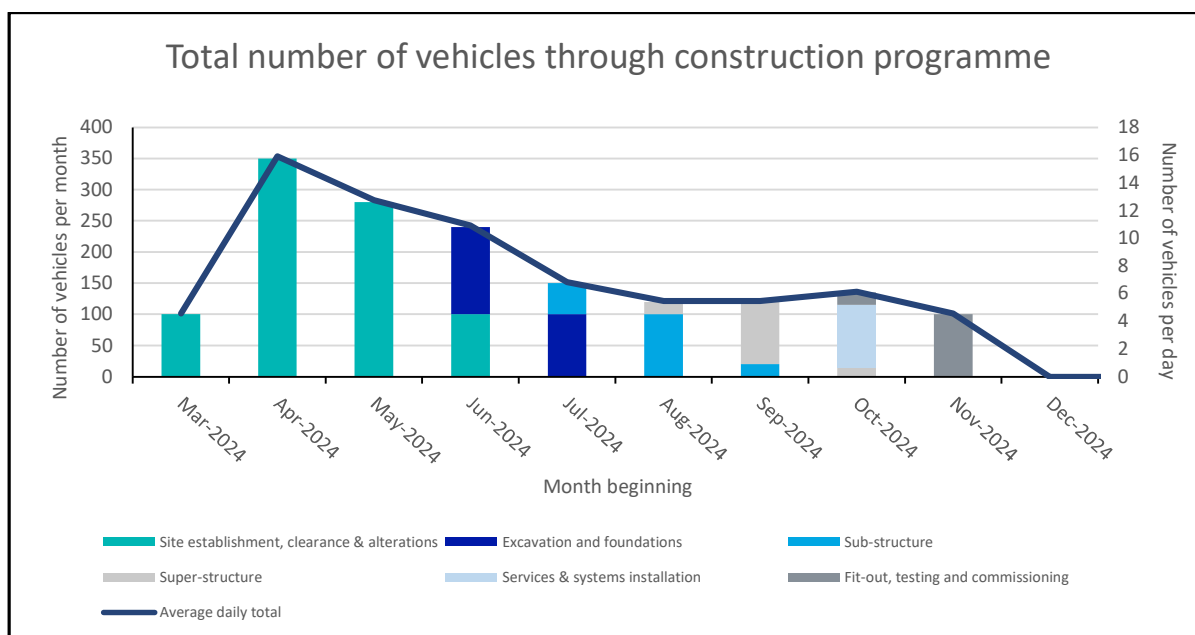
6. Estimated Vehicle Movements

The programme of construction for Stanhope Road Bridge has been developed with input from the specialist contractors that will be employed to carry out the works. Construction is expected to last for 35 weeks and is scheduled to begin in March 2024. The building will be completed and ready for public use in October 2024. The below provide a high-level breakdown of the program by the key construction stages with a detailed construction programme contained in [Appendix B](#).

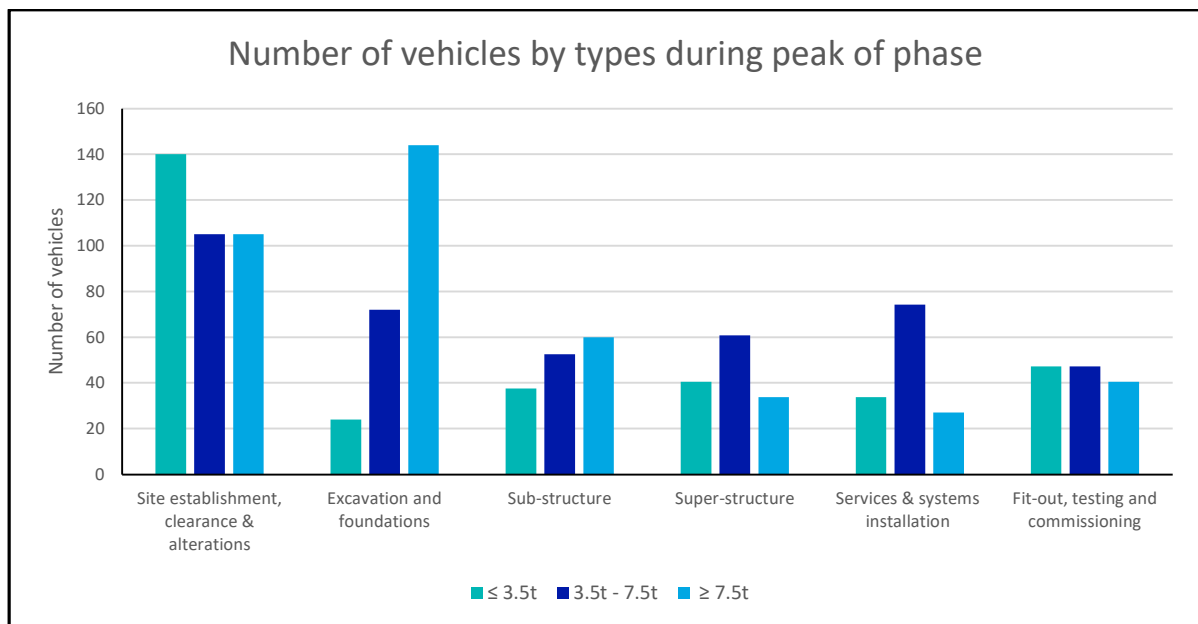
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES – MONTHLY AND DAILY

Construction phase	Start	End
Site establishment, clearance & alterations	Mar-2024	Jun-2024
Excavation and foundations	Jun-2024	Jul-2024
Sub-structure	Jul-2024	Sep-2024
Super-structure	Aug-2024	Oct-2024
Services & systems installation	Oct-2024	Oct-2024
Fit-out, testing and commissioning	Oct-2024	Nov-2024

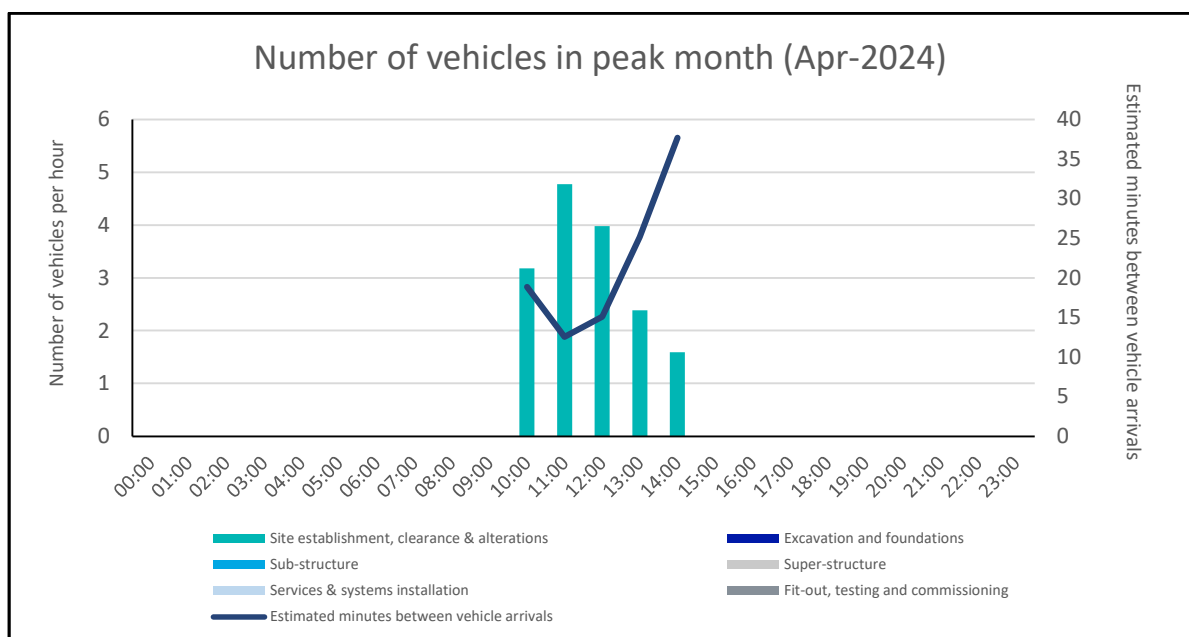
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES – MONTHLY AND DAILY



NUMBER AND VEHICLE TYPE BY PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION



HOURLY ARRIVAL PROFILE OF VEHICLES DURING PEAK



7. Implementing, monitoring, and updating

The CLP will be implemented by the site project team and monitored to ensure control measures are adhered to. Supply chain and other partners will be notified of measures to be in place and adhered to during pre-start meetings prior to works on site commencing.

The following strategy can be confirmed for the implementation, monitoring of this Construction Logistics Plan.

- Number of vehicle movements to site
 - Total per day/week/month
 - Vehicle type
 - Vehicle size
 - Vehicle age
 - Time spent on site
 - Delivery/collection accuracy compared to schedule
 - Supplier FORS accreditation.
 - Unplanned vehicles.
 - Low Emissions Zone compliance.
- Breaches and complaints
 - Vehicle route taken.
 - Unacceptable queuing.
 - Unacceptable parking.
- Safety
 - Logistics-related accidents.
 - Record of associated fatalities and serious injuries.
 - Ways staff are travelling to site.
 - Vehicles and operations not meeting safety requirements.

The data collected with records will be held onsite.



Stanhope Road Bridge

Air Quality and Dust Management Plan

Project Name	Stanhope Road Bridge		
Project Start Date	March 2024		
Project Duration	39 weeks		
Prepared By	Amy Redpath (Senior Environmental Advisor)	Sign: 	Date: 08/03/2024
Reviewed By	Angiolina Albertini (Environmental Manager)	Sign: 	Date: 12/03/2024
Approved By (Document holder)	Hassan Soboh (Senior Project Manager)	Sign: 	Date: 12/03/2024

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Revision Table

Revision	Summary of Changes Made	Revision By	Revision Date:
01	First Revision		

List of Appendices

Appendix	Description	Required Y/N
A	Definitions	Y
B	Emission Monitoring Form	Y
C	NNRM Registration	Y

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1.0 Introduction

This Air Quality and Dust Management Plan (AQDMP) has been prepared in response to the planning condition set out by the London Borough of Haringey in accordance with the Greater London Authority SPG Dust and Emissions Control (2014). Its objective is to ensure emissions are mitigated and minimised for the duration of the project at Stanhope Bridge Road and covers the risk assessment and mitigation measures required for the demolition and construction phases of the project.

2.0 Purpose

This Project is being completed on behalf of London Borough of Haringey (LBH) and was granted planning permission in December 2021 under decision reference HGY/2021/2718. Planning condition 13d requires the submission of a AQDMP to include:

'The AQDMP will be in accordance with the Greater London Authority SPG Dust and Emissions Control (2014) and shall include:

- i. Mitigation measures to manage and minimise demolition/construction dust emissions during works;*
- ii. Details confirming the Plot has been registered at <http://nrmm.london>;*
- iii. Evidence of Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) and plant registration shall be available on site in the event of Local Authority Inspection;*
- iv. An inventory of NRMM currently on site (machinery should be regularly serviced, and service logs kept on site, which includes proof of emission limits for equipment for inspection);*
- v. A Dust Risk Assessment for the works; and*
- vi. Lorry Parking, in joint arrangement where appropriate'*

Milestone Infrastructure was awarded the contract to complete the works at Stanhope Road Bridge in December 2023. Milestone Infrastructure recognises that the construction industry is one of the leading sources of dust complaints made to Local Authorities and therefore, consideration for dust throughout the works is required. Additionally, all environmental documentation shall be approved by LBH prior to works commencing.

3.0 UK Air Quality and Dust Emissions

3.1 Guidance, legislation and policy

For the works being undertaken at Stanhope Road Bridge, the two main pollutants of concern considered within this assessment are particulate matter and dust.

The definition of dust given in the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) "Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction" is as follows: "solid particles that are suspended in air, or have settled out onto a surface after having been suspended in air." Here, dust includes particles that give rise to soiling and effect human health and ecology. Construction activities can cause higher than normal dust deposition levels in the surrounding area. This can be caused by land preparation (e.g., demolition, land clearing, earth movement) or released from site plant and the movement of road vehicles.

Particulate matter suspended in the air can be abbreviated as PM. Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometres (μm) is referred to as PM₁₀.

Elevated PM₁₀ concentrations may arise as a result of dust generating activities on site. The primary sources of PM₁₀ particles in the UK are combustion, quarrying and construction, and wind-blown dust. Exposure to particulate matter is associated with ill-effects to respiratory and cardiovascular systems among other health concerns. Exposure to finer particles (with a diameter of less than 2.5µm, also known as PM_{2.5} particles) has a significant role in human all-cause mortality. These finer particles make up a significant proportion of PM₁₀. Without effective mitigation, major construction sites can cause an increase in annual mean PM₁₀ concentrations and breaches of the short-term 24 objective for PM₁₀.

Legislation, Guidance and Policy

The following legislation, guidance and policy will be considered and adhered to during the preparation of the Air Screening Quality Assessment:

- European Union (EU) Directive 2008/50/EC;
- The NPPF, updated on 20th December 2023);
- The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), relevant chapters produced on 1st November 2019;
- Section 82 of the Environment Act (Part IV), updated 9th November 2021;
- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 20072
- The Air Quality Standards (Amendment) Regulations (2016);
- Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance 2022 LAQM.TG (22), DEFRA, August 2023
- The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition SPG, July 2014
- Land-Use Planning and Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) and IAQM, January 20174
- London Councils Air Quality and Planning Guidance, London Councils, 2007
- The London Plan 2021, Mayor of London, March 20215

UK legislation and Guidance:

The Air Quality Standards (Amendment) Regulations (2016) came into force on 31st December 2016. These Regulations amend the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 and transpose the EU Directive 2008/50/EC into UK law. Air Quality Limit Values (AQLVs) were published in these regulations for 7 pollutants, as well as Target Values for an additional 6 pollutants.

Part IV of the Environment Act (2021) requires UK government to produce a national Air Quality Strategy (AQS) which contains standards, objectives and measures for improving ambient air quality. The AQS Framework was produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and updated in August 2023.

The AQS sets out Air Quality Objectives (AQOs) that are maximum ambient pollutant concentrations that are not to be exceeded either without exception or with a permitted number of exceedances over a specified timescale. These are generally in line with the AQLVs, although the requirements for compliance vary slightly.

The relevant values in this context for the protection of human health are presented in Table 1 below:

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Table 1: Relevant values in this context for the protection of human health

Pollutant	Objective
NO ₂	1 hour mean concentration should not exceed 200µg/m ³ more than 18 times per year. Annual mean concentration should not exceed 40µg/m ³ .
PM ₁₀	24 hour mean concentration should not exceed 50µg/m ³ more than 35 times per year. Annual mean concentration should not exceed 40µg/m ³ .
PM _{2.5}	UK (except Scotland) annual mean should not exceed 25µg/m ³ . Exposure reduction (urban areas): target of 15%

3.2 Local Planning Policy

3.2.1 The London Plan

The Mayor of London formerly adopted The Publication London Plan as the new London Plan in March 2021. The plan outlines the Spatial Development Plan for London and part of the statutory Development Plan for Greater London from 2019 to 2041. London Plan Policy SI1 Improving Air Quality is relevant to this development.

Table 2: Policy SI1 on improving air quality from The London Plan

Policy SI1		
A	Development Plans, through relevant strategic, site-specific and area-based policies, should seek opportunities to identify and deliver further improvements to air quality and should not reduce air quality benefits that result from the Mayor's or boroughs' activities to improve air quality.	
B	To tackle poor air quality, protect health and meet legal obligations the following criteria should be addressed:	1) Development proposals should not: a) lead to further deterioration of existing poor air quality b) create any new areas that exceed air quality limits or delay the date at which compliance will be achieved in areas that are currently in exceedance of legal limits c) create unacceptable risk of high levels of exposure to poor air quality. 2) In order to meet the requirements in Part 1, as a minimum: a) development proposals must be at least Air Quality Neutral b) development proposals should use design solutions to prevent or minimise increased exposure to existing air pollution and make provision to address local problems of air quality in preference to post-design or retro-fitted mitigation measures c) major development proposals must be submitted with an Air Quality Assessment. Air quality assessments should show how the development will meet the requirements of B1 d) development proposals in Air Quality Focus Areas or that are likely to be used by large numbers of people particularly vulnerable to poor air quality, such as children or older people should demonstrate that design measures have been used to minimise exposure.
D	In order to reduce the impact on air quality during the construction and demolition phase development proposals must demonstrate how they plan to comply with the Non-Road Mobile Machinery Low Emission Zone and reduce emissions from the demolition and construction of buildings following best practice guidance	

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3.2.2 London Borough of Haringey Air Quality Action Plan (2019 - 2024)

This plan sets out Haringey's goals in working towards the improvement of London's Local Air Quality. The plan has seven topic areas:

Table 3: The seven topic areas set out within the London Borough of Haringey Air Quality Action Plan (2019 - 2024)

1	Monitoring and other core statutory duties:	Maintaining monitoring networks is critical for understanding where pollution is most acute, and what measures are effective to reduce pollution. There are also several other very important statutory duties undertaken by boroughs, which form the basis of action to improve pollution;
2	Emissions from developments and buildings	Emissions from buildings account for about 15% of the Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x) emissions across London so are important in affecting Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) concentrations;
3	Public health and awareness raising	Increasing awareness can drive behavioural change to lower emissions as well as to reduce exposure to air pollution
4	Delivery servicing and freight	Vehicles delivering goods and services are usually light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles with high primary NO ₂ emissions
5	Borough fleet actions	Our fleet includes light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles such as minibuses and refuse collection vehicles with high primary NO ₂ emissions. Tackling our own fleet means we will be leading by example
6	Localised solutions	These seek to improve the environment of neighbourhoods through a combination of measures
7	Cleaner transport	Road transport is the main source of air pollution in London. We need to incentivise a change to walking, cycling and ultra-low emission vehicles (such as electric).

3.3 Other relevant legislation:

- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.
- 2002 Control of Substances Hazardous to health Regulations.

Legislation exists to protect the environment and human health, and the regulations are increasingly stringent, with greater penalties for polluters.

4.0 Responsibilities

4.1 General

1. Project Managers/ Site Agents/ Environment Advisors will ensure that this plan is followed at all times.
2. Estimators will make provision for dust management equipment prior to the project commencing. This will include using dust suppression options such as mobile bowser for haul routes and compound area, sheeting on vehicles when necessary, wheel washing facilities, and appropriate material and waste storage.

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3. Site Managers are responsible for the on-site implementation of this plan. This includes ensuring the required equipment is in place, all staff are trained, all required permits/ permissions are in place and that reporting requirements are met.

4.2 Site specific

The Environmental Advisor shall complete regular site inspections to ensure this plan is being adhered to. The site team shall also regularly review the live data provided by the dust monitor as discussed in Section 12.3.3.

For further information on site specific responsibilities see the Stanhope Road Bridge Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

5.0 Site Description

5.1 Description of Works

Stanhope Bridge makes up one of the ten footbridges along the Parkland Walk; a disused railway line between Finsbury Park and Highgate. The existing bridge structure has been deemed unfit for purpose and structural interventions are currently providing additional support to the bridge deck. Initial feasibility studies completed by the client; London Borough of Haringey, determined that it was not commercially viable to repair the existing structure and therefore this project is to construct a new bridge which shall be used for cyclists and pedestrians. The works shall include:

- Compound establishment (Channing School playing pitch)
- Diversion of pedestrians onto two temporary footways to allow for the Parkland Walk to always remain open
- Protection of all retained trees
- Vegetation clearance
- Management of all surface water by installing new drainage
- Demolition of bridge, including deck removal, and abutment removals down to proposed foundation
- The construction of the new bridge including reinforced earth slopes to link into the existing Parkland Walk
- Replacement of the existing access (steps) on the southeast section of the site with ramp access.
- Creation of a new permanent footway to the southwest of the bridge
- Landscaping across the site including the construction of the pond, dead hedging, and hedge and grassland creation.

5.2 Local conditions

5.2.1 Air Quality Background

The works are located within the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) as declared by the London Borough of Haringey in 2001 due to exceedances in Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). The London Borough of Haringey, Air Quality Action Plan 2019-2024 states that for PM₁₀ within Haringey, 'air quality objectives are now largely being achieved, but there are still widespread exceedances of NO₂, particularly along busy and

congested roads. Haringey also has a formal responsibility to work towards the national requirement for reductions of PM_{2.5}.'

In order to determine local air quality, the council produces annual monitoring reports which provides a detailed overview of air quality in London Borough of Haringey. The most recent report was published in May 2023 and contains information for the years up to 2022.

Taken directly from the London Borough of Haringey Annual Air Quality Status Report 2022, the figure below shows the locations of the monitoring stations for air quality within the Borough. The closest Diffusion Tube to the site measuring NO₂ is HR42. This is shown to the southwest of the map located outside of 15 Stanhope Road, N6 5NE (X 529254; Y 188051), approximately 275m northwest of the site. A second monitoring station, HR06, is located ~420m west of the site, however, as this monitoring station is on a main road that is often congested, it is less likely to accurately represent air quality levels within the works area. Therefore, HR42 monitoring station is believed to best represent the air quality level local to the Site.

PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are measured from one location within the county at location ID HG005 within Haringey Wood Green (14 High Rd Hornsey, London N22 6HH). This can be seen in the centre of the image below.

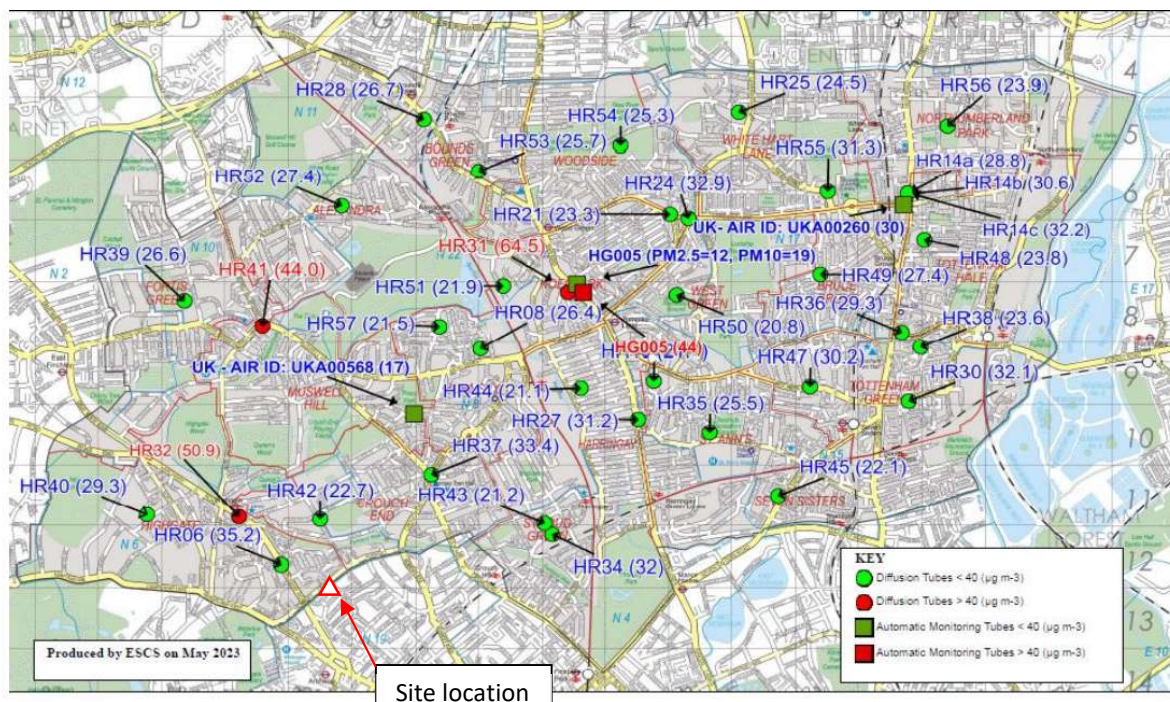


Figure 1: Taken from the Haringey Local Action Plan Appendix C showing the 2022 Monitoring Site Locations and Annual Mean NO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations.

Taken from the Local Action Plan, the below table sets out the historical air quality values closest to the site from the manual recording station HR42 and HG005 as shown in Figure 1 above.

Table 4: Local Air Quality readings from local monitoring stations HR42 and HG005.

Air Quality	Reading Location ID	Environment	Data capture 2022 (%)	Distance to development (km)	2021	2022
NO ₂ (annual mean, $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	HR42 – Stanhope Road	Urban traffic	91.7	0.27	21.0	22.7
PM ₁₀ (annual mean, $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	HG005 - Haringey Wood Green, (14 High Rd Hornsey, London N22 6HH)	Roadside	96.32	2.6	16	19
PM _{2.5} (annual mean, $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)	HG005 - Haringey Wood Green, (14 High Rd Hornsey, London N22 6HH)	Roadside	96.32	2.6	10	12

5.2.2 Prevailing meteorological conditions

Depending on the strength and direction of the predominant wind, wind plays a significant influence in the long-distance dispersion of polluting particles. The prevailing wind direction is predominantly from the South-West (SW) to North-East (NE) as shown within Figure 2 below. Therefore, in the event of any dust emissions from site, the receptors most likely to be impacted are those immediately north/north-east. This includes a number of residential houses which shall be partly shielded by the Parkland Walk trees (see Section 10 for further information).

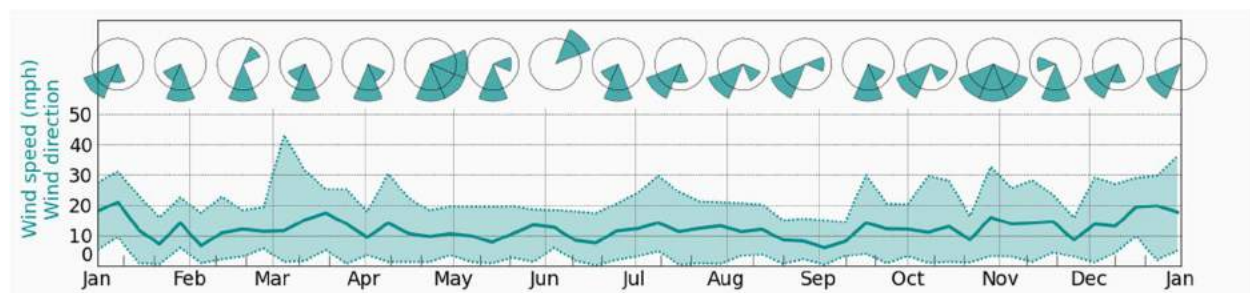


Figure 2: Wind rose based on Highgate readings from Meteoblue website showing average wind direction and speed in 2023.

The local rainfall is greatest between the months of October to January, however significant precipitation occurred between the months of March to May which will be when the initial works commence on site.

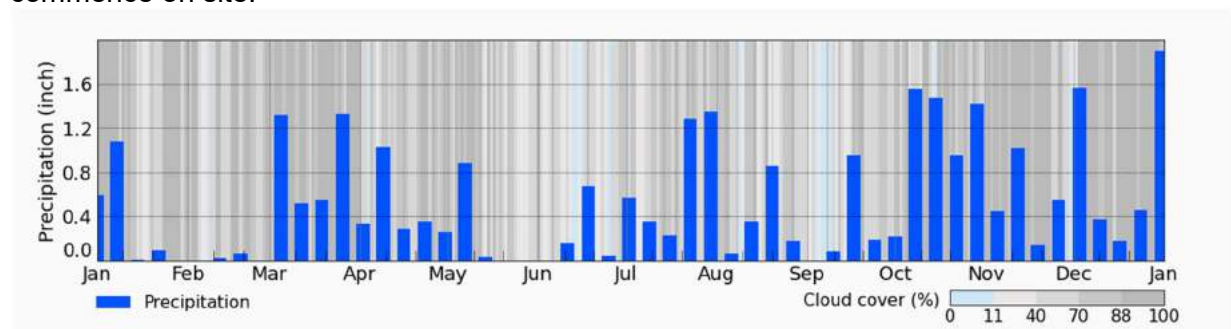


Figure 3: Precipitation based on Highgate readings from Meteoblue website showing average precipitation throughout 2023.

5.2.3 Topography

As a disused railway line, the walk itself is relatively flat with the topography from the footbridge decreasing towards the two parcels of land to the east and west along Parkland Walk. The manmade embankments wither side of the bridge are relatively steep, with a fall of up to approximately 5 m towards the north and south. Extensive vegetation, mature trees and shrubs are present on the embankments of the Site.

The existing embankments may cause some urban canyoning along Stanhope Road, however this structure shall remain unimpacted by the works at Stanhope Road Bridge as this scope is to replace the existing structure. Therefore, there shall be no changes to long-term air flow throughout the local landscape as a result of these works.

5.3 Staff, Welfare and Operating Hours

The site will begin operating March 2024 and is due to be completed in November 2024. Works will be completed during the driest months of the year where dust is more easily produced. Hours of operation shall be Monday to Friday 0800-1800 and Saturday 0800-1300.

5.4 Site layout and access

Figure 4 below shows the haul route to and from the site (one-way, location of site equipment, wheel washing station, and location of water bowser.

A General Arrangement drawing can be found in Appendix A of the CEMP.



Figure 4: Haul route and site set up for Stanhope Road Bridge project

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5.5 Inventory and timetable

The table below sets out the estimated timings of works and the activities most likely to emit dust.

Table 5: Phasing of works at Stanhope Road Bridge including activities most likely to create dust.

Phase	Duration (weeks)	Brief work description	Dust emitting activities
Phase 1	6 weeks	- Site Establishment - Env. Monitoring Stations to be set out - Surveys completed (Dilap, Demolition, Utility, ecological walkover) - Traffic Management (TM)-Half-road closure - De-vegetation of temporary footways - Temporary walkways - Erect site fencing - Pedestrian crossing	No activities are expected to cause significant dust. Where vegetation has been stripped, open ground is to be covered.
Phase 2	6 weeks	- TM - Close road - Set up wheel-wash facility - Close footbridge - Protection deck & bridge removal - Demolish abutments - Topsoil strip & earthworks excavation - Install piles - Excavate pond area - Construct access ramps	Dust from demolition of abutments, topsoil strip and installation of piles. Use/tracking of a small amount of machinery/plant on site.
Phase 3	10 weeks	- TM - Half-road closure - Install piles & pile cap - Construct abutments - Drainage & backfill - Reinforced earthworks (NW, NE & SW)	Dust earthworks and construction. Use/tracking of a small amount of machinery/plant on site.
Phase 4	10 weeks	- Add bridge bearings - Kingpost wall to be constructed - Drainage - Permanent steps and ramp - Reinforced Earthworks (SE) - Remove temporary access - Landscaping	Dust earthworks and construction. Dust from landscaping and bareground exposure. Use/tracking of a small amount of machinery/plant on site.
Phase 5	2 weeks	- TM - Close road - Install new bridge - Reconstruct footways - Reconstruct raised table - Surfacing - Line-marking & finishes - Demobilise and open road	Dust from re-construction of bridge Use/tracking of a small amount of machinery/plant on site.

Below is an inventory of plant and machinery to be utilised during the works. Where applicable, these shall be registered for London's 'Low Emission Zone' for Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) (<https://www.london.gov.uk/programmes-and-strategies/environment-and-climate-change/pollution-and-air-quality/nrmm>):

Table 6: Estimated inventory of plant that shall be used during construction and demolition of Stanhope Road Bridge Project.

Plant	Size	Number
Excavator	5T	1
	34T	1
	22T	1
	14T	1
Dumper	3T	1
	9T	1
	6T	1
Forklift	N/A	1
Roller	TBC	1
Crane	200-300T	1

6.0 Air Quality Dust Risk Assessment

6.1 Overview

This section sets out the risk assessment for each stage of works incorporating magnitude, sensitivity of local receptors and work activity. Both the site and compound area have been included within this assessment although no detailed modelling of emissions from onsite energy plant or road traffic emissions is required.

The works on Stanhope Bridge are temporary in nature through the replacement of an existing structure, therefore, no permanent air quality changes are expected once the project is complete.

6.2 Assessment of Risk Methodology

In order to reflect the different potential impacts, Mayor of London's 2014 Supplementary Planning Guidance, Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition, suggest breaking site activities into four main categories. These include:

- Demolition;
- Earthworks;
- Construction; and
- Trackout.

A risk category shall be assigned to each of the four areas assuming no mitigation is applied, except where legislation requires it. The risk shall be described as 'negligible', 'low risk', 'medium risk' or 'high risk' depending on the nature and scale of the construction activities and the proximity of sensitive receptors to the construction site boundary.

Three separate areas shall be considered during the assessment:

- The risk of health effects from an increase in exposure to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5};
- Annoyance due to the deposition of dust; and
- Harm to the natural environment.

The steps in which with assessment shall be completed will follow the below steps in line with the Mayor of London's 2014 Supplementary Planning Guidance:

- Step 1: Screen the need for a detailed assessment;

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- Step 2: Assess the risk of dust impacts;
- Step 2A: Define the potential dust emission magnitude;
- Step 2B: Define the Sensitivity of the area; and
- Step 2C: Define the risk of Impacts.

7.0 STEP 1: Screening the need for a detailed assessment

Initial mapping of both human and ecological receptors shows there to be a number of local receptors within close proximity to the site. Within 50m of the site the following receptors have been identified:

- Human
 - 35 residential properties
 - School playfield
 - Pedestrians and cyclists using the Parkland Walk
- Ecological
 - The Site falls entirely within Parkland Walk Local Nature Reserve (LNR), a nationally designated statutory site, and Parkland Walk, Queen's Wood and Highgate Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).
 - Potential for bats within trees on site as identified within the Stanhope Road Bridge Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (70077287-WSP-GEN-B-RP-LE-0003 AUGUST 2021)

Beyond 50m there are a further 89 residential properties between 50-100m, three schools within 500m (one of which is within 200m), an outdoor sports facility and two assisted living or care homes within 500m (one is within 200m) of the site.

There are no further ecological receptors within 500m beyond the Parkland Walk LNR.

Human and Ecological receptors highlighted in Figures 5-7 below.

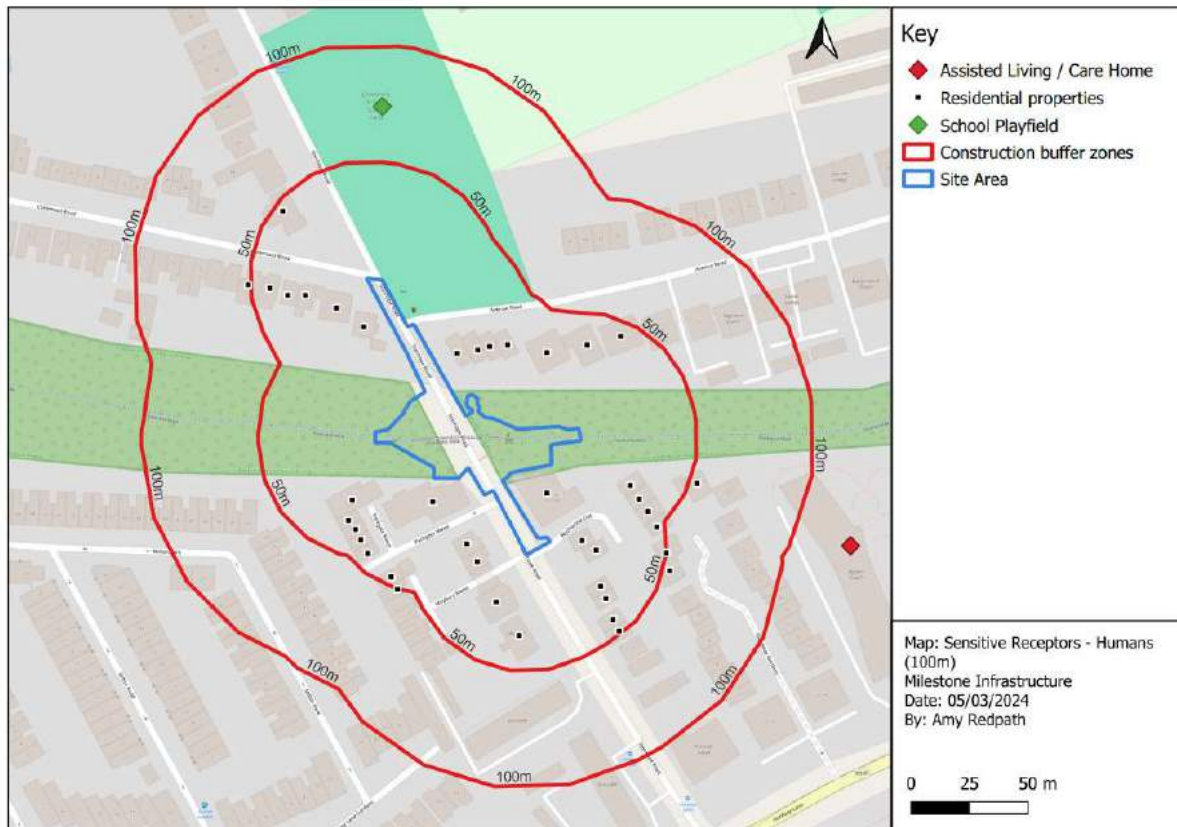


Figure 5: Sensitive human receptors within the 200m of the site.

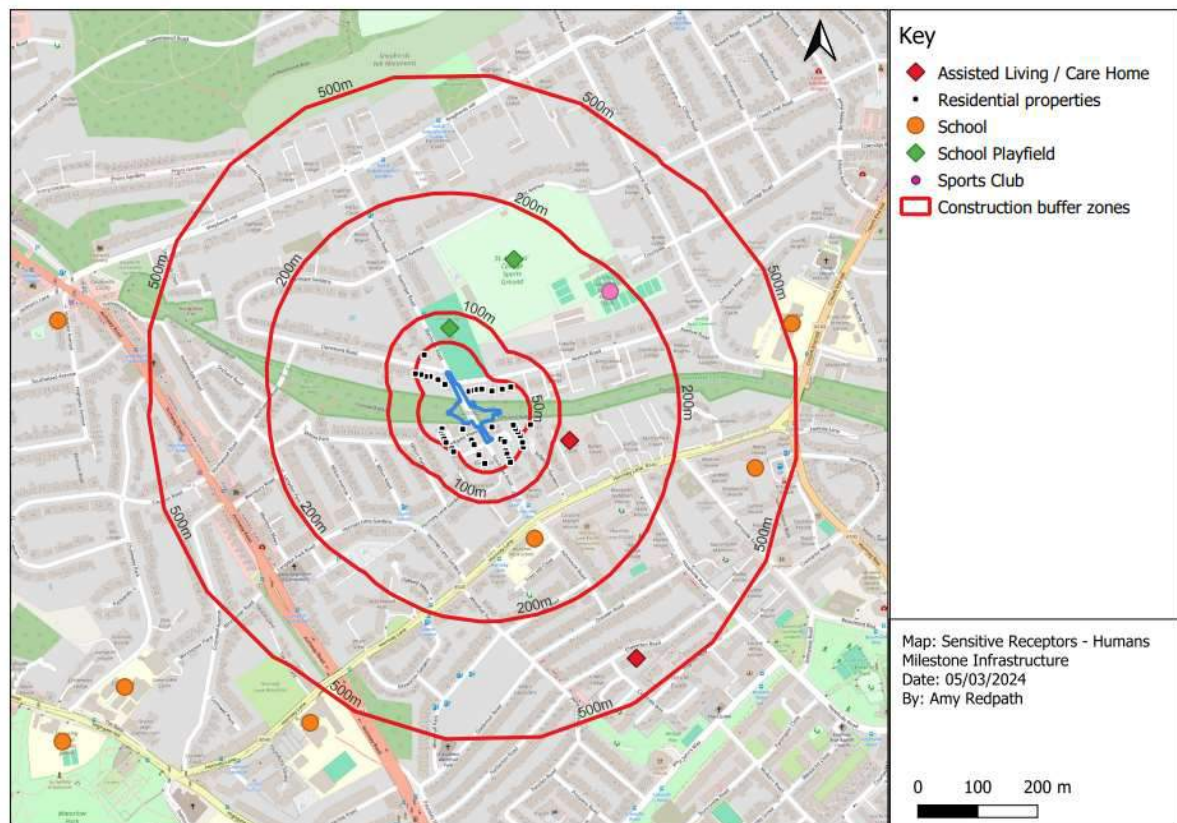


Figure 6: Sensitive human receptors within the local landscape.

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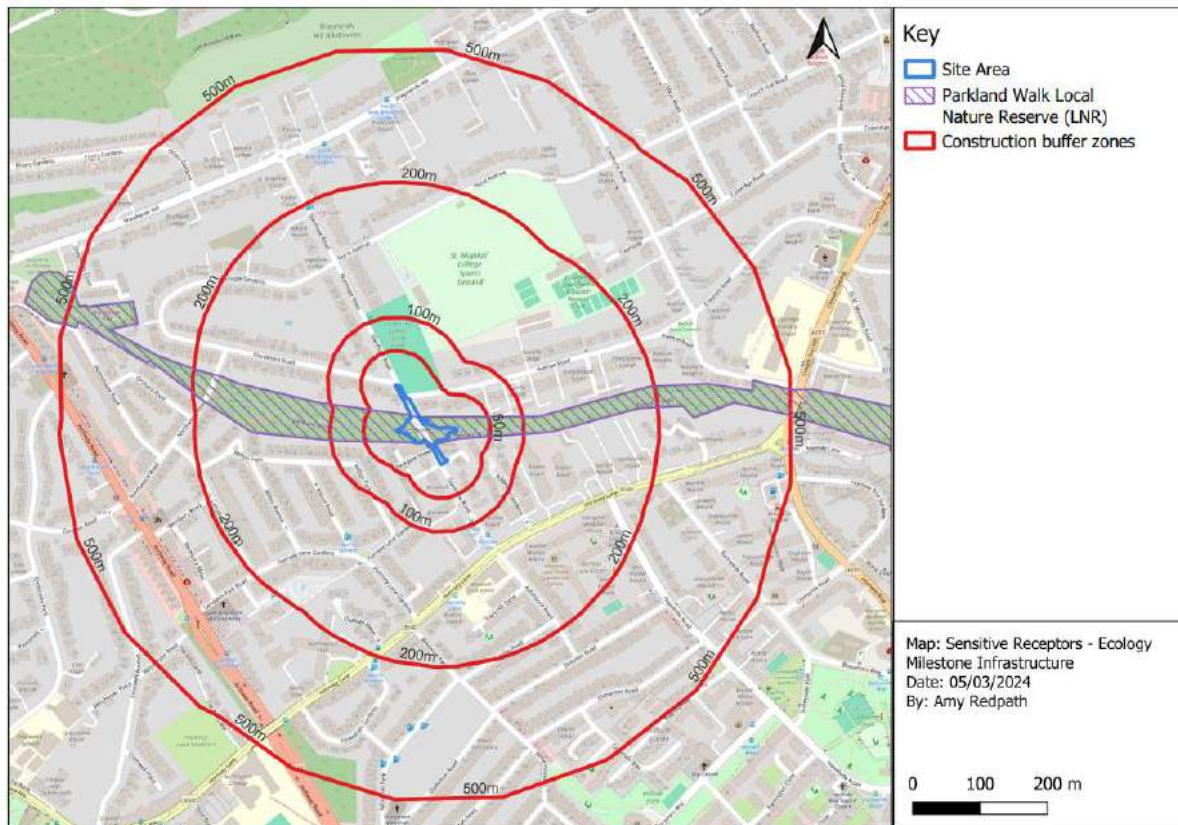


Figure 7: Sensitive ecology receptors within the local landscape.

Due to the presence of sensitive receptors within with 50m of the site, a detailed assessment is required.

8.0 STEP 2: Assess the Risk of Dust Impacts

The risk of dust arising in sufficient quantities to cause annoyance is determined using four risk categories: negligible, small, medium and high. A Site is allocated to a risk category based on two factors:

- The scale and nature which determines the dust emission magnitude (Step “A”); and
- The sensitivity of the area to dust impacts (Step 2B).

Step C shall combine the risk levels of both Step 2A and Step 2B to determine the overall risk category for the four potential activities as outlined in section 6.2 (demolition, earthworks, construction, and trackout).

9.0 STEP 2A: Define the Potential Dust Emission Magnitude

The table below sets out the criteria for dust emission magnitude as described within The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition – Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014).

Table 7: Criteria for dust emission magnitude. Text shown in bold are areas most relevant to Stanhope Road Bridge.

Source	Large	Medium	Small
Demolition	- Total volume of building to be demolished >50,000m³, or Potentially dusty construction material (e.g., Concrete), or on-site crushing and screening, or - Demolition activities >20m above ground level;	- Total volume of building to be demolished 20,000m³ – 50,000m³, or - Potentially dusty construction material, or - Demolition activities 10-20m above ground level	Total volume of building to be demolished <20,000m³, or - Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g., Metal cladding or Timber), or Demolition activities <10m above ground demolition during wetter months.
Earthworks	- Total site area >10,000m² - Potentially dusty soil type (e.g., Clay, which will be prone to suspension when dry to due small particle size), or >10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time on site, or - Formation of stockpile enclosures >8m in height; - Total material moved >100,000 tonne (where known).	- Total site area 2,500m² – 10,000m², - Moderately dusty soil type (e.g., Silt), or 5-10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, or - Formation of stockpile enclosures 4m – 8m in height, or - Total material moved 20,000 tonnes – 100,000 tonnes (where known).	Total site area <2,500m², or Soil type with large grain size (e.g., Sand), or <5 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of stockpile Enclosures <4m in height, or Total material moved <10,000 tonnes (where known), or earthworks during wetter months.
Construction	- Total building volume >100,000m³, or Piling, or - On site concrete batching; or - Sandblasting	- Total building volume 25,000m³ – 100,000m³, or - Potentially dusty construction material (e.g., concrete), or - On-site concrete batching;	Total building volume <25,000m³, or - Construction material with low potential for dust release (e.g., metal cladding or timber
Trackout	>50 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day, - Potentially dusty surface material (e.g., high clay/silt content), - Unpaved road length >100 m;	10-50 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day, 29 Moderately dusty surface material (e.g., high clay content), - Unpaved road length 50 m – 100 m (high clay content);	<10 HDV (>3.5t) trips in any one day, - Surface material with low potential for dust release, Unpaved road length <50m

Based on the criteria outlined in the above table, the magnitude of dust emissions generated by the Site are detailed in the table below.

Table 8: Dust emission magnitude from Stanhope Road Bridge works.

Source	Assessment	Potential Sust Emission estimate based on criteria
Demolition	Should the site utilise a crusher on site for the reuse of aggregate, this has the potential to emit dust which shall need to be mitigated for.	Large
Earthworks	The site area is <2500m ² and involves minimal movement of earth or creation of waste. The soil type is largely coarse sand with frequent rootlets.	Small
Construction	The total build is <25,000m ³ however the use of concrete and piling during the rebuild stage has the potential to cause dust.	Large
Trackout	Most plant shall stay within work boundaries as most stockpiles will be kept within the works area to be reused. Only a small amount of waste shall be transported back to the compound and very little waste shall be disposed of offsite. The trackout shall be almost entirely on paved surface with limited open ground at risk of causing dust.	Medium

10.0 STEP 2B: Define the Sensitivity of the Area

The sensitivity of an area to both humans and local ecology takes account of a number of factors including:

- The specific sensitivities of receptors in the area (a);
- The proximity and number of those receptors (b);
- In the case of PM₁₀, the local background concentration (c); and
- Site-specific factors, such as whether there are natural shelters, such as trees or other vegetation, to reduce the risk of wind-blown dust (d).

Examples of Factors Defining Sensitivity of an Area are shown in Table 9 below from the GLA SPG (a & b).

Table 9: Examples of Factors Defining Sensitivity of an Area. Text shown in bold are options areas most relevant to Stanhope Road Bridge.

Receptor sensitivity	Sensitivity of People to Dust Soiling Effects	Sensitivities of People to the Health Effects of PM10	Sensitivities of Receptors to Ecological Effects
High	• Users can reasonably expect an enjoyment of a high level of amenity; or • The appearance, aesthetics or value of their property would be diminished by soiling and the people or property would reasonably be expected to be present continuously, or at least regularly for extended periods as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. • Indicative examples include dwellings, museums and other culturally important collections, medium and long term car parks and car showrooms.	• Locations where members of the public are exposed over a time period relevant to the air quality objective for PM10 (in the case of the 24-hour objectives, a relevant location would be one where individuals may be exposed for eight hours or more in a day). • Indicative examples include residential properties. Hospitals, schools and residential care homes should also be considered as having equal sensitivity to residential areas for the purposes of this assessment.	• Locations with an international or national designation and the designated features may be affected by dust soiling; or • Locations where there is a community of a particularly dust sensitive species such as vascular species included in the Red Data List for Great Britain. • Indicative examples include a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) designated for acid heathlands or a local site designated for lichens adjacent to the demolition of a large site

			containing concrete (alkali) buildings.
Medium	• Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity but would not reasonably expect to enjoy the same level of amenity as in their home; or • The appearance, aesthetic or value of their property could be diminished by soiling; or • The people or property would not reasonably be expected to be present here continuously or regularly for extended periods as part of the normal pattern of use of the land; • Indicative examples include parks and places of work	• Locations where the people exposed are workers, and exposure is over a time period relevant to the air quality objective for PM₁₀ (in the case of the 24- hour objectives, a relevant location would be one where individuals may be exposed for eight hours or more in a day). • Indicative examples include office and shop workers but will generally not include workers occupationally exposed to PM₁₀, as protection is covered by Health and Safety at Work legislation.	• Locations where there is a particularly important plant species, where its dust sensitivity is uncertain or unknown; or • Locations with a national designation where the features may be affected by dust deposition. • Indicative example is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) with dust sensitive features.
Low	• The enjoyment of amenity would not reasonably be expected; or • Property would not reasonably be expected to be diminished in appearance, aesthetics or value by soiling; or • There is transient exposure, where the people or property would reasonably be expected to be present only for limited periods of time as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. • Indicative examples include playing fields, farmland (unless commercially sensitive horticultural), footpaths, short-term car parks and roads.	• Locations where human exposure is transient. • Indicative examples include public footpaths, playing fields, parks and shopping streets	• Locations with a local designation where the features may be affected by dust deposition. • Indicative example is a local Nature Reserve with dust sensitive features

As described within Section 7, the type of receptors for this project are largely residential properties, a school playfield, pedestrians and cyclists and ecological receptors such as bats due along the Parkland Walk.

Local background PM₁₀ concentrations (c)

As stated within Section 5.2.1, the local levels for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} in 2022 are 19 µg/m³ and 12µg m-3 accordingly. These levels fall under UK Air Quality Objective of 40 µg/m³ for PM₁₀ and under 25/m³ for PM_{2.5} at the Haringey location therefore, the annual objective was achieved in 2022.

The largest risk to local receptors from this project is expected to be from dust and not PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. In 2022, approximately 18 per cent of total PM_{2.5} emissions and 16 per cent of total PM₁₀ emissions was contributed to road transport in the UK. Road transport emissions are

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made up of both exhaust emissions and non-exhaust emissions (brake, tyre and road wear). Due to the low number of fuel burning vehicles, plant and generators on site and through the use of HVO fuel instead of diesel where possible, the projects output for PM₁₀ is considered negligible, however, this shall be further reviewed in the Site Sensitivity Analysis below.

Site-specific factors, such as whether there are natural shelters, such as trees or other vegetation, to reduce the risk of wind-blown dust (d)

The majority of works shall be completed during summer where Parkland Walks tree lined footway shall provide a natural barrier to reduce wind-blow dust to both the west and east of the site. The vegetation is largely made up of mature broadleaved trees that with a dense canopy during the warmer months which will provide some protection to residents within close proximity, particularly to the north-east where the prevailing wind is from the southwest. Figure 8 depicts a visual representation of the natural barriers provided by the line of trees in both the compound and site.

Where wind prevails from the north or south, scattered urban trees lining Stanhope Road Bridge provide some additional protection to local residents along the open corridor formed by the road.

The compound area will be reasonably protected from southerly winds by the line of trees to the south, west and east of the compound.



Figure 8 - Annotated aerial image (Google Maps) of the woody vegetated areas providing natural shelters, to reduce the risk of wind-blown dust

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Site sensitivity analysis

Based on the site information and the Mayor's guidance criteria, the area sensitivity to dust soil effects on people and property is **Medium**, as seen in the table below.

Table 10: Sensitivity of the area to dust soil effects on people and property taken from Table 4.2 of The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance. Bold text highlights the relevant sensitivities for Stanhope Road Bridge.

Receptor Sensitivity	Number of Receptors	Distance from the source (m)			
		<20	<50	<100	<350
High	>100	High	High	Medium	Low
	10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low
	1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Medium	>1	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Low	>1	Low	Low	Low	Low

Based on the site information and the Mayor's guidance criteria, the area sensitivity of the area to human health impacts is **Low**, as seen in the table below.

Table 11: Sensitivity of the area to human health impacts taken from Table 4.3 of The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance. Bold text highlights the relevant sensitivities for Stanhope Road Bridge.

Receptor Sensitivity	Annual Mean PM ₁₀ concentration	Number of Receptors	Distance from the source (m)				
			<20	<50	<100	<200	<350
High	>32µg/m ³	>100	High	High	High	Medium	Low
		10-100	High	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1-10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	28-23µg/m ³	>100	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low
		10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	24-28µg/m ³	>100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
	<24µg/m ³	>100	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
		10-100	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Medium		>10	High	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Low		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Based on the site information and the Mayor's guidance criteria, the area sensitivity to ecology is **Low**, as seen in the table below.

Table 12: Sensitivity of the area to ecological impacts taken from Table 4.4 of The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance. Bold text highlights the relevant sensitivities for Stanhope Road Bridge.

Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the source (m)	
	<20	<50
High	High	Medium
Medium	Medium	Low
Low	Low	Low

The overall sensitivity of the area to effects caused by construction activities based on the criteria presented above is summarised in the table below.

Table 13: Stanhope Road Bridge areas of sensitivity

Activity	Dust soiling		Human effects of PM ₁₀		Ecological impact	
	Sensitivity	Comment	Sensitivity	Comment	Sensitivity	Comment
Demolition	Medium	0-10 high sensitivity receptors (residential dwellings) less than 20m from the proposed site boundary	Low	Background annual mean PM ₁₀ concentration on site is less than 24µg/m ³ (a). There are 0-10 high sensitivity receptors (residential dwellings) less than 20m from the proposed site boundary	Low	The site is located within a Local Nature Reserve (within 20m from site) with dust sensitive features.
Earthworks	Medium		Low		Low	
Construction	Medium	10-100 high sensitivity receptors less than 50m from the proposed site Boundary including a school playfield.	Low		Low	
Trackout	Medium		Low		Low	

11.0 STEP 2C: Define the Risk of Impacts

Based on the site information and following the GLA SPG document, the overall risk of receptors to dust soiling effects, PM₁₀ effects, and ecological impacts are presented in the table below.

Due to the potential use of a crusher for the reuse of materials and a small amount of piling, there is a high risk of dust during both the demolition and construction phases. These areas shall be mitigated as part of the control measures set out in Section 12.0. All other areas of work are expected to have low or negligible risk for dust, PM₁₀ and ecological impacts.

Table 14: Summary dust risk table to define site-specific using Tables 4.6-4.9 of The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Activity	Dust soiling	Human effects of PM ₁₀	Ecological impact
Demolition	High	Low	Low
Earthworks	Low	Negligible	Negligible
Construction	High	Low	Low
Trackout	Low	Low	Low

12.0 Dust and Emission Control Measures

12.1 General Provisions

Industry best practices shall be implemented at all times to minimise dust emissions. The following general procedures should take place:

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- The AQDMP shall be accessible and effectively communicated to all stakeholders on site.
- All relevant stakeholders will undergo appropriate training in line with dust mitigation methods outlines within this document.
- Good housekeeping procedures will be implemented and effectively managed to ensure limitation of dust and air pollution.
- Controls to mitigate dust and air pollution outlined in this document will be adhered to during the entire projects lifespan.

12.2 Site management

12.2.1 Stakeholder Engagement

- A stakeholder meeting organised by LBH prior to construction shall provide an opportunity to communicate the potential risk of dust and mitigations to all relevant parties.
- Signage shall be displayed on public noticeboards describing the progress on site and explaining the reason for any activity that has the potential to cause nuisance for locals including dust. This shall be regularly updated and will include a contact number for the community liaison officer.
- A complaints system shall be available to all members of the public with the number available on the sites boundaries. All complaints shall be responded to and recorded in a central log. These will be made available to the local authority where requested.
- Through the use of signage described above and direct contact with groups such as Friends of the Parkland Walk and Channing School, we aim to mitigate any potential complaints by addressing concerns early on.
- No other local works are expected within the local facility within the same timeframe which could otherwise increase the risk of cumulative effects.

12.2.2 Site Inspections

- The Site Management Team and Environmental Advisor will undertake regular inspections to assess and inspect environmental compliance.
- All inspections will be completed, and findings recorded using the Health Safety Environment Inspection template on Procore.
- Any non-conformances will be shared with the site team and client if requested.
- The Environmental Advisor will complete joint inspections with the client where requested.
- The frequency of site inspections will be increased when activities with a high potential to produce dust and emissions are being carried out, and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.

12.3 Preparing and maintaining the site

12.3.1 Site Layout

- A site layout plan will be developed indicating the locations of the main dust causing activities with regards to the most sensitive receptors identified in Figures 5-7. The plan will be accessible to all contractors.

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- The works will be planned so where practicable, works causing the largest amount of dust pollution will be completed away from sensitive receptors.
- The main contractors will also use appropriate methods, such as the erection of barriers along the site boundary, where appropriate, to mitigate the spread of dust to local residents and ecological receptors.
- The compound layout will be designed to mitigate dust as much as possible. This will largely be preventing waste from escaping (see Section 12.7) and keeping the topsoil bund covered or self-seeded to ensure it does not increase the risk of dust to nearby receptors.

12.3.2 Site Maintenance

- Mud tracked onto the highway will be avoided as reasonably practicable it can lead to dust when dry and can also pollute local waterways and sewers.
- All fencing, barriers and scaffolding should be regularly cleaned using wet methods, where possible to prevent re-suspension of particulate matter.

12.3.3 Monitoring

Environmental Monitoring Stations to continuously monitor dust (PM₁₀), noise and vibration, and will be located in two locations within close vicinity to sensitive receptors as shown in Figure 9 below. Dust levels approaching the trigger levels will alert the site team via automatically generated emails.

The monitoring stations will be set out at least one week prior to works beginning establish a base level of dust within the work environment.



Figure 9: Approximate locations of the environmental stations which monitor noise, dust and vibration on Stanhope Road Bridge.

To supplement the particulate monitoring, the Project Manager will ensure that regular visual inspections are made across the site and its perimeter on a daily basis in order to identify any increases in dust.

The Project Manager is responsible for onsite monitoring and recording. However this can also be completed by trained personnel. The inspections will focus on:

- Monitoring for conditions likely to increase the risk of dust release.
- Visual assessment of any dust release.
- Monitoring of any visible surface soiling.

The results of these inspections shall be recorded in the site diary. This will include both the prevailing conditions at the time of the observation (weather and nature of activity), and location of any visual increases in dust.

If visual dust monitoring around the perimeter of the site indicates a problem or the dust monitors are triggered, the contractor will respond as follows:

1. STOP work and contact Site Agent/Project Manager immediately.
2. Damp down working area before recommencing work.
3. Review working methods to ensure best practicable means are being used.
4. Review weather forecasts to confirm whether additional control measures are required.
5. Record on Optimus reporting system. All incidents are investigated, and appropriate corrective action taken.

Should dust be released to the surrounding environment as a result of a particular activity, control measures would then be reviewed, and corrective measures applied until the dust levels return to normal. The activity will be reviewed in order to prevent re-occurrence.

12.3.4 Dealing with spillages

- All site staff will receive a toolbox talk on the spill response and incident reporting procedure prior to commencing work onsite.
- Any fuels, oils or hazardous materials will be appropriately stored and kept in bunded areas to prevent pollution of surface and ground waters.
- Spill kits will be provided on site for the duration of the works and construction staff trained in their correct application.
- Static plant equipment such as compressors, generators, and tower lights will be equipped with drip trays.
- Management of spillages are set out within the Stanhope Environmental Emergency Response Plan (Appendix F of the CEMP).

12.4 Reducing Emissions from vehicles

- The site is located within the Low Emission Zone (LEZ), Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) and Direct Vision Standard (DVS) scheme area. All mobile vehicles associated with the demolition / construction will comply with the standards of the London Low Emission Zone. For HGVs, the standard is Euro IV for PM and for heavier vans it is Euro 3.
- All non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) will comply with the standards set within the GLA SPG. Confirmation of the sites registration is provided in Appendix C.

- The Construction Logistic Plan (CLP) details the transport to and from site including delivery schedules, timings and locations for unloading. The Plan aims to minimise queuing traffic.
- A Travel Plan will be created which supports sustainable travel to site during construction which will include walking, cycling and public transport.
- To limit emissions from plant and vehicles on site, the following measures will be implemented:
 - All vehicles and plant will be switched off when not in use
 - To limit emissions from construction equipment such as generators where reasonably practicable the use of diesel or petrol powered generators will be reduced by using mains electricity or battery powered equipment.
 - Construction plant and vehicle exhausts should be directed away from the ground and be positioned at a height to facilitate appropriate dispersal of exhaust emissions.
 - Where suited to the vehicle, all non-road mobile machinery will use HVO fuel where possible.
 - Latest machinery models with suitable aftertreatment systems will be used where appropriate.

12.5 Reducing dust from plant, vehicles, and machinery

- Plant will be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's written recommendations.
- Vehicle, plant, and equipment maintenance records will be kept on site, and made available when requested.
- The speed limit on site will be set to 10mph. During the drier summer month speed limits may be further reduced to minimise dust accumulation.
- Where reasonable to enable operations to be effectively completed, the movement of plant and on-site vehicles shall be kept to a minimum.
- Construction plant will operate away from sensitive receptors where possible.
- On-site plant will be chosen carefully to avoid plant that are likely to generate excessive quantities of dust. Should this be unavoidable enclosing, shielding or provision of filters will be employed.

12.6 Operations

12.6.1 Mobile crushing plant

Providing the material is suitable to use, the existing bricks and aggregate on site shall be crushed and used as backfill behind the abutment wall. This has yet to be agreed by the Local Authority and a permit would be required and kept on site. Should this occur at Stanhope Road Bridge, work shall be in line with the Process Guidance note PG 3/16 (04)12 at all times and further management details added to this section outlining mitigation to prevent nuisance to local receptors.

12.7 Transportation, storage and handling of materials and wastes

To limit dust pollution through the storage and transportation of material and waste, the following measures will be taken as appropriate:

- Where waste has been produced, this will be removed from site as soon as possible.

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- No burning of any material is permitted on-site.
- Vehicles transporting materials within or outside the construction site will not be overloaded.
- Where possible, storage of stockpiles and bunds are to be kept away from sensitive receptors including site boundaries, watercourses and drainage and should take into account the predominant wind direction
- Stockpiles, mounds and bunds will be kept at a suitable angle and shape to avoid material slippage.
- Surfaces of long-term stockpiles, that present a risk of dust or air pollution, will be stabilised or be covered with appropriate sheeting or kept watered down
- Fine dry material will be stored inside buildings or enclosures.
- Mixing of large quantities of concrete or other powered materials and slurries are to be completed within a sheltered area away and from sensitive receptors where possible.
- Mixing powered materials such as concrete will be completed using a process suitable for the prevention of dust emissions.
- Waste skips must sufficiently hold all waste and should remain level with the top of the skip. No waste should overflow the skip.
- Materials will not be accepted, nor should any further exaction be completed under the following circumstances:
 - If there is insufficient storage capacity within the waste storage area.
 - If there are extreme weather conditions, such as site flooding,
 - Abnormal site conditions preventing normal working
- During prolonged dry or excessively windy condition the disposal frequency from site to third party may be increased
- Site perimeter fencing/sheeting will be erected if necessary, behind and/or around the perimeter of stockpiles to capture any airborne debris, dust and particulates prior to it being dispersed off-site.

A Site Waste Management Plan has been created for Stanhope Road Bridge as found within Appendix H of the CEMP.

12.8 Measures specific to demolition

The demolition phase of works is to the existing bridge structure. Appropriate measures such as the use of tools with fitted dust suppression and/or vacuums will be used by main contractors for any processing, crushing, cutting and grinding activities as required to limit dust pollution.

Dust suppression by spraying with water or using other appropriate measures will be used where required.

12.9 Measures specific to earthworks

To limit dust pollution through excavations and earthworks activities, the following measures will be taken as appropriate:

- To avoid risk of run-off or dust generation topsoil will be stripped as close as reasonably practicable to the period of excavation or other earthworks activities.
- To control dust generation associated with the fall of materials drop heights from excavators to vehicles will be kept to the minimum practicable;

- Dust suppression by spraying with water or using other appropriate measures to be used.
- Reseeding, planting or sealing of completed earthworks will be undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable following completion of the earthworks.

12.10 Measures specific to construction

Cement, sand, fine aggregates and other fine powders will be sealed after use and if necessary, stored in enclosed or banded containers.

12.11 Measures specific to trackout

12.11.1 Haul routes

Haul routes have been developed in which movement to and from site will be completed to access the works area (Figure 4). These have been developed in line with the following measures:

- The haul route has been designed to avoid main sensitive receptors and control dust emissions as far as reasonably practicable.
- Regular inspection of haul routes will be carried out and will be cleaned as suitable to prevent trackout and suppress dust emissions.
- When required, a sweeper shall be used to ensure the public road remains dust free.

12.11.2 Wheel washing

The wheel-washing facility will be used on site within the carriageway to minimise dust and air pollution. The water from this will be captured and transported off site for disposal to a correctly licenced facility. It will not enter the drainage on site.

12.11.3 Covering vehicles

Material deliveries entering and leaving the construction site will be covered by a fixed cover or appropriate sheeting suitable for the purposes of preventing materials and dust spillage.

12.11.4 Dust suppression

As discussed within Sections 12.8 and 12.9 dust suppression will be utilised where required during all stages of work. The quantity of water required for dust suppression will be monitored by the Project Manager to track the usage required.

12.12 Extreme weather conditions

In extreme weather conditions i.e., extended periods of dry weather, modification and/or stopping of operations will be implemented. The site will be shut down if conditions prevent normal working methods leading to an unacceptable risk, such as an increased risk of pollution from dust emission. Conditions include critical failure of the dust management measures, extreme weather conditions, or emergency situations. The Project manager will be responsible instructing site shutdown in these circumstances.

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Stuart Upton and Vina Kukadia (2004). *Measurements of air pollution emissions from a construction site: a case study, Report for Greater London Authority, BRE Environment, Watford. Air Quality Expert Group (AQEG), 2005, Particulate Matter in the UK, Section 6.3.6 Construction Activities*.

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Appendix A – Definitions

Document Reference	Definition
Pollution	Pollution is the uncontrolled introduction of substances into the water of that are damaging to the environment.
Annoyance (dust)	Loss of amenity due to dust deposition or visible dust plumes, often related to people making complaints, but not necessarily sufficient to be a legal nuisance.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area, declared by a local authority where its review and assessment of air quality shows that an air quality objective is likely to be exceeded.
Construction	Any activity involved with the provision of a new structure (or structures), its modification or re-furnishment. A structure will include a residential dwelling, office building, retail outlet, road, etc.
Deposited Dust	Dust that is no longer in the air and which has settled onto a surface. Deposited dust is also sometimes called amenity dust or nuisance dust, with the term nuisance applied in the general sense rather than the specific legal definition.
AQDMP	Air Quality Dust Management Plan; a document that describes the site-specific methods to be used to control dust and air quality emissions.
Dust	Solid particles that are suspended in air or have settled out onto a surface after having been suspended in air. The terms dust and particulate matter (PM) are often used interchangeably, although in some contexts one term tends to be used in preference to the other.
Earthworks	Covers the processes of soil-stripping, ground-levelling, excavation and landscaping.
Effects	The consequences of the changes in airborne concentrations and/or dust deposition for a receptor. These might manifest as annoyance due to soiling, increased morbidity or mortality due to exposure to PM ₁₀ or PM _{2.5} or plant dieback due to reduced photosynthesis. The term 'significant effect' has a specific meaning in EIA regulations. The opposite is an insignificant effect. In the context of construction impacts any effect will usually be adverse, however, professional judgement is required to determine whether this adverse effect is significant based on the evidence presented. There is further discussion of this in Section 10 of this document.
Impacts	The changes in airborne concentrations and/or dust deposition. A scheme can have an 'impact' on airborne dust without having any 'effects', for instance if there are no receptors to experience the impact.
Nuisance	The term nuisance dust is often used in a general sense when describing amenity dust. However, this term also has specific meanings in environmental law: (a) Statutory nuisance, as defined in S79(l) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended from time to time). (b) Private nuisance, arising from substantial interference with a person's enjoyment and use of his land. (c) Public nuisance, arising from an act or omission that obstructs, damages or inconveniences the rights of the community.

	Each of these applying in so far as the nuisance relates to the unacceptable effects of emissions. It is recognised that a significant loss of amenity may occur at lower levels of emission than would constitute a statutory nuisance. Note: as nuisance has a specific meaning in environmental law, and to avoid confusion, it is recommended that the term is not used in a more general sense
PM	Abbreviation for particulate matter suspended in the air. PM ₁₀ is airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 microns (um); PM is less than 2.5gm.
Receptor	A location that may be affected by dust emissions during demolition and construction. Human receptors include locations where people spend time and where property may be impacted by dust. Ecological receptors are habitats that might be sensitive to dust.
Risk	The likelihood of an adverse event occurring.
Trackout	The transport of dust and dirt from the construction/demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network. This arises when heavy duty vehicles (HDVs) leave the construction/demolition site with dusty materials, which may then spill onto the road, and/or when HDVs transfer dust and dirt onto the road having travelled over muddy ground on site.

Appendix B – Example Emission Monitoring Form

Investigation Details	
Location of monitoring	
Date & time investigation carried out	
Weather conditions	
Wind direction and speed	
Visual assessment of dust (i.e., negligible, minor not extending beyond boundary, serious dust extending beyond boundary)	
Investigation findings	
Review and Improve	
Improvements needed to prevent a reoccurrence	
Proposed date for completion of the improvements	
Actual date for completion	
If different insert reason for delay -	
Does the dust management plan need to be updated?	
Date that the dust management plan was updated?	
Closure	
Agent review date	
Agent signature to confirm no further action required	

Appendix C – NNRM Registration

Redpath, Amy

From: nrmm@london.gov.uk
Sent: 12 March 2024 13:20
To: Carley, Ryan
Subject: NRMM - Registration of site - Stanhope Road

Dear Ryan

Thank you for registering Stanhope Road. The site is within Greater London

The current emissions requirement on your site is:

All machinery on your site must meet EU Emission Stage IIIB. Because EU Emissions Stages IIIB and IV have not been defined for constant speed engines, this means that all constant speed machinery will effectively be required to meet EU Emission Stage V.

The emissions standards apply to all machinery with an engine power between 37 kW and 560 kW. Please add all in-scope NRMM to the site record as it arrives on your site. You can also use the site to record equipment that does not fall within these power bands. This will assist the enforcement officers to identify machines that they do not need to inspect in detail when they visit the site.

As the site administrator you are expected to ensure that all machinery used over the course of the development is correctly logged, including any retro-fits or other machinery that requires an exemption to operate. You are also expected to ensure that non-compliant machinery, or machinery that has been refused an exemption, is removed promptly. Failure to comply with the NRMM Low Emission Zone can result in formal enforcement action against the site.

Please login to:

[Add machinery](#)

[Invite machinery administrators to your site](#)

[Invite sub-contractors to your site](#) Invite a new site administrator to your site (You should only normally do this if you are handing the site over to a new manager, or to a new company who are taking over a later stage of the development. Please note that if you invite a new site administrator to the site, they will be able to view all existing and previous machinery records for the site.

[Machinery administrators can add machinery to the site and view/edit all machinery at that site but will not be able to edit the site details or manage other site users.](#)

[Sub-contractors can add machinery to the site and view/edit their own machinery at that site but will not be able to view/edit machinery added by other site users, edit the site details or manage other site users.](#)

Kind Regards

The NRMM Team

Ayerst Environmental Ltd
ASBESTOS SURVEYORS & CONSULTANTS

International House
Cray Avenue
Orpington
BR5 3RS
☎ 020 8658 8050
✉ surveys@ayerstenv.com



0246

**ASBESTOS SURVEY
REPORT NO: A-64869**

DATE ISSUED: 05/03/2024

Client:

Haringey Council

Client Address:

Placemaking and Housing
Haringey Council
River Park House
London, N22 8HQ

Site Address:

Stanhope Road Bridge
Stanhope Road
London N6 5ND





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ASBESTOS SURVEY REPORT

**This report should be read in its entirety from front to back
The report is NOT an Asbestos Management Plan**

Report Number:

A-64869

CLIENT:

Haringey Council

SITE ADDRESS:

**Stanhope Road Bridge
Stanhope Road
London N6 5ND**

SURVEY TYPE:

MANAGEMENT	REFURBISHMENT	DEMOLITION ✓
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For a detailed scope of work, please see Section 1 of this report

This survey was undertaken by:-

Danny Miller of Ayerst Environmental Ltd, International House, Cray Avenue, Orpington BR5 3RS.

I acknowledge that this report is a true representation of the site and of the survey carried out and the data collected from site.

Signed by Lead Surveyor:

Name of Lead Surveyor: Danny Miller

Report checked by: Magdalena Singh

Signed:

Position: Data Manager



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CONTENTS:

- 1. INTRODUCTION & SCOPE OF WORKS**
- 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
- 3. SAMPLING & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES**
- 4. ASBESTOS SURVEY DEFINITION**
- 5. ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT**
- 6. REPORT STRATEGY DEFINITIONS**
- 7. STANDARD LIMITATIONS**

APPENDICES:

APPENDIX A: SURVEY REGISTER

APPENDIX B: ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION REPORT

APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX D: FLOOR PLANS

APPENDIX E: SURVEY SCOPE



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1. INTRODUCTION & SCOPE OF WORKS

Instructions were received from Alex Rogers on behalf of Haringey Council to undertake an asbestos survey on the site known as Stanhope Road Bridge, Stanhope Road, London N6 5ND.

Site Start Date: 29/02/2024

Site End date: 29/02/2024

The purpose of the survey was to carry out a full asbestos location inspection on the premises as requested and outlined by the client.

Original Survey Scope

Demolition survey to the property as per the Site Scoping Document (see Appendix E).

Changes to Original Scope Details

None

Building Description

Bridge

General Construction

Solid construction



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Asbestos inspections and surveys should be carried out following a detailed review, site scoping process and consideration of the guidance document HSG264: Asbestos the survey guide. This is available as a PDF download from the HSE website:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/PUBNS/books/hsg264.htm>

This document further clarifies specific considerations with respect to agreeing the scope of works between the Client or duty holder and the asbestos inspection body.

An asbestos survey is only part of the process through which to effectively manage the risks from asbestos containing materials (ACMs), but the survey report itself is not an asbestos management plan. A summary of the actions that may need to be taken can be found in Section 6 of this report, referenced from HSG227, 'A comprehensive guide to Managing ASBESTOS in premises'.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A list of all of the asbestos materials found during the inspection can be found in the 'Survey Register' in **Appendix A** of this report. This Executive Summary is not a conclusive report on the extent and nature of ACMs on site and should be read in conjunction with Appendix A.

The register has details of all instances of asbestos materials whether sampled, presumed or strongly presumed and includes a material assessment for each instance. Please note that the register only lists those materials found within the scope of works and further asbestos materials may be found if these limitations can later be lifted and further inspection carried out subject to further scoping. In the tables below, 'Insp. No.' refers to Inspection Number and 'MA' refers to Material Assessment Score.

Consideration should be given to areas outside the scope of the survey, particularly limitations to scope intrinsic to the type of survey as described in HSG264 Asbestos: The Survey Guide'. Also see Section 7 of this report 'Standard Limitations' and also to sub-section 7.2 in the case of Management Surveys.

SUMMARY

The areas survey to the roadway bridge. It has brickwork walls, steel structural framework, metal railings and metal pipework and conduit

HIGH PRIORITY ASBESTOS				
Insp. No.	Location	Description	MA	Recommendations
No high priority asbestos items were found				

Medium Priority Asbestos				
Insp. No.	Location	Description	MA	Recommendations
P1	Ground Floor Ground level of bridge [001]	Electrics Textile Flash Guard Presumed textile flashguards within live electrics	8	Remove if likely to be disturbed by planned works



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Limited or no access:

If work is to impact on the following areas, further inspection is required.

Further inspections should be carried out to these areas prior to any work being done.

Insp. No.	Location	Description
All areas accessed		

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Care should be taken prior to any refurbishment or demolition that may uncover previously inaccessible locations and we would recommend that further Refurbishment or Demolition inspections be carried out prior to these works.

If the register states 'Manage' or 'Label and manage', we would recommend that a written programme be arranged for regular re-inspection of the materials, including frequency of re-inspection. We would recommend that the re-inspections should be carried out **AT LEAST** every 12 months and the programme be updated accordingly. The point of the re-inspection is to monitor the condition of the material to ensure that there has not been undue damage or deterioration. If excess damage has been caused then remediation work may be required.

If the register states 'Remove', 'De-contaminate', 'Environmentally clean', 'Encapsulate', or any other remediation work, then the following guidelines should be followed.

Remediation Guidelines

Licensed Work (such as Asbestos Insulating Board – AIB, pipe/plant insulation, and sprayed coatings)

Any remedial works required on asbestos insulating materials and coatings should follow the guidance given in the HSE documents L143 'Work with materials containing asbestos' and the HSE guidance note HSG247 'Asbestos, the Licensed Contractors' Guide, 2006'.

These documents stipulate that work to these materials should be carried out by a contractor, licensed by the HSE to work with asbestos using approved methods, and that ALL work of this nature requires independent inspection by a suitable UKAS accredited laboratory, including issue of a four-stage certificate of reoccupation.

All asbestos waste should be disposed of following the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (effective 16 July 2005). Further information can be found on the environment agency's website www.environment-agency.gov.uk.

Non-licensed work materials (such as asbestos cement, floor tiles, linoleum, bituminous materials, textured coating, and gaskets)

Any remedial works required on non-licensed asbestos materials should follow the guidance given in the HSE documents L143 (as above), HSG247 (as above).

We would recommend independent air monitoring by a suitable UKAS accredited laboratory during and after the works and, if works are carried out under controlled conditions, a certificate of reoccupation should be issued.

All asbestos waste should be disposed of following the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (effective 16 July 2005) and subsequent amendment Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009. Further information can be found on the environment agency's website www.environment-agency.gov.uk.

3. SAMPLING & ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Bulk samples of suspect asbestos containing materials were extracted to determine the nature and extent of the material, and the results of their laboratory analysis are given in Appendix B. Bulk sampling was carried out in accordance with documented in-house methods and HSE guidance note 'HSG264 Asbestos: the survey guide' 2012:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/PUBNS/books/hsg264.htm>

At the discretion of the surveyor, where instances of asbestos containing material appeared to be extensive, only representative samples were taken for analysis whilst other occurrences of the apparently same materials were referred to those sampled.

Bulk sample analysis was carried out in accordance with HSE Guidance Note HSG248 and documented in-house methods under our UKAS accreditation No. 0612.

The three most commonly used types of asbestos are:

- CHRYSOTILE – White
- AMOSITE – Brown
- CROCIDOLITE – Blue



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4. ASBESTOS SURVEY DEFINITION

Ayerst Environmental surveys are carried out in accordance with the requirements of HSG264 'Asbestos: the survey guide' 2012, and in house surveying methods as accredited by UKAS, Inspection Body No. 246 and Testing & Sampling No. 0612.

The main types of survey and requirements of these inspections can be found in HSG264, Paragraphs 40 to 54. This document is currently available as a free download from the HSE website:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/PUBNS/books/hsg264.htm>

5. ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT

Surveyed Areas Prior to Refurbishment or Demolition

If demolition or refurbishment is to take place, all asbestos containing materials in the premises or affected areas should be removed and disposed of in accordance with current regulations and guidelines. Management of all asbestos materials will apply in any period of delay before such removal, or if the refurbishment or demolition is no longer planned to proceed.

Management

Once asbestos materials have been identified, it is essential that appropriate management and remedial measures be introduced.

Guidance on design and implementation of an Asbestos Management Plan can be found in HSG227, 'A comprehensive guide to Managing ASBESTOS in premises' (ISBN 0-7176-2381-5). Guidance on complying with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 can be found in L143 'Managing and Working with Asbestos'.

Ayerst Environmental can assist in implementing an effective management plan and, if required, carry out regular audits and inspections of sites as and when required.

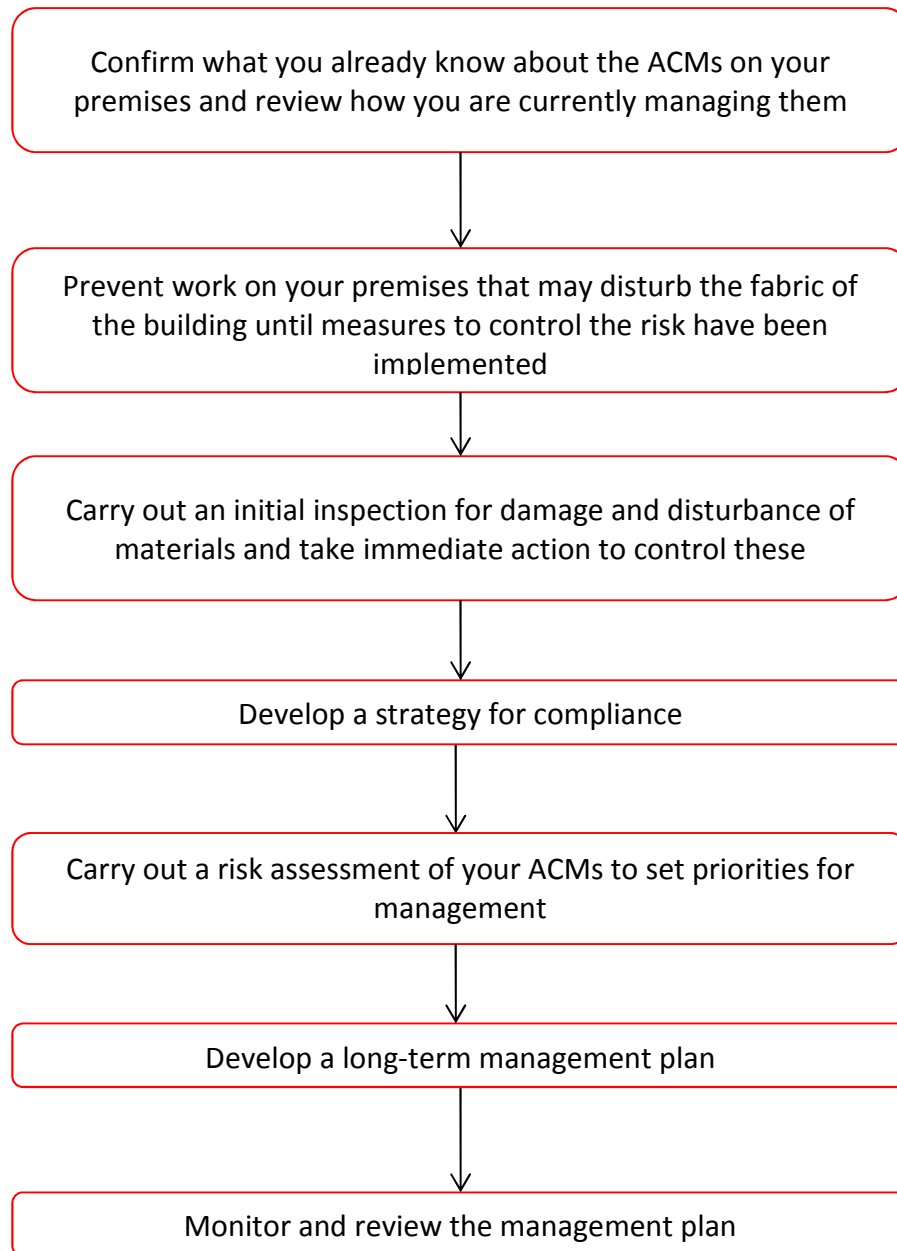
In general, asbestos materials that are in good condition should not be disturbed. Their location should be recorded and their existence made known to contractors, staff, and others, who may be affected. Warning labels advising of the presence of asbestos may be appropriate together with periodic condition inspections.

For materials in poor condition, remedial action (encapsulation or removal) may be required. Access to areas containing asbestos in poor condition may need to be restricted until remedial measures have been completed.

Any person undertaking work within the building prior to the removal of the asbestos containing materials should be informed of the presence of asbestos. This briefing also applies to any other person associated with the site, including staff, sub contractors, and others.

Ayerst Environmental recommends all the asbestos removal works should be carried out by a contractor licensed to work with asbestos in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012, and the associated Approved Codes of Practice.

FLOW CHART – Asbestos Management (from Page iv of HSG227)



STATUTORY REGULATIONS/REQUIREMENTS AND CODES OF PRACTICE

For current versions visit www.hse.gov.uk

- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- L143 – Work with materials containing asbestos
- Health & Safety – The Control of Asbestos in the Air Regulations.
- The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations.
- L153 –Managing health and safety in construction: Construction (Design and Management) Regulations. (CDM). Guidance on Regulations.
- HSE Guidance note HSG 227 ~ A comprehensive guide to managing asbestos in premises.
- HSE Guidance note HSG 247 ~ The Licensed Contractors Guide
- HSE Guidance note HSG 248 ~ Asbestos: the analysts’ guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures
- HSE Guidance note HSG 264: 2012 – Asbestos: The survey guide
- INDG 223 A short guide to managing asbestos in premises.
- HSG 53 – Respiratory protective equipment at work. A practical guide 2013’.
- The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005.
- L101 –ACoP. Safe work in confined spaces. Confined Spaces Regulations.
- ***See also ‘Asbestos Essentials’ – a page on the HSE website with links to various guidance documents.***

6. REPORT STRATEGY DEFINITIONS

MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the requirements of HSG264, all asbestos containing materials identified on the site have been assessed to consider their potential for fibre release. This does not normally apply in the case of refurbishment or demolition inspections. This assessment has been established using the Material Assessment Algorithm that is defined in the HSG264 Appendix 4. The assessment is based upon:

- PRODUCT TYPE
- EXTENT OF DAMAGE OR DETERIORATION
- SURFACE TREATMENT
- ASBESTOS TYPE

The Material Risk Assessment identifies the high-risk materials, that is, those which will most readily release airborne fibres if disturbed. It does not automatically follow that those materials assigned the highest score in the material assessment will be the materials that are given priority for remedial action.

Our register assesses each inspection item against the documented definition in HSG264 and these appear in each item of the register for each inspection.

MATERIAL RISK ASSESSMENT OF EACH ASBESTOS ELEMENT – POTENTIAL TO RELEASE ASBESTOS FIBRES

0 to 4 (VERY LOW) – Materials with assessment scores between 0 and 4 have a very low potential to release fibres if disturbed.

5 to 6 (LOW) – Materials with assessment scores between 5 and 6 have a low potential to release fibres if disturbed.

7 to 9 (MEDIUM) – Materials with assessment scores between 7 and 9 have a medium potential to release fibres if disturbed.

10 and above (HIGH) – Materials with assessment scores of 10 and above have a high potential to release fibres if disturbed

PRIORITY ASSESSMENT DATA

Ayerst Environmental Ltd is a UKAS accredited Inspection Body; accredited to international standard ISO17020 as an inspection body to carry out asbestos survey inspections. This accreditation includes all comments and interpretations with regard to material assessment but does not include any comments that may be perceived as forming part of the priority assessment.

Priority must be determined by carrying out a risk assessment (i.e., a priority assessment) which will take into account factors such as:

- the location of the material;
- the extent of the material;
- the use to which the location is put;
- the occupancy of the area;
- the activities carried on in the area; and,
- the likelihood/frequency with which maintenance activities are likely to take place.

The priority assessment can only be carried out with the detailed knowledge of all these factors. The surveyor can help in this process by obtaining information which will contribute to the priority assessment, particularly in small or simple premises, where information on occupancy and use is straightforward. However, such help must be undertaken with caution. It is the duty holder, in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012, who is required to make the risk assessment using their detailed knowledge of the activities carried out in the premises.

7. STANDARD LIMITATIONS

7.1 STANDARD LIMITATIONS FOR ALL SURVEYS

Paragraphs 55 to 58 of the HSG264 give specific guidance with regards to agreeing site specific limitations for asbestos surveys. See also **7.2** Standard Limitations for Management Surveys.

Where possible, a site based and desktop scoping document would have been completed as part of the survey planning process and specific limitations agreed. The following items are listed as general limitations due to the sometimes difficult nature of carrying out asbestos inspections.

Specific limitations, descriptions and locations will also be listed in the survey register in Appendix A and listed as items for further inspection, if and when required, depending on the needs of the Client or duty holder. In all cases, each item, where applicable, will be agreed by the Lead Surveyor and Client, or their agent, during the course of the survey, and noted in the register.

- a. Ducts, risers and loft spaces are only entered for inspection where this can be done safely, although every effort will be made to access these areas, including re-visits where practicable. This should be agreed in the scope of works.
- b. Safety limitations to inspections can apply to all types of survey; this includes occupation of the premises at the time of the survey. It also includes inspections behind materials such as panels that have been identified as being possible asbestos containing materials (for example, riser cover panels that may be asbestos are not disturbed to inspect within the riser). A further inspection should be arranged by the duty holder/Client following laboratory analysis if the material proves not to contain asbestos, or after removal (by a licensed contractor) of such asbestos items, and may be subject to additional costs.
- c. Asbestos may well be hidden as part of the structure of a building and not visible until the structure is dismantled at a later date. We cannot undertake intrusive investigation where, in our view, doing so might possibly lead to structural defects or damage to the property unless agreed in the scope.
- d. Where electrical equipment is present, no access will be attempted until proof of its safe state is given. Our operatives have a duty of care under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 for both themselves and others.
- e. Extent (amount) of materials are estimated and are only an approximate measure.
- f. Drawings should not be used for scaling purposes; they serve only to assist with locations of findings.
- g. Where no access or limited access has been gained, the client should assume asbestos is present in those areas. Further investigation will be required before allowing any work to be carried out in these areas.

7.2 STANDARD LIMITATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT SURVEYS

- a. Unless specifically documented no access has been gained below fitted floor coverings as to do so would cause damage and is outside of the scope of the management survey.
- b. Unless specifically documented no access has been gained below metal clad pipework or ducting, or below sealed insulations as to do so would cause damage and is outside of the scope of the management survey.
- c. Unless specifically documented no access has been gained into live electrics or other plant, as a certificate of isolation is required from the client with isolation being carried out by a suitably trained electrician.
- d. Specialist tools are required to access below drain covers and are not within the scope of this management survey.
- e. Access into floor ducts is not required.
- f. Throughout, boxing will only be accessed if possible without causing damage. Sealed boxing is out of the scope of the survey and should be inspected as part of a refurbishment survey prior to works.



APPENDIX A: SURVEY REGISTER

MATERIAL RISK ASSESSMENTS OF ASBESTOS LOCATIONS
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS AT THE TIME OF SURVEY

Client			Property Address			Inspection Date			Ayerst Report Number							Inspection Types Included			
Haringey Council			Stanhope Road Bridge Stanhope Road			29/02/2024			A-64869							Demolition			
Location						Description	Risk Assessment										Extent		Action
Inspection Number	Referred Insp. Number	S.P.R.N.L	Building	Floor	Room/Area	Location / Element Notes	Product Type Material	Score	Extent of Damage / Deterioration	Score	Surface Treatment	Score	Asbestos Type	Score	Total Score	Extent	m² / linear m	Recommended Action	
S1		S	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Front wall - Mastic Sealant White mastic to brickwork work wall joint	Mastic Sealant	0	Low Damage	0	Composites, resins, vinyl tiles etc	0	NAD	0	0	5	lin m	No action required	
P1		P	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Electrics - Textile Flash Guard Presumed textile flashguards within live electrics	Textile Flash Guard	2	Low Damage	1	Unsealed AIB, encapsulated lagging & sprays	2	Amosite, Chrysotile, Crocidolite	3	8	1	no	Remove if likely to be disturbed by planned works	
S2		S	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Back wall Damp Proof Course (Bitumen) Damp proof course to brickwork wall	Damp Proof Course (Bitumen)	0	Low Damage	0	Composites, resins, vinyl tiles etc	0	NAD	0	0	10	lin m	No action required	
S3		S	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Top of wall Damp Proof Course (Bitumen) Damp proof course between brickwork wall and steel or bridge.	Damp Proof Course (Bitumen)	0	Low Damage	0	Composites, resins, vinyl tiles etc	0	NAD	0	0	6	lin m	No action required	
S4		S	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Pipework - Insulation Residue Insulation residue to 2 x metal pipes behind timber panel	Insulation Residue	0	High Damage	0	Unsealed lagging and sprays	0	NAD	0	0	1	lin m	No action required	
S5		S	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Back of bridge - Fibreboard Fibreboard packing between bridge and brickwork wall	Fibreboard	0	High Damage	0	Unsealed AIB, encapsulated lagging & sprays	0	NAD	0	0	0.5	m²	No action required	
S6		S	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Back wall - Mastic Sealant Mastic sealant to brickwork joint	Mastic Sealant	0	Low Damage	0	Composites, resins, vinyl tiles etc	0	NAD	0	0	6	lin m	No action required	
S7		S	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Front wall - Mastic Sealant Mastic sealant to brickwork joint	Mastic Sealant	0	Low Damage	0	Composites, resins, vinyl tiles etc	0	NAD	0	0	6	lin m	No action required	
S8		S	Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Pipe on shelf - Cement downpipe Pipework at top of shelf	Cement downpipe	0	Low Damage	0	Composites, resins, vinyl tiles etc	0	NAD	0	0	1	lin m	No action required	
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Packing Foam packing between bridge and top of wall		0		0		0		0	0			No action required	
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Room construction Brickwork walls, steel structural framework, metal railings, metal pipework and conduit, solid floor.		0		0		0		0	0			No action required	
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Timber panel Timber panel to brickwork wall revealed further brickwork and solid wall with metal frames		0		0		0		0	0			No action required	
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Void Timber panel revealed void containing brickwork and solid walls, metal pipework		0		0		0		0	0			No action required	

Key: S=Sampled, P=Presumed, N=No Access/Inaccessible, L=Limited Access, R=Presumed same as referenced sample, NAD=No Asbestos Detected

Client			Property Address			Inspection Date			Ayerst Report Number						Inspection Types Included			
Haringey Council			Stanhope Road Bridge Stanhope Road			29/02/2024			A-64869						Demolition			
Location						Description	Risk Assessment									Extent		Action
Inspection Number	Referred Insp. Number	S.P.R.N.I.L	Building	Floor	Room/Area	Location / Element Notes	Product Type Material	Score	Extent of Damage / Deterioration	Score	Surface Treatment	Score	Asbestos Type	Score	Total Score	Extent	m² / linear m	Recommended Action
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Column Steel packing to top of column		0		0		0		0	0			No action required
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Front of bridge Steel and metal railings to front of bridge		0		0		0		0	0			No action required
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Packing Foam packing between bridge and wall		0		0		0		0	0			No action required
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Metal hatches - Metal hatches throughout bridge to allow water through		0		0		0		0	0			No action required
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	Packing No packers between bridge and brickwork wall		0		0		0		0	0			No action required
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Ground level of bridge [001]	High level No packing between bridge and brickwork		0		0		0		0	0			No action required
			Stanhope Road	Ground Floor	Upper level of bridge [002]	Room construction Brickwork walls, metal railings, overgrown shrubbery, solid floor.		0		0		0		0	0			No action required

Key: S=Sampled, P=Presumed, N=No Access/Inaccessible, L=Limited Access, R=Presumed same as referenced sample, NAD=No Asbestos Detected

HSG 264

Material Assessment Algorithm

Sample Variable	Score	Examples of scores (see notes for more detail)
Product type (or debris from product)	1	Asbestos-reinforced composites (plastics, resins, mastics, roofing felts, vinyl floor tiles, semi-rigid paints or decorative finishes, asbestos cement etc).
	2	Asbestos insulating board (AIB), mill boards, other low density insulation boards, asbestos textiles, gaskets, ropes and woven textiles, asbestos paper and felt.
	3	Thermal insulation (e.g. pipe and boiler lagging), sprayed asbestos, loose asbestos, asbestos mattresses and packing.
Extent of damage / deterioration	0	Good condition: no visible damage.
	1	Low damage: a few scratches or surface marks; broken edges on boards, tiles etc.
	2	Medium damage: significant breakage of materials or several small areas where material has been damaged revealing loose asbestos fibres.
	3	High damage or delamination of materials, sprays and thermal insulation. Visible asbestos debris.
Surface treatment	0	Composite materials containing asbestos: reinforced plastics, resins, vinyl tiles.
	1	Enclosed sprays and lagging, AIB (with exposed face painted or encapsulated), asbestos cement sheets etc.
	2	Unsealed AIB, or encapsulated lagging and sprays.
	3	Unsealed lagging and sprays.
Asbestos type	1	Chrysotile.
	2	Amphibole asbestos excluding crocidolite.
	3	Crocidolite.



APPENDIX B:

ASBESTOS
IDENTIFICATION
REPORT



0612

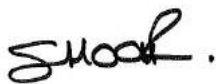
ASBESTOS BULK IDENTIFICATION REPORT				
Report No:	A-64869	Date of Issue:	05/03/2024	Issue No: 1
Client Details				
Client Name:	Haringey Council			
Client Address:	Placemaking and Housing Haringey Council River Park House London, N22 8HQ			
Client Order No:		Client Contact:	Alex Rogers	
Report on				
Identification of asbestos content of suspected asbestos containing materials (ACMs). The samples have been taken by Ayerst Environmental Limited from the following site location:				
Stanhope Road Bridge Stanhope Road London N6 5ND				
Number of samples received:	8	Date(s)	Start Date:	05/03/2024
Date of receipt/Date Sampled:	29/02/2024	Analysed	Finish Date:	05/03/2024
Methodology				
Analysis of samples were carried out in accordance with Appendix 2 (Asbestos in Bulk Materials) of HSG248, 'Asbestos: The analysts' guide for sampling, analysis and clearance procedures', and documented in-house methods. Samples of bulk materials will be retained for a period of not less than 6 months from date of analysis.				
UKAS Disclaimers				
Although Ayerst Environmental Ltd is a UKAS accredited laboratory for bulk asbestos identification opinions and interpretations based on test results are outside the scope of our UKAS accreditation. Ayerst Environmental Ltd is not accredited by UKAS for the identification of non-asbestos materials.				
TEST RESULTS				
SAMPLE NO.	DATE ANALYSED	SAMPLE LOCATION	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	ASBESTOS TYPE IDENTIFIED
S1	05/03/2024	Stanhope Road. Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]. Front wall	Mastic Sealant	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
S2	05/03/2024	Stanhope Road. Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]. Back wall	Damp Proof Course (Bitumen)	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
S3	05/03/2024	Stanhope Road. Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]. Top of wall	Damp Proof Course (Bitumen)	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
S4	05/03/2024	Stanhope Road. Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]. Pipework	Insulation Residue	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
S5	05/03/2024	Stanhope Road. Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]. Back of bridge	Fibreboard	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
S6	05/03/2024	Stanhope Road. Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]. Back wall	Mastic Sealant	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
S7	05/03/2024	Stanhope Road. Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]. Front wall	Mastic Sealant	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED
S8	05/03/2024	Stanhope Road. Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]. Pipe on shelf	Cement downpipe	NO ASBESTOS DETECTED

Report No: A-64869

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0612

Analyst's Name	Sharon Hook	Analyst's Signature	
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Quality Checked By:

Name	Magdalena Singh	Signature	
Position	Data Manager		



APPENDIX C:

PHOTOGRAPHS

(This appendix might not include all incidences of asbestos containing materials present on this site).

Photographs



No Photo Available

Inspection no:

Room/Area

Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]

Location/Element

Room construction

Notes

Product Type

n/a

Type:

Damage/Deterioration

n/a

Score: n/a

Surface Treatment

n/a

Score: n/a

Asbestos Type

Score: n/a

Extent

Recommended Action

No Further Action Required

Total Score 0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:

Room/Area

Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]

Location/Element

Timber panel

Notes

Timber panel to brickwork wall revealed further brickwork and solid wall with metal frames

Product Type

n/a

Type:

Damage/Deterioration

n/a

Score: n/a

Surface Treatment

n/a

Score: n/a

Asbestos Type

Score: n/a

Extent

Recommended Action

No Further Action Required

Total Score 0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]	
Location/Element	Packing	
Notes	Foam packing between bridge and wall	
Product Type	n/a	Score: n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score: n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score: n/a
Asbestos Type		Score: n/a
Extent		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score 0



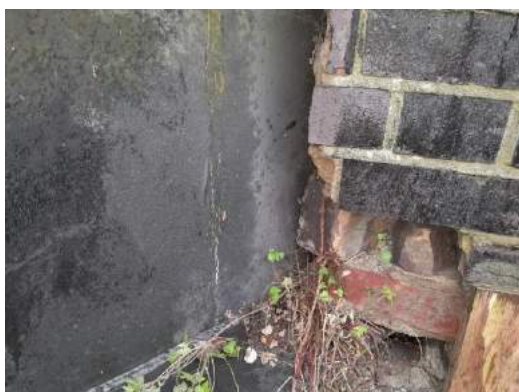
No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]	
Location/Element	Void	
Notes	Timber panel revealed void containing brickwork and solid walls, metal pipework	
Product Type	n/a	Score: n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score: n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score: n/a
Asbestos Type		Score: n/a
Extent		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score 0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:	
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Metal hatches		
Notes	Metal hatches throughout bridge to allow water through		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type		Score:	n/a
Extent			
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:	
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Packing		
Notes	No packers between bridge and brickwork wall		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type		Score:	n/a
Extent			
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:	
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Column		
Notes	Steel packing to top of column		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type		Score:	n/a
Extent			
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:	
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	High level		
Notes	No packing between bridge and brickwork		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type		Score:	n/a
Extent			
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:	
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Packing		
Notes	Foam packing between bridge and top of wall		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type		Score:	n/a
Extent			
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:	
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Front of bridge		
Notes	Steel and metal railings to front of bridge		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type		Score:	n/a
Extent			
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:	P1	Type:	Presumed
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Electrics		
Notes	Presumed textile flashguards within live electrics		
Product Type	Textile Flash Guard	Score:	2
Damage/Deterioration	Low Damage	Score:	1
Surface Treatment	Unsealed AIB, encapsulated lagging & sprays	Score:	2
Asbestos Type	Amosite, Chrysotile, Crocidolite	Score:	3
Extent	1no		
Recommended Action	Remove if likely to be disturbed by planned works	Total Score	8



Inspection no:	S1	Type:	Sampled
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Front wall		
Notes	White mastic to brickwork work wall joint		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type	NAD	Score:	n/a
Extent	5lin m		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:	S2	Type:	Sampled
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Back wall		
Notes	Damp proof course to brickwork wall		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type	NAD	Score:	n/a
Extent	10lin m		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



Inspection no:	S3	Type:	Sampled
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Top of wall		
Notes	Damp proof course between brickwork wall and steel or bridge.		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type	NAD	Score:	n/a
Extent	6lin m		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

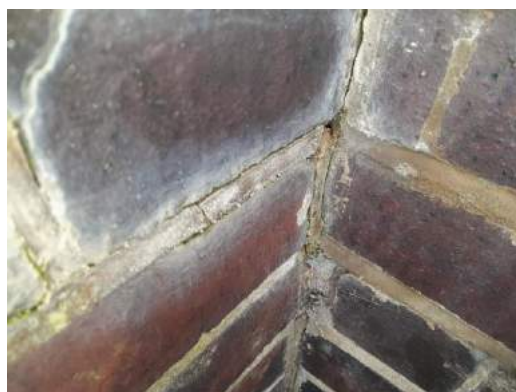
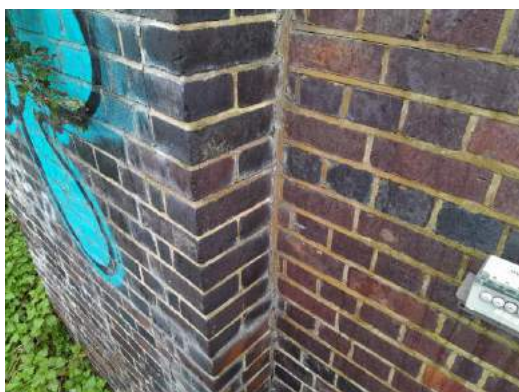
Inspection no:	S4	Type:	Sampled
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Pipework		
Notes	Insulation residue to 2 x metal pipes behind timber panel		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type	NAD	Score:	n/a
Extent	1lin m		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



Inspection no:	S5	Type:	Sampled
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Back of bridge		
Notes	Fibreboard packing between bridge and brickwork wall		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type	NAD	Score:	n/a
Extent	0.5m ²		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



Inspection no:	S6	Type:	Sampled
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Back wall		
Notes	Mastic sealant to brickwork joint		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type	NAD	Score:	n/a
Extent	6lin m		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



Inspection no:	S7	Type:	Sampled
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Front wall		
Notes	Mastic sealant to brickwork joint		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type	NAD	Score:	n/a
Extent	6lin m		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



Inspection no:	S8	Type:	Sampled
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Ground level of bridge [001]		
Location/Element	Pipe on shelf		
Notes	Pipework at top of shelf		
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type	NAD	Score:	n/a
Extent	1lin m		
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0



No Photo Available

Inspection no:		Type:	
Room/Area	Ground Floor. Upper level of bridge [002]		
Location/Element	Room construction		
Notes			
Product Type	n/a	Score:	n/a
Damage/Deterioration	n/a	Score:	n/a
Surface Treatment	n/a	Score:	n/a
Asbestos Type		Score:	n/a
Extent			
Recommended Action	No Further Action Required	Total Score	0

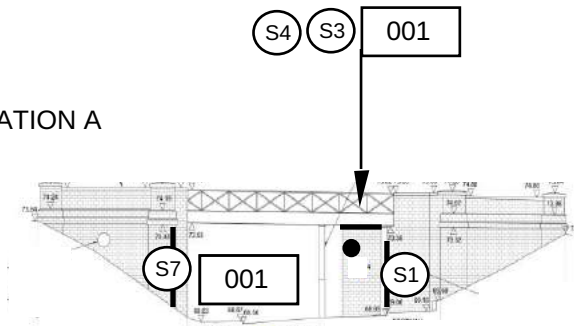


APPENDIX D:

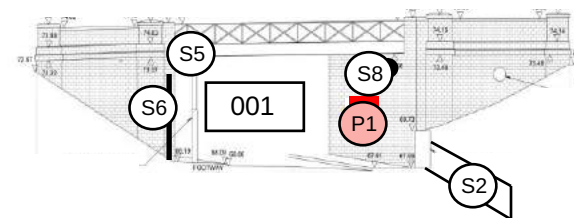
FLOOR PLANS

NUMBERS ON PLAN(S) REFER TO LOCATION NUMBERS LISTED IN THE SURVEY REGISTER

ELAVATION A



ELAVATION B



f



DRAWING KEY



ASBESTOS POSITIVE MATERIAL
(SAMPLE, REFERRED SAMPLE
OR PRESUMPTION)



EXTENT OF ASBESTOS
PRESENT



AREAS NOT WITHIN SURVEY
SCOPE OF WORKS



LOCATION WITH LIMITED
OR NO ACCESS



APPENDIX E:

SURVEY SCOPE

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



Asbestos Demolition Survey and Lead in Paint

HSG264 Demolition Survey Industrial Survey Lead In Paint Survey

Site Address: Stanhope Road
Parkland Walk
N6 5ND

Client Name: Haringey Council/ Highways

Survey Job Number: AQ24-00134

VERSION: 01

Compliance

Reliance

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Ayerst Environmental Ltd – The Experts in Safe Asbestos Control

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



Asbestos Survey Proposal				
Version Number	Details of Issue	Produced By	Signature	Date
01	Initial Document Issue for Review	Anthony Jones	AXJ	08/02/2024

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



Job Details

Client name and address		
Haringey Council Major Projects – Highways Alexandra House Station Road Haringey Council London N22 7TR	Client Contact:	Alex Rogers
	Telephone:	NA
	Mobile:	07588039968
Email Addresses for the full survey report to be issued to: Alex.Rogers@haringey.gov.uk		

Site Address & Details		
Stanhope Road/ Parkland Way Haringey London N6 5ND	Residential:	☐
	Single Building Site:	☐
	Small Commercial:	☐
	Multi Building Site:	☐
	Commercial:	☐
	Industrial:	☒
Proposed Start Date	To Be Confirmed	
Site Contact Details	Contact details of traffic management to be supplied via Alex Rogers.	

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Ayerst Environmental Ltd – The Experts in Safe Asbestos Control

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton

Survey Scope of Work

Survey Requirements			
Scope of Survey Works Include reference to site plans, proposed scope of planned works, floor plans. Note for Ayerst Staff: IMPORTANT: This will be included in any Introduction of the Inspection Report	Management: ☐	Refurbishment: ☐	Demolition: ☒
	For clarification the survey types, as defined by HSG264, are described below and due notice shall be paid to these descriptions and to the type of survey that you require to ensure compatibility: <i>*“Refurbishment and Demolition survey”</i> Refurbishment and demolition surveys are intended to locate all the asbestos in the building (or the relevant part), as far as reasonably practicable. It is a disruptive and fully intrusive survey which may need to penetrate all parts of the building structure. Aggressive inspection techniques will be needed to lift carpets and tiles, break through walls, ceilings, cladding and partitions, and open up floors. In these situations, controls should be put in place to prevent the spread of debris, which may include asbestos. Refurbishment and demolition surveys should only be conducted in unoccupied areas to minimise risks to the public or employees on the premises. Ideally, the building should not be in service and all furnishings removed. For minor refurbishment, this would only apply to the room involved or even part of the room where the work is small and the room large. In these situations, there should be effective isolation of the survey area (e.g. full floor to ceiling partition), and furnishings should be removed as far as possible or protected using sheeting. The ‘surveyed’ area must be shown to be fit for reoccupation before people move back in. This will require a thorough visual inspection and, if appropriate (e.g. where there has been significant destruction), reassurance air sampling with disturbance. Under no circumstances should staff remain in rooms or areas of buildings when intrusive sampling is performed.” <u>Scope: Bridge located on Stanhope Road forming Parkland Walk, N6 5ND - Asbestos Demolition Survey</u> Ayerst Environmental Ltd are to undertake a full Asbestos Demolition Survey in accordance to HSG264 to the <u>Bridge Forming Parkland Walk Located on Stanhope Road</u> prior to planned demolition.		
			

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Ayerst Environmental Ltd – The Experts in Safe Asbestos Control

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



	<u>Scope Of Works</u> All areas will be surveyed/inspected to locate any possible ACM's. Associated walls either side of the bridge at low level are to be surveyed including fencing. High level areas to underside of the bridge will be surveyed via a Boom Lift. Traffic management will be in place and supplied by Haringey Council/Highways forming single lane access to provide safe access to each side of the bridge separately to the underside. All appropriate certification required for the Boom Lift will be provided. Survey to cover top areas of the bridge checking floor construction, guard rails, associated pipework to allow for the demolition works to take place. All areas are to be fully inspected with targeted intrusive inspections to accommodate the planned works. <u>Lead in Paint Bulk Sampling, CLAW 2002</u> The lead in paint bulk sampling is to be carried out to all areas of the bridge in accordance to CLAW 2002 ahead of planned demolition works. Samples will be taken from items historically painted over multiple times. (High level areas will be surveyed when the Asbestos survey is being undertaken on the same day when traffic management is in place). Representative sampling of, • Beams – Up to 4 No. Samples • Columns – Up to 2 No. Samples • Bearing Shelves – Up to 2 No. Samples • Guard Rails/Fencing – Up to 4 No. Samples • Pipework – Up to 2 No. Samples Total up to 14 No. samples Samples will be taken at full depth down to substrate. The sample bag will be taped securely directly below the sample location to ensure all paint and flakes are captured in the bag. Samples will be collected from approx. 25mmx25mm All sample points will be taped securely directly below the sample location to ensure all paint and flakes are captured within the bag. Samples will be collected from approx. 25mmx25mm.
Excluded areas: (Specify all areas / locations to be excluded; e.g., around window frames)	All plant and services will be treated as live for the duration of the survey, visual assessments and presumptions will be based on age and manufacturer. No intrusions will be made into and beyond the external envelope of the building where inspections/intrusions will damage the integrity of the weather proofing of the building.
'Making good' requirements and any other information:	All areas will be left safe and tidy. Sampling points made will be sealed with either tape or filler depending on the size of the inspection point made.

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Ayerst Environmental Ltd – The Experts in Safe Asbestos Control

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



Previous Asbestos Info. Licensed Contractor attendance required or notification to HSE? Provide details of previous report and requirements for contractor assist	No previous asbestos information provided
--	--

Building Details

Building Details	
Approx. Build Date:	1900's
No of Floors	External Bridge, 4.49 M
Extent: Estimated Area in m ² / ft ²	Unknown
Listed Status?	The client has not indicated to Ayerst Environmental the building is of listed status nor within a conservation area.
Lifts or escalators on site?	Not in Scope
Outbuildings? If yes, please specify	NA
Drawings available? What format? Append to document	Yes – PDF Provided by the client (Alex Rogers)
Has the building been extended: If yes please give details including approximate dates	Unknown
Occupancy of building (whole building and areas of survey):	Area where sampling will be taken place will be unoccupied.

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Ayerst Environmental Ltd – The Experts in Safe Asbestos Control

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



Surveying Resources, Equipment and Site Access Details

Surveying Resources		
No of Operatives Required: 2 No. Operatives		
Survey Team Details/Position	Name and Contact Details	Training/Qualifications
Lead Surveyor(s) details:	TBC	BOHS P402 or RSPH Level 3 in Asbestos Surveying CSCS Card First Aid IPAF
Assistant Surveyor(s) details	TBC	BOHS P402 or RSPH Level 3 in Asbestos Surveying CSCS Card First Aid
Each operative has a site folder containing all their training records and equipment checks these can be made available to the client on request at any point during the survey as these folders are carried with the operatives at all times		

Survey Duration, Access Information and Site Contact Details	
Duration of Survey (No. Days) and phasing of survey/requirements:	1.0 Day – Asbestos Survey 0.5 Day – Lead In Paint Survey
Start Date:	To be confirmed
End Date:	To be confirmed
Working Hours:	09:00-17:00
Site contact and access details:	Contact details of traffic management to be supplied via Alex Rogers.

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Reliance

Value

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – The Experts in Safe Asbestos Control

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



Plant and Equipment	
	All surveying tools will consist of hand tools as per Ayerst Environmental Ltd COP for Asbestos Surveying Additional items are listed below: • Hand tools only – scraper, chisel and retractable Stanley knife for sampling. • Hand tools only for intrusive investigation and opening up works including hammer, chisels. • All Class H vacuums have individual DOP tests and will be labelled. • Step ladders for high level ceilings. • Telescopic Mobile Tower • Mobile Scaffold Tower to access 8m High Ceiling in Ground Floor Reception • MEWP/Boom Lift – All correct certificates will be provided along with 5 points of PPE and harnesses.
Protective Actions and Procedures	Those at risk : Employees of Other : N Public: N All areas are to be segregated during investigations and sampling activities Signage will be put in place stating ‘No unauthorised access- survey in progress’

Other trades required	Details of contractors, contact names and trade(s)
Access equipment hire (e.g., MEWP), include opening up of building	MEWP - – All correct certificates will be provided along with 5 points of PPE and harnesses.
Electrician	Not applicable
Contractors	Not applicable
Plumber	Not applicable
Carpenter	Not applicable
Scaffolders	Not applicable
Gas Engineer	Not applicable
Lift Engineer	Not applicable

Compliance

Reliance

Value

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – The Experts in Safe Asbestos Control

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



Permit to work Requirements (if any)	
Is a Permit to work Required ?	As instructed by Alex, The TM (Traffic management) and permits will be the driver in the programme times.
Type of Permit required and where	

Manual Handling and Storage	
Arrangements for storing plant and equipment	All hand tools will be brought to site for the day of survey and taken away on completion of the day.
Manual Handling RA Required	Completed by surveyor as part of site risk assessment.
Manual Handling Info	All tools are hand tools and lifts will be used to transport any tools to the upper floor. No manual handling issues identified.

Noise and Vibration Assessment			
Is a noise assessment required?		N	
Name and type of Machine	Db MAX. at source	Area	Ear Protection Requirements
Is a vibration assessment required?		N	
Name and type of Machine	Vibration Level m/s	Expose Limit	Control Measures

COSHH Assessment				
Is a COSHH assessment required?		N		
Material Type	Manufacturer	Hazard/Effect	Exposure Limit	Control Measure

Compliance

Reliance

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Ayerst Environmental Ltd – The Experts in Safe Asbestos Control

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Asbestos Survey Proposal			
Quote No:	AQ24-00134	Date:	08/02/2024
Prepared By:	Anthony Jones	Checked By:	Carl Holton



WORK AT HEIGHT METHOD STATEMENT

Work at height concerns any height from which there is a risk of a fall, even if this is on the first rung of a ladder or step ladder.

This method statement is written and used so that everyone concerned understands the procedures and risks involved. Refer to external documents such as HSE guidance and internal Health and Safety Guidance System.

The need to work at height by any means should where possible be eliminated or otherwise minimised provided (even if safe methods are available). **If there is no safe method then the work cannot go ahead.** Use of ladders other than for access should certainly be eliminated or limited as far as possible. This method statement should include when/if ladder work is allowed.

Description and location of the work requiring work at height	All the survey work at height will be via standard 'A' Frame Ladders which the survey team will have with them at all times and a MEWP/Boom lift. In addition to the ladders a Telescopic Tower will be with the survey team at all times which requires inhouse training only as per video and manual
Access and working platform arrangements and procedures for the above work at height	Telescopic Tower Ref TTA-01 will be used for all high level access and inspections, all staff have undertaken in house training as per the online video and Instruction/Reference Manual.
Daily checks of equipment and items for work at height	Daily checks to be carried out by the survey team, internal checks to be carried out by Quality department NOTE: Where third party equipment is being used for working at height, surveyors must check tags prior to use. Where no safety tags are present or out of date, the equipment should not be used.
Certified training required for this work and current certified staff resources.	MEWP/Boom lift certificates to be provided for the surveyors attending.

Supplementary Information	
Can the site be secured at night?	Unknown
Is parking available on site?	Yes, permit parking
Is the site within the Congestion Charge Zone?	NA

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PPE and RPE Requirements (delete or change as applicable)			
PPE/RPE	Type	Required Y/N	When/Where to be used
Safety Footwear	Steel toecap with mid sole protection safety boots to BS EN 346.	YES	At all times
Head Protection	Only helmets to BS 5240 or EN 397 will be worn.	YES	At all times
Hi-Vis Clothing	Hi-vis vest	YES	At all times
Gloves	General site use (EN420 minimum).	YES	At all times
Eye Protection	Light eye protection (EN166)	YES	At all times
Ear Protection	BS EN 353 part 3 – SRN30	YES	Task specific, during opening up and sampling works
RPE	FFP3	YES	Task specific, during opening up and sampling works
Coveralls	Type 5/6	YES	At all times
Harness	HT-321 Multi-purpose work positioning harness	YES	When undertake the surveys via the MEWP/Boom lift

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Preliminary Site Assessments

Plant/Services on site - provide summary information where applicable and any identifiable hazards	
Boiler/Plant Rooms	NA
Undercrofts	NA
Roof Spaces	NA
Flat Roof Areas	NA
Floor ducts, keys available, specialist equipment needed to lift?	NA
Is there working machinery on site? Please specify	MEWP/Boom lift will be on site and used within the Asbestos/Lead Surveys.
Are there any confined spaces included in the areas to be surveyed?	Out of Scope
Are there any contaminated areas? (Give details and necessary control measures)	Unknown, surveyor to make appropriate risk assessment on site ahead of commencing the survey and apply the appropriate safety measures including suitable PPE, RPE for the tasks required within the area
Are there adequate light levels throughout the site? (Give details of relevant areas)	Additional battery powered lighting will be required at all times as not all areas or well-lit and some if not all the lighting is not working at the moment

Preliminary Site Assessments	Provide summary information where applicable and any identifiable hazards
Is there power on site? Can it be isolated and certified isolated?	Yes - All plant and services will be treated as live for the duration of the survey, visual assessments and presumptions will be based on age and manufacturer
Are the power cables surface fixed?	Unknown
Is there a gas supply on site? Can this be isolated and certified?	Yes - All Gas and associated services will be treated as live for the duration of the survey, visual assessments and presumptions will be based on age and manufacturer.
Is there water on site? Are pipes surface mounted?	Yes - All water pipework and associated services will be treated as live for the duration of the survey, visual assessments and presumptions will be based on age and manufacturer.
Can fire alarms be disabled during the survey? Can heads be removed or isolated?	NA

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Emergency Contacts	
Nearest Hospital with A&E facilities.	Nearest A and E Dept: The Whittington Hospital Magdala Avenue London N19 5NF
First Aid or Emergency Contact	First Aiders: All surveyors are First Aid trained Emergency Contacts: Carl Holton – 07985 421 472 Jon Sibley – 07921 744330 Anthony Jones - 07415 851533

Ayerst Environmental Ltd – Risk Assessment and Method Statement			
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RISK ASSESSMENT (use further RA sheets as applicable).											
HAZARDS/ ACTIVITIES	Hazards & Risk description Adjust ratings and add assessments as appropriate.	P	S	P x S	Risk Rating	HSE Step 2 – Who might be harmed and how	Control measures (Controlled risk rating must be low for work to be permitted).	P	S	P x S	Risk rating
Fire Action Procedures	Smoke suffocation, chemicals, burns and other fire related hazards.	1 or 2	5	10	Very High	Surveyor and assist	For each area you move to ascertain drill procedures including nearest escape routes. Also locate alarms, extinguishers, clean running water sources (where relevant: emergency showers and eyewash).	1	5	5	Low
Asbestos sampling	Exposure to airborne asbestos fibres. Potential ill-health affects and asbestos related diseases, cancers and death.	4	5	20	Very high	Surveyor and assist	Follow documented safe system of work / code of practice and Health & Safety manuals. Use protection. – Type 5/6 coveralls to be worn on site at all times •Only trained and competent personnel to undertake asbestos inspection works. •Personnel to wear appropriate RPE fitted with suitable filter. •Inspection and sampling techniques to follow the guidance provided by the HSE in HSG264 and HSG248.	1	5	5	Low
Suitability of RPE for environment & tasks	Asbestos sampling or dust disturbance	4	5	20	Very high	Surveyor and assist	Use appropriate RPE, use face fitted masks or if disposable ensure is suitable for asbestos. For disposables also see HSG248 Section 8. – FFP3 Half Mask required at all times during investigations and sampling activities	1	5	5	Low
Working at height	Falls; items being dropped from heights (injuries to people below and damage to equipment)	2	5	10	Very high	Surveyor and assist	Personnel shall not undertake work from unsafe platforms, i.e. ladders. Only suitable step ladders are permitted for use for inspections at ceiling level. If higher access is required then proper high access equipment is to be provided by the client •Barrier protection of floor openings and identification and barrier protection of non-weight bearing floors. •Use of suitable access equipment. Access equipment to be provided, erected, inspected and dismantled by competent persons. •Roof access to barrier protected parts only.	2	2	4	Low
Slips, Trips and Falls	Personal injury with the potential to be absent from work for over 7 days.	2	3	6	Medium	Surveyor and assist	•Personnel to make full use of dedicated pedestrian routes. • personnel are to record any slipping or tripping hazards and make recommendations on eliminating the hazard. • personnel to wear safety footwear fitted with protective toecaps and midsoles at all times on site. •Work not to be undertaken via access equipment in external areas in inclement weather without adequate anti-slip protection.	1	3	3	Low
Electrical hazards	Electric shocks, loss of consciousness, muscle spasms, numbness or tingling, breathing problems, headache, problems with vision or hearing, seizures burns and death	2	5	10	Very High	Surveyor and assist	Work must not be undertaken on live electrical equipment. All plant and associated services will be deemed live and visual assessments and presumptions will be made based on age and manufacturer. For Any/All isolations, appropriate isolation certification is to be provided by the client	1	5	5	Low
Manual handling	Carrying site equipment	2	3	6	Medium	Surveyor and assist	Follow guidance given in the Health and Safety Guidance System document. Avoid or split loads where possible. Use safe lifting techniques and within your own limits.	1	3	3	Low

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HAZARDS/ ACTIVITIES	Hazards & Risk description Adjust ratings and add assessments as appropriate.	P	S	P x S	Risk Rating	HSE Step 2 – Who might be harmed and how	Control measures (Controlled risk rating must be low for work to be permitted).	P	S	P x S	Risk rating
Live Gas Mains and Supply	Headache, dizziness, nausea, eye and throat irritation, fatigue, breathing problems, pale skin or blisters, burns and death	4	5	20	Very High	Surveyor and Assist	The gas supply should be treated as live for the duration of the survey all associated plant and services will be treated as live for the duration of the survey, visual assessments and presumptions will be based on age and manufacturer. In the event the team smell or suspect a	1	5	5	Low
Exposure to biological hazards.	Potential ill-health effects, disease and death.	4	5	20	Very High	Surveyor and Assist	•Personnel to avoid working on areas of high collections fo guano. Arrangements to be made to remove guano where work is required. •Personnel to wear suitable PPE including gloves in areas where rodent, pigeon or other animal waste may be present. •Personnel to be provided with tool box talk and HSE pocked card for leptospirosis awareness. •Personnel to be provided with anti-bacterial hand gel and to maintain high levels of hygiene.	1	5	5	Low
The use of hand tools.	Causing injury to hands, fingers and other exposed parts.	4	5	20	Very High	Surveyor and Assist	•All employees to be made aware of the hazards of hand tools. •Only use correct equipment for the task in hand.	1	5	5	Low
Exposure of other contractors and visitors to the site during survey work.	Potential ill-health affects and asbestos related diseases and cancers.	4	5	20	Very High	Surveyor and Assist	•Unauthorised access to surveying areas shall be prevented by use of existing access control measures.	1	5	5	Low
Use of access equipment and platforms for work and access at height.	Falls from height – potential for fatal injuries.	4	5	20	Very High	Surveyor and Assist	•Use of step ladders for sampling, visual inspection and assessment. •Ensure step ladders are used on flat and even surfaces only with all 4 feet on the ground. •Step ladders are self footing. •Ensure the work is directly overhead and avoid side-loading. •Ensure the locking mechanism is in place before use and no work on the top 3 treads. •All step ladders are tagged and routinely inspected for defects prior to use.	1	5	5	Low

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HAZARDS/ ACTIVITIES	Hazards & Risk description Adjust ratings and add assessments as appropriate.	P	S	P x S	Risk Rating	HSE Step 2 – Who might be harmed and how	Control measures (Controlled risk rating must be low for work to be permitted).	P	S	P x S	Risk rating
Heating Pipework and Sprinkler System.	Burns injury to hands, fingers and other exposed parts, and potentially death.	4	5	20	Very high	Surveyor and Assistant	Cladding or lagging will not be removed to high temp or steam pipework to prevent burns. • Heating pipework and sprinkler pipework are to be treated as live unless a suitable isolation certificate for the working area is provided. If isolations are not made then visual assessments and restrictions will be noted in the survey until the isolations are addressed by the client.	1	5	5	Low
Needles & Sharps	Injuries to hands and other exposed parts. Exposure to Blood-borne viruses and other pathogens. Psychological Stress	2	5	10	Very high	Surveyor and Assistant	•Personnel to wear suitable PPE including gloves in areas where Needles or Sharps may be present. •Personnel to be provided with anti-bacterial hand gel and to maintain high levels of hygiene. •All employees to be made aware of the hazards of Needles or Sharps. •Avoid working in areas where needles and sharps are likely to be present if possible.	1	5	5	Low
Covid-19 (Coronavirus)	Flu like symptoms, fever, sore throat, shortness of breath and possible death	4	5	20	Very High	Surveyor and Assistant	•Wear PPE RPE, Disposable Gloves and Overalls. •Wash Hands regularly throughout the day and in particular on arrival and departure from site. •Avoid touching eyes, nose, or mouth •Cover coughs and sneezes using a tissue •Try to keep 2m distance from all other persons •Clean all tools and equipment when departing from site •Be alert for symptoms	1	5	5	Low

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Tick to confirm mask(s) used check(s) carried out this visit: ½ mask		yes	Full face mask		Any faults/actions:		
Evaluate personal decontamination required: P=Preliminary , F= Full (HSG248 9.4, 9.5, 9.6) (Applies to all asbestos related site work).					P	F	Note:
Lighting for safe work or passage: Lighting is adequate? Y		If no; site specific requirements and control measures:-- NA					
P=probability, score as below 1. Only remotely probable 2. Possible 3. Likely or probable 4. High		S=severity of occurrence, score as below 1.Minor 2. Requires first aid but not reportable 3. Reportable but not major 4. Reportable and major 5. Death		RR - Risk rating=P x S Low - 1 to 5 inclusive Medium - 6 to 7 inclusive High – 8 Very High - > 8			Assessment of requirement for areas requiring accompanying persons(s):

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No Access Authorisation / Revision To Scope

Survey INS #	Reason for no access or Revision to Scope	Surveyor	Client Agreement

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LEAD SURVEYOR CONFIRMATION OF COMPLETION OF RAMS

Signed.....

Date..... 29th February 2024

Name..... Danny Miller

CLIENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Please complete the following information and tick the box to confirm that you have read and accepted the agreed scope as documented above ☐

SIGNED:

NAME:

POSITION:

It is important that any changes to scope are communicated to us in writing. Where possible, we will issue an update to this document for further acceptance by the Client.

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RAMS Briefing Sheet/Acknowledgement			
Note: To be signed by all operatives involved in undertaking the Asbestos Survey to prove the scope of works and risk assessments have been fully acknowledged, assessed and understood			
NAME	Title	Date	Signature

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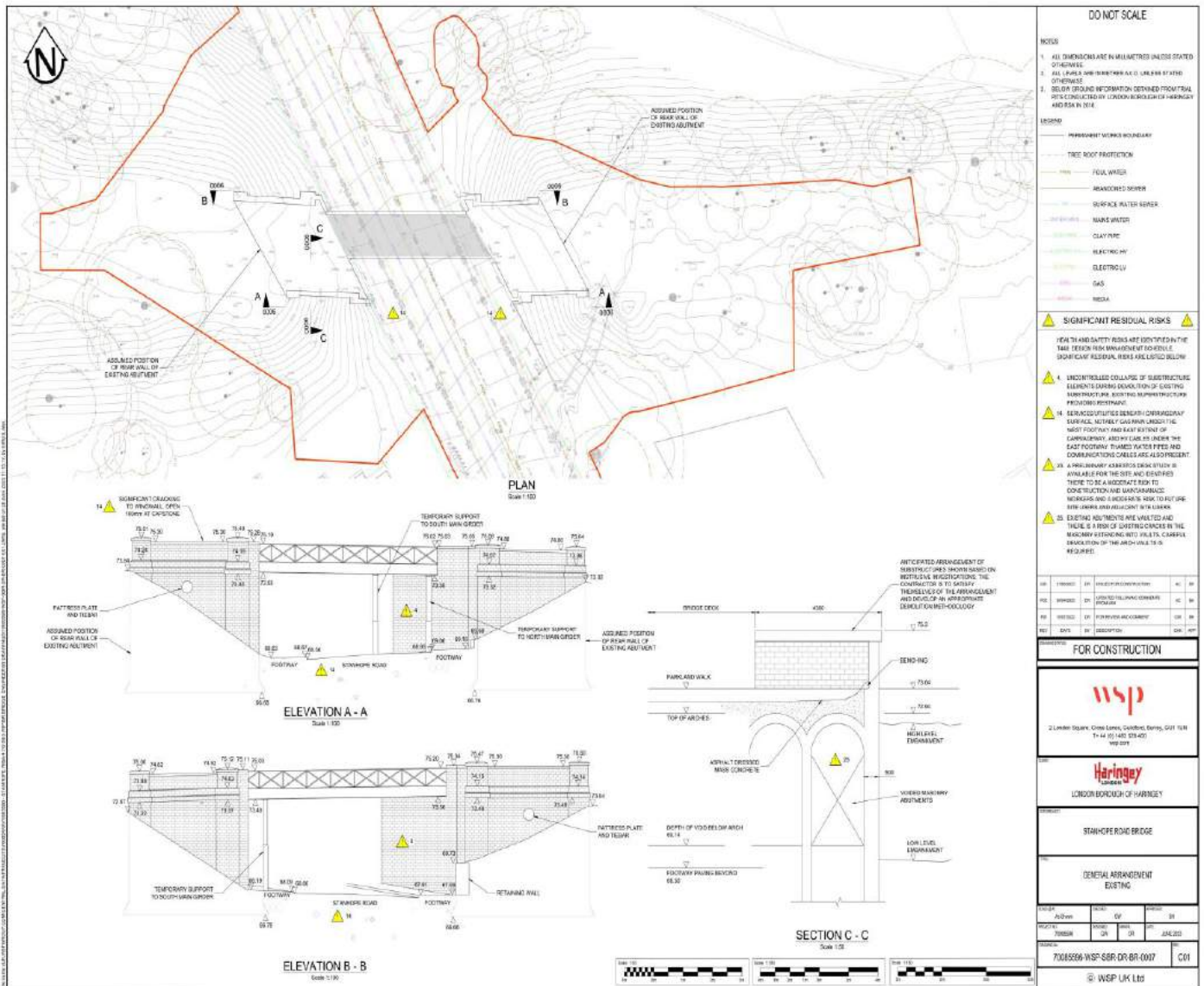
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Site Plans

Notes: Site Plans appended to this document



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