



Wressle Wellsite

Construction Environmental Management Plan

March 2025

ISSUE No.	Description
250327	Draft for Client Review
XXXXXX	Initial issue

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1. PURPOSE AND CONTEXT

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared by Egdon Resources U.K. Limited (Egdon) in support of a planning application to North Lincolnshire Council (NLC), seeking consent to extend operations at the Wressle Wellsite, referred to hereafter as the “Wressle-2 Development”.

Egdon was granted permission by NLC in September 2024, planning decision notice PA/2024/275 [Ref. 1], dated 13th September 2024, for an extension of the existing wellsite to construct three well cellars, drill two additional lateral underground boreholes to appraise and develop the hydrocarbon resources from the Penistone flags and Ashover grit reservoirs, upgrade existing production facilities to include additional fluid storage tanks, separator system, surface pump and associated bunds, install gas processing equipment, construct a 600m underground gas pipeline and flow gas to the existing national grid pipeline and the long term production of oil and gas.

Condition No.16 of this consent reads:

‘No stage of the development hereby permitted shall commence until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The CEMP shall include the following:-

- a) Site dust monitoring, recording and complaint investigation procedures.*
- b) Identification of receptors and the related risk of dust impact at all phases of the development, including when buildings and properties start to be occupied.*
- c) Provision of water to the site.*
- d) Dust mitigation techniques at all stages of development.*
- e) Prevention of dust trackout.*
- f) Communication with residents and other receptors.*
- g) A commitment to cease the relevant operation if dust emissions are identified either by regular site monitoring or by the local authority.*
- h) A no burning of waste policy.*

Reason

To protect residential amenity in accordance with policies DS1, DS11, M1 and M23 of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.’

Planning permission ref PA/2024/275 was quashed in the High Court on 8th November 2024. The planning application is now with NLC for redetermination.

The purpose of this document is to record the environmental management arrangements to be implemented at the Wressle Wellsite during construction operations to satisfy Condition 16. Personnel conducting operations related to the Wressle development are to comply with this CEMP and any applicable legislative requirements throughout the duration of construction operations.

This CEMP is intended to assist with the arrangements including environmental management, environmental inspections and environmental data recording of construction works to be implemented at the Wressle Wellsite.



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2. SCOPE

This CEMP is applicable to the Wressle Wellsite and all operations permitted therein, in accordance with existing planning and permitting consents. It is applicable to Egdon, its contractors and subcontractors and can be used in support of applications to the Minerals Planning Authority, where there is a requirement to provide for the approval by the Minerals Planning Authority of a CEMP.



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3. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

%:	Percentage – A rate, number, or amount in each hundred.
BAT:	Best Available technique
CDM:	The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
CEMP:	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CIRIA:	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
COSHH:	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CQAP:	Construction Quality Assurance Plan
DEFRA:	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
DNO:	District Network Operator
HDPE:	High-density polyethylene
HGV:	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HSE:	Health, Safety and Environmental
ha:	Hectare – A unit of square measurement equal to 10,000 square metres
km:	Kilometre – A unit of measurement of length equal to one thousand metres
m:	Metre – A unit of measurement of length equal to one hundred centimetres
mm:	Millimetre – A unit of measurement of length equal to one tenth of a centimetre
MAFF:	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
NLC:	North Lincolnshire Council
QA/QC:	Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SAC:	Special Areas of Conservation
SPA:	Special Protection Areas
SSSI:	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
UK:	United Kingdom

Table 1: Abbreviations and Definitions



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4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Role	Key Responsibilities
Chief Executive Officer	<p>The Chief Executive Officer is responsible overall for all Egdon’s business activities and has to ensure that suitable and sufficient systems, processes and resources are in place to adhere to the HSE Management System, and legislative and regulative requirements related to this CEMP. The Chief Executive Officer shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that HSE Management System standards and procedures are implemented for Egdon sites and operations; • Provide suitable and sufficient input and resources required to maintain an effective HSE Management System; • Define roles and responsibilities to ensure that a proactive and robust system is in place for the management of construction activities during the proposed operations.
Production & HSE Manager	<p>The Production & HSE Manager is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the CEMP is communicated and implemented; • Providing assistance and guidance in the interpretation and meaning of any part of the CEMP; • Ensuring that competent personnel are available to implement, monitor and assess the requirements of the CEMP; • Ensuring that environmental compliance is maintained through the provision of adequate competent resources; • Ensuring that roles and responsibilities for implementing the CEMP are identified and defined practices and processes are communicated; • Selecting contractors who can meet Egdon’s quality standards through a robust tendering and/or selection process and the monitoring of contractors to ensure that these standards are being met; • Ensuring that complaints are thoroughly investigated and reported; • The development and training of staff or assessing the competence of contractors so that they are capable of carrying out their work to the required standards; • Conducting periodic audits of compliance with the CEMP and communicating environmental performance, significant findings and non-conformances.

Role	Key Responsibilities
Construction Manager	<p>The Construction Manager is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseeing the overall implementation of the CEMP; • Ensuring that design plans and environmental information is communicated to the Principal Contractor and subcontractors; • Coordinating all project testing, inspections and reporting matters directly with the Production & HSE Manager; • Interceding directly and ceasing unsatisfactory work and control further processing, delivery or installation of non-conforming material; • Providing assistance and guidance in the update and approval of the CEMP; • Ensuring that defined practices and processes are communicated; • Ensuring that roles and responsibilities are identified and the assessment of individuals is recorded; • Monitoring and reporting relating to regulatory compliance is carried out; • Developing and training staff so that they are capable of carrying out their work to the required standards; • Ensuring that all incidents involving, or having the potential to cause, injury or harm to personnel, damage to infrastructure or the environment are thoroughly investigated and recorded; • Conducting periodic audits of compliance with the Construction Quality Assurance Plan (CQAP); and • Ensuring that performance and findings from audits, inspections and non-conformances is communicated and communicating quality performance, significant findings and non-conformances.
Principal Contractor	<p>The Principal Contractor is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring works are completed using materials and products identified within the design plans; • Ensuring works and materials are compliant with the design plans, relevant environmental standards and guidance; • Ensuring materials and products delivered and used within the operations are in compliance with the design plans; • Ensuring compliance with the CEMP; and • Ensuring that subcontractors comply with the CEMP and relevant environmental standards and guidance.
Wellsite Supervisor	<p>The Wellsite Supervisor is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The communication and implementation of the CEMP; • Testing emergency response plans on a regular basis, recording the results, identifying, implementing and communicating corrective actions; • Ensuring that all incidents involving, or having the potential to cause, injury or harm to personnel, damage to infrastructure or the environment are thoroughly investigated and recorded; • Ensuring that environmental checks are implemented, conducted and recorded; • Ensuring that spillages are remediated as soon as reasonably practicable; • Ensuring that emissions are reported and investigated in accordance with the CEMP and legislative requirements; • Ensuring that monitoring is undertaken in accordance with the CEMP and legislative requirements; and • Ensuring sufficient priority is placed on undertaking audits and ensuring that training is provided to all personnel on pollution prevention and pollution control.

Role	Key Responsibilities
All Personnel	All personnel are to follow the requirements of this CEMP and cooperate fully with senior management. All personnel must take reasonable care to ensure that their actions do not have an adverse impact on the environment. Personnel must not intentionally or recklessly or misuse anything that is provided in the interest of health, safety and the environment.

Table 2: Roles and Responsibilities



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5. WELLSITE DETAILS

The Wressle Wellsite address is:

Wressle Wellsite
Lodge Farm
Clapp Gate
Broughton and Appleby
DN15 0DB

National Grid Reference: SE 96792 11107

5.1 Existing Development

Oil production from the Wressle-1 well was granted planning permission in January 2020 (Appeal Decision Ref: APP/Y2003/W/19/3221694) [\[Ref. 2\]](#). A CQA report was submitted to NLC (condition 17 of the appeal decision) and approved by NLC on 20th July 2020.

Crude oil is currently produced from the Wressle-1 well, which is stored on site in crude oil storage tanks for subsequent export via road tanker to the oil refinery at Immingham, North Lincolnshire.

Associated natural gas is, at the time of the issuing of this document, incinerated on site via an enclosed ground flare.



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6. CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This CEMP covers the following construction activities to be conducted at the Wressle Wellsite during Phase 1 of the proposed operations of the “Wressle-2 Development”:

- Site preparation;
- Construction of an extension to the existing wellsite from the southern boundary; and
- The creation of a new level surface on land to the south to accommodate the drilling of up to three (3) new wells.

This CEMP should be read in conjunction with the approved Wressle-1 Wellsite CQAP, dated June 2020.

Egdon will communicate the CEMP to the Principal Contractor and to the Wellsite Supervisor. The CEMP may be issued as an electronic version or paper copy and a copy of receipt or transmittal will be recorded by Egdon.

A copy of the CEMP is to be held within the Wellsite Supervisor’s office and be available for review by regulatory bodies. The CEMP will be communicated to site personnel and a copy of the CEMP will be made available on site to all personnel during operations.

6.1 Alterations to the Construction Environmental Management Plan

Any required changes or deviations from this CEMP are to be referred to Egdon or to the Wellsite Supervisor in the first instance. No changes to, or deviations from, this CEMP are to be implemented until the required changes or deviations have been reviewed by Egdon and the relevant approvals obtained in writing from the Planning Authority.

Alterations to the CEMP will be captured in an amended CEMP and communicated to site personnel by the Wellsite Supervisor.

However, alterations may be implemented as an immediate control measure to resolve an identified problem. These alterations shall be notified to the Planning Authority as soon as reasonably practicable by Egdon.

6.2 Alterations to the approved Construction Quality Assurance Plan

Egdon will periodically review the CQAP or when significant changes to operations or site equipment have occurred and amend where necessary in accordance with the Egdon Document Control Procedure.



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7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

Egdon is proposing to undertake 5 phases of the Wressle-2 Development:

1. Phase 1 – Construction of the proposed Wellsite extension.
2. Phase 2 – Drilling of Wressle-2 and Wressle-3 Wells.
3. Phase 3 – Production testing of Wressle-2 and Wressle-3 Wells.
4. Phase 4 – Production.
5. Phase 5 – Well decommissioning and site restoration.

Phase 1

To facilitate the additional wells, the existing wellsite will be extended from the southern boundary.

Phase 2

The second phase of the development will include the drilling of two new boreholes from the existing/extended Wressle Wellsite. The second and third boreholes shall be known as the Wressle-2 Well and the Wressle-3 Well respectively and will be drilled with the intention of further evaluating the zones of interest identified by the 'Operator' during the drilling of the Wressle-1 Well.

It may be necessary to undertake a proppant squeeze, should it be deemed necessary to enhance formation permeability. The proppant squeeze has been designed such that it will be confined to the saturated formations, which contain hydrocarbons. The proppant squeeze is a 'groundwater activity', namely the injection of a non-hazardous water-based solution into groundwater to increase the flow of fluids or gas to a well or borehole in connection with the extraction or use of any energy source.

Phase 3

The third phase of the development will include production testing of the Wressle-2 Well and the Wressle-3 Well.

Phase 4

If production testing of the Wressle-2 Well and/or the production testing of the Wressle-3 Well is successful, the wells will be put in to production. Natural gas may be exported via pipeline to the District Network Operator (DNO).

Phase 5

Following production operations, the wells will be decommissioned and the wellsite restored.

7.1 Wellsite Modification and New Construction Works

Phase 1 of the development prepares the existing wellsite for the construction of an extension to the south of the existing wellsite.

The existing wellsite has been constructed to a standard capable of accommodating production activity. The wellsite comprises a stable and flat surface of crushed and compacted stone overlaying a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) impermeable membrane and protective geotextile layers allowing for tertiary containment and controlled drainage. The perimeter of the site is formed with a containment ditch system, lined with slotted drainage pipe and backfilled to surface with a washed 40mm rounded aggregate. Clean surface water discharges to the adjacent Ella Beck watercourse via an installed surface water interceptor.

The construction of the wellsite extension will create a level surface on land to the south to accommodate the drilling of up to three (3) new wells.

The existing boundary fencing will be extended to enclose the land necessary to accommodate the wellsite extension.

7.2 Access

The existing access points to the wellsite and access track have been assessed by Egdon as being suitable to allow the safe movement of vehicles for the purposes of the Wressle-2 Development. The access arrangements been agreed with NLC's Highways officer.

7.3 Site Preparation

To accommodate the construction of the wellsite extension, careful ground preparation and protection works will be undertaken with the excavation and removal of topsoil to create the level working platform.

7.3.1 Site Clearance

Where practicable, site clearance operations will take place outside of the bird breeding season. If it is necessary to undertake activities between March and late August, the site will be checked by a suitably qualified ornithologist for the presence of nesting birds.

7.3.2 Topsoil Removal and Levelling of the Wellsite

In preparing the site to ensure it is suitable for the proposed operations, the topsoil will be removed. Soil handling will be carried out with reference to guidelines set out by DEFRA *“Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites”* (2009) [Ref. 4] and MAFF *“Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils”* (2000) [Ref. 5].

In accordance with this guidance, the handling of the soils will be minimised as far as reasonably practicable. To undertake this work, a range of construction earth moving equipment will be used including a tracked excavator, dump truck, grader and suitable compaction equipment such as a vibrating roller.

The topographical land survey has identified a degree of cross fall over the existing land. In order to ensure a level working platform, the wellsite design shall identify the areas in which the subsoil will need to be cut to a suitable level with the material being transported, placed and compacted accordingly within the fill areas. Any surplus subsoil will be stored in an earth bund, separate to the topsoil bund.

Arisings from earthworks such as the proposed drilling cellar excavation shall only be stored on site in areas designated for the purpose and should be regularly inspected to ensure that no surrounding ground or watercourse is being contaminated by run-off or seepage.

A level working plateau will be formed on land to the south of the existing wellsite to accommodate the site extension.

The area will first be the subject of targeted cut and fill. All excavated soils will be retained on-site for future reinstatement. The topsoil will be stripped off using an excavator and stored on the west of the wellsite extension. This places the stockpile as close as possible to the point of excavation thus limiting the disturbance of the soil structure and the amount of tracking over topsoil and exposed sub-soils.

Where required, it may be considered necessary to seed the soil bunds. Egdon will utilise the services of the approved grounds maintenance contractor for the maintenance of the soil bunds throughout the lifecycle of the wellsite, including, where necessary, seeding of the soil bunds.

7.3.3 Wellsite Perimeter Containment Ditches

Once the level working plateau has been formed, a containment ditch will be excavated around the perimeter of the wellsite extension. After the installation of the tertiary containment as set out in 7.3.4 below, a 300mm twin walled perforated plastic pipe will be installed and the ditch then backfilled to surface with a 40mm washed rounded aggregate. The perimeter containment ditch will join the existing perimeter containment ditch and will form part of the wellsite containment system, collecting and managing surface run-off water.

7.3.4 Installation of the Impermeable Membrane

Following the excavation of the perimeter containment ditch, the active area of the wellsite extension and perimeter containment ditch will be overlaid with a HDPE impermeable membrane to provide wellsite integrity and ensure any surface run-off water flows to the perimeter containment ditch for subsequent discharge to surface or offsite removal via road tanker and disposal at an Environment Agency licenced waste facility.

For clarity, surface run-off water will only be discharged from the wellsite in accordance with the wellsite's Environmental Permit.

The impermeable membrane will be protected by two layers of non-woven geotextile matting placed above and below the membrane to ensure damage is not incurred and the integrity of the active area of the wellsite is maintained.

Egdon has implemented a CQAP that details the Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) programme to be undertaken during earthworks and the installation of the impermeable membrane.

The CQAP will ensure that earthworks will be carried out with reference to guidelines set out by DEFRA “Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites” (2009) and MAFF “Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils” (2000) and that the impermeable membrane is installed in accordance with the manufacturer guidelines.

7.3.5 Site Surface

The impermeable membrane and non-woven geotextile matting will be overlaid with 300mm compacted Type 1 aggregate to provide a finished surface layer capable of taking the required weight of site installations, equipment and vehicles. If it is deemed necessary, a concrete layer will be applied to any retained existing containment ditch/pipe sections that traverse the wellsite, in order to provide a stable surface for heavy vehicles and equipment e.g. drilling rig

Type 1 aggregate will be used for the surface of both the active and non-active areas of the wellsite extension.

Any Type 1 aggregate that is surplus to requirement will either be transported back to the facility from where it came or stored onsite for subsequent use should the need arise to maintain the wellsite surface.

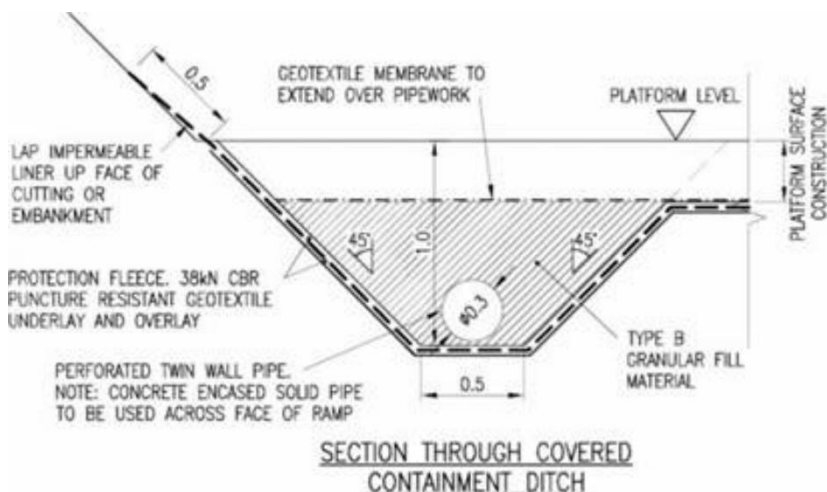


Figure 1: Cross Section Drawing of Typical Containment Layout

7.3.6 Drilling Cellars

Three (3) new drilling cellars will be constructed and will form a containment area from which the new wellbores will be drilled. Although the development includes for the drilling of two wells, the third well cellar may be installed to facilitate any future well for water reinjection.

The cellars are constructed using precast concrete rings encased in a concrete jacket surround. The impermeable membrane is incorporated into the cellar construction to maintain environmental integrity of the active area of the wellsite.

Once the cellars have been constructed, an integrity test will be carried out to confirm that it provides suitable and effective containment.

The integrity test consists of filling a cellar with water and monitoring water loss over a period of 24 hours. The water level is marked on the side wall of the cellar using marker dye to provide a reference point. The cellar is then covered to avoid both water fill (precipitation) and water loss through evaporation. If no water loss within the cellar is observed the test is determined as being successful. Should, however, the test identify that the cellar does not have integrity, the leak point shall be identified, repaired and the integrity test repeated. Immediately following installation of any surface conductor casing, the cellar integrity test will be repeated.

Cement used for the construction of the cellars and surface drilling pad will be carefully calculated to minimise waste. Cement surplus to requirement will be returned to the supplier and be reused or recycled minimising waste produced.

7.4 Primary Containment Systems

Containers used for the storage of oil shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 [Ref. 6]. Oil storage containers shall:

- Be constructed of a sufficient strength and structural integrity to ensure that it is unlikely to burst or leak in its ordinary use;
- Be situated within a secondary containment system which meets the requirements of the regulations.

Containers used for the storage of hazardous materials other than oil shall be stored within suitably approved bunded tanks or containers and correctly labelled in accordance with current regulations.

7.5 Secondary Containment Systems

Secondary containment systems house the wellsite production equipment and storage facilities and provide the capability for the containment of any unintended escape of material.

Where practicable, plant, equipment and potentially polluting liquids and solids used in operations will be stored within the secondary containment systems installed within the wellsite.

Secondary containment systems installed within the wellsite shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with UK guidance “Containment Systems for the Prevention of Pollution”¹ [Ref. 7] and the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001.

Secondary containment will provide a minimum of 110% of the tank/container capacity (e.g., a 1,000-litre tank will have a secondary containment system that will hold a minimum of 1,100 litres).

Secondary containment comprising multiple fixed tanks, mobile bowsers or IBCs, will have a capacity that is equal to whichever is the greater of the following two measurements:

- 25% of the combined capacity of all the containers; or
- 110% of the capacity of the largest container.

Tertiary Containment is to be provided by way of a fully welded and sealed 2mm HDPE liner protected above and below with geotextiles in accordance with CIRIA C736 2014.

7.6 Environmental Checks

The Wellsite Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that periodic checks are undertaken of all secondary containment systems, both permanent and temporary, to ensure that integrity of the secondary containment system is maintained.

¹ CIRIA C736: Containment Systems for the Prevention of Pollution – Secondary, Tertiary and other measures for industrial and commercial premises, I L W Walton (SLR Consulting) CIRIA 2014.

8. SECURITY AND PARKING FACILITIES

8.1 Security Measures

The security of construction equipment and materials, heavy duty plant and equipment, including vehicles and car parking for construction site operatives and visitors is very important to Egdon. Security measures will be implemented at the commencement of construction activities. Details of the security measures are detailed below.

8.1.1 Security Fencing

The existing boundary fencing will be extended to accommodate the construction of the wellsite extension.

8.1.2 Wellsite Access and Egress

If deemed necessary, security personnel will be deployed to and will manage access to the site. Accounting for Personnel

All personnel accessing and egressing the wellsite will be required to sign in and out at the security office to ensure that personnel are accounted for during their visit. To ensure their safety, visitors shall be escorted throughout their stay by the Wellsite Supervisor or their delegate. Senior management may conduct audits on the procedures and records for accounting personnel to ensure compliance.

8.1.3 Security Personnel

If deemed necessary, security personnel may be on site 24 hours per day to ensure that security of the wellsite, construction plant, equipment and materials is maintained.

8.1.4 Parking Facilities

An area will be designated for the location of welfare facilities, secure parking for construction plant, equipment, construction materials and parking facilities for site personnel and visitors.



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9. MANAGEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

9.1 Soil Handling

Soil handling will be carried in accordance with Section 7.3.2.

9.2 Aggregate Mixing, Crushing, Screening and Piling Activities

During construction operations, aggregate mixing, crushing, screening and piling activities are not expected to be undertaken.

9.3 Storage of Materials

Where possible, raw materials shall be sourced locally and limited quantities of surplus materials stored onsite to minimise potential deterioration and damage during transportation.

Storage areas will be provided onsite for equipment, chemicals, materials and waste receptacles. Specific storage areas will be provided for waste, hazardous materials (COSHH), raw materials and operational materials. Due to the short duration of construction activities, it is not envisaged that construction materials will be held onsite for a period of time that will allow for waste degradation and production of odorous emissions. Regular audits shall be conducted by the Construction Manager supported by the Production & HSE Manager.

9.3.1 Storage and Handling of Fuels, Oils and Chemicals

To reduce the likelihood of emissions occurring, consideration is to be taken of the hazards associated with fuels, oils and chemicals, where they are stored and correct handling procedures.

All fuels, oils and chemicals introduced to the wellsite require a specific risk assessment also known as a Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Assessment. The COSHH Assessment is to be provided by the contractor responsible for the introduction of the fuels/oils/chemicals and a copy is to be held onsite by the contractor and the Wellsite Supervisor. Fuels, oils and chemicals are to be stored in suitable approved bunded tanks or containers and correctly labelled in accordance with current regulations.

As spillages and leaks cannot be completely avoided, secondary containment, such as bunded walls/tanks or bunded pallets are to be used.

Drip trays shall be utilised during the transfer/decanting of fuels, oils and chemicals to ensure that the protection of the wellsite surface and local environment is maintained.

9.3.2 Waste Storage

Waste products will be stored in a designated area onsite prior to offsite disposal by an Environment Agency licensed waste carrier to an Environment Agency licensed waste facility. Where practicable, enclosed skips will be used for the storage of onsite waste products. Skips identified as damaged including loss of integrity are to be withdrawn from service and arrangements made for a replacement skip. Egdon will conduct regular checks of waste storage areas to ensure integrity and compliance is maintained.

9.4 Transportation

Access to and from the wellsite will use existing road infrastructure.

Materials shall be transported in accordance with the submitted Construction Phase and Operational Phase Traffic Management Plan.

Any movement of traffic which will deviate from the submitted Construction Phase and Operational Phase Traffic Management Plan under normal circumstances shall be approved in writing with NLC.

9.5 Timing and Schedule of Works

The commencement date for the proposed construction works is yet to be confirmed by Egdon and the timescale for completing the construction of the proposed wellsite extension on land to the south of the existing wellsite will be defined by the Construction Manager in consultation with the Principal Contractor.



It is expected that the construction of the proposed wellsite extension will take no longer than 8 weeks to complete. This will be confirmed upon the appointment of the Principal Contractor following the completion of the tender process and a schedule of works will be agreed.

10. CONSTRUCTION WORKING PRACTICES

10.1 Measures to Prevent the Spread of Dust

Dust mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Where appropriate, construction materials and waste materials/construction rubble shall be covered, containerised or shrink-wrapped when not in use;
- Vehicles keep to paved roads and areas approved as part of the Construction Phase and Operational Phase Traffic Management Plan;
- Vehicles to adhere to 5mph speed limit along through farm areas, haul road and site compound for safety and to minimise dust;
- Regularly clean and dampen roadways;
- Clean spillages with immediate effect;
- Service providers and equipment suppliers will adopt the Best Available Techniques (BAT) during the operations to assist in eliminating potential dust emissions at source;
- Site induction and awareness training for site personnel; and
- Adoption of the Construction Phase and Operational Phase Traffic Management Plan.

10.2 Measures to Prevent the Spread of Liquids

Control measures shall be implemented to prevent the spread of liquid products, whose emission to water or land could cause pollution during operations. Control measures include, but are not limited to:

- Installation of secondary containment systems;
- Conduct the transfer of products inside buildings or secondary containment systems wherever possible;
- Transfer of products to be monitored by site personnel;
- Utilisation of drip trays/portable bunds;
- Containers to be sealed when not in use;
- Containers/sacks etc. to be checked periodically for leaks/splits;
- Checks of secondary containment systems to ensure integrity is maintained;
- Procedure in place for removal of excess surface run-off water;
- Site/vehicle spillage kits to be readily available;
- Where practicable, spillages to be remediated immediately;
- All spillages are to be reported; and
- Operational personnel trained in Emergency Response procedures.

10.3 Mud and Debris

The Principal Contractor will ensure measures are implemented throughout the construction operations to prevent mud and debris being deposited on the public highway .

Should mud or debris be carried onto the public highway from the wellsite, then measures will be implemented to remove this. The Construction Manager will call upon the services of a road sweeping contractor to clean the affected areas.

10.4 Vibration

Vibration from HGV movements on site and construction plant in operation has the potential to be transmitted to nearby residential properties either by air or ground borne vibrations.

Air vibrations can be induced from the noise of passing vehicles, especially if buildings are close to the road. These airborne vibrations occur at higher frequencies than ground vibrations and have the potential to cause rattling of windows and loose objects in front facing rooms of affected buildings.

To mitigate air vibrations from vehicle movement, drivers are to comply with the Construction Phase and Operational Phase Traffic Management Plan, drive within speed limits and reduce vehicle speeds when travelling through residential areas.

Ground vibration from passing vehicles can be induced from vehicles coming in to contact with irregularities in the road surface (e.g., potholes, cracks and uneven manhole covers). To mitigate ground vibrations from vehicle movement, drivers will be notified of any road surface irregularities along the proposed route, to ensure where possible, contact with these can be prevented.

If vehicle drivers notice any irregularities or dilapidation of the road surface, they are to report their findings to the Construction Manager as soon as reasonably practicable.

10.5 Noise

HGV and construction plant movements have the potential to create noise disturbance at nearby residential dwellings if travelling over uneven ground, reversing or tipping the loads.

The following noise mitigation measures shall be adopted where required:

- Working practices to include noise mitigation measures;
- Where possible, white sound vehicle reversing alarms to be fitted;
- Sound attenuation barriers to be erected if necessary;
- Vehicle speed limit within the wellsite and access track;
- Site induction and awareness training for site personnel; and
- Adoption of the Construction Phase and Operational Phase Traffic Management Plan.

10.6 Dilapidation Survey

The vehicle access route to the wellsite is subject to a dilapidation survey before and after the construction phase of operations.

Monitoring surveys will be undertaken prior to and at the end of the construction phase of operation to identify any deterioration along the public highway.

Should any drivers notice deterioration in the highway during the operations, they must notify the Construction Manager at the earliest opportunity.

Where damage or deterioration of the highway has been caused directly by the operations, Egdon will agree with the planning authority any required repair or remediation works.

The Construction Manager supported by the Production & HSE Manager may conduct compliance audits to ensure that arrangements and procedures are adhered to.

10.7 Management of Surface Run-off Water

To prevent contamination of surface run-off water, procedures will be implemented during the construction activities to ensure, where reasonably practicable, protection of the site surface and associated surface run-off water is maintained.

The provision of vehicle drip trays placed beneath vehicle tanks and pipework will ensure any potential leaks are captured thus preventing contamination of the site surface or surface run-off water. All vehicle tanks and pipework are to be inspected for potential damage/leaks as a minimum once per shift.

Details of weekly / daily plant inspection records are to be recorded by the Principal Contractor and records of inspections are to be available for inspection by regulatory bodies.

In the event that a leak is identified, spillage response procedures will be undertaken to ensure that the leak is stopped, contained and remediation undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable



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11. IDENTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Statutory and designated sites within 10 km of the wellsite are identified below in Table 4.

Receptor Type	Receptor	Distance from Wellsite
RAMSAR	Humber Estuary	10.00 km
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Humber Estuary	10.00 km
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Humber Estuary	10.00 km
Special Protection Areas (Marine)	Humber Estuary	10.00 km
Special Areas of Conservation (Marine)	Humber Estuary	10.00 km
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Broughton Far Wood	0.58 km
	Broughton Alder Wood	1.30 km

Table 3: Statutory and Designated Receptors within 10 km of the Wellsite

Local sensitive receptors within 2 km of the wellsite have been identified and are detailed in Table 5.

Receptor Type	Receptor	Distance from Wellsite
Sensitive Receptors: Households / Businesses	Lodge Farm	0.37 km
	Decoy Cottage	0.52 km
	Broughton Decoy Farm	0.56 km
	Broughton Grange Cottages & Dog Sanctuary	0.60 km
	Broughton Grange	0.67 km
	Common Farm	0.98 km
	Kebwood Farm	0.98 km
	Far Wood Farm	1.12 km
	Sandbeck	1.14 km
	Dairy Farm	1.31 km
	Wressle	1.39 km
	Heron Lodge	1.55 km
	Broughton	1.58 km
	Springwood Lodge & Cottage	1.64 km
	Bridge Farm	1.72 km
Sandhouse Farm	1.77 km	

Table 4: Sensitive Receptors within 2 km of the Wellsite



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12. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

Prior to the construction operation commencing Egdon will ensure that there are adequate emergency response arrangements in place. The arrangements shall be in accordance with The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM) [Ref. 8] and The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981 [Ref. 9]. As a minimum, emergency response planning shall cover:

- Safety and environmental inductions;
- Accounting for personnel;
- Emergency contacts;
- Arrangements for the attendance of the emergency services;
- A plan for the prevention of fires;
- Spillage response procedures;
- Emergency escape and rescue plan; and
- Dealing with medical emergencies and first aid cases.

Contingency plans will be prepared in conjunction with contractors and will include safe operating procedures, emergency response procedures and personal protective equipment requirements. Appropriate training, specific to the contingency plan, will be provided to all personnel involved in the operation prior to them commencing works on site.

First aid arrangements will comply with The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981. There shall be at least one trained first aider on the site during construction operations. Emergency response will be coordinated by the Competent Person (i.e., Construction Manager/ Wellsite Supervisor) and agreed with the service contractor in advance of any construction activities.

Egdon are to communicate the wellsite Emergency Response Plan to the Construction Manager, who will ensure that this is communicated to the Principal Contractor for inclusion within the Principal Contractor's Health and Safety Plan.

The Principal Contractor will place any information relating to the existing site operational procedures within their construction phase health and safety plan. This will information will be distributed to site personnel at site induction stage.

12.1 Spillages

In the event that spillages occur, site personnel are to adopt spillage control procedures, conduct remediation as soon as reasonably practicable and report all spillages to the Wellsite Supervisor.

Spillage control will be undertaken in accordance with the wellsite Emergency Response Plan.

A dedicated spillage kit will be available onsite with suitable and sufficient spillage containment equipment and materials required to conduct spillage control operations within the wellsite. Equipment and materials used in the event of a spillage are to be segregated and stored in special waste containers/bags in a dedicated area for offsite disposal to an Environment Agency permitted licensed waste facility.

All vehicle tanks and pipework are to be inspected for potential damage/leaks as a minimum once per shift. In the event that a leak is identified, spillage response procedures will be undertaken to ensure that the leak is stopped, contained and remediation undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable. The Construction Manager supported by the Production & HSE Manager may conduct regular compliance audits to ensure that emergency arrangements and procedures are adhered to.



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13. CODES OF PRACTICE

All operations shall be undertaken in compliance with Approved Codes of Practice, applicable legislation, planning consent, industry best practice and best available techniques (BAT).

14. ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING COMPLIANCE

The Construction Manager with support from the Production & HSE Manager may audit the contractor's performance and construction methodology for compliance against Approved Codes of Practice, applicable legislation, planning consent, industry best practice and best available techniques (BAT).

A copy of compliance audits undertaken are to be held within the Wellsite Supervisor's office and be available for review by regulatory bodies.

15. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

All personnel will receive suitable and adequate training prior to commencement of operations ensuring that they are competent in undertaking their role and responsibilities.



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