

REASONABLE AVOIDANCE MEASURES - HYDROLOGICAL

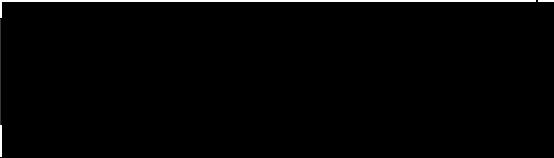
- *Land Adjacent to Lakeland Lodge, Rudyard*



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Document Control Sheet

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1. Purpose

This Reasonable Avoidance Measures Statement sets out the measures required to control surface-water runoff arising from the proposed development and associated habitat works.

The principal purpose is to prevent sediment, suspended soil, cementitious material, fuel, chemicals and other contaminants from entering the existing surface-water pathways surrounding the site and being transported towards:

- The fen meadow Site of Biological Importance
- The mapped lowland fens priority habitat
- The Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder
- Other connected wetland and surface-water habitats

Runoff arising within Construction Compartment C1 will be intercepted before it leaves the wider land contained within the blue boundary.

The surrounding land within the blue boundary provides an area within which runoff-control measures can be installed before water reaches the outer site boundary or enters the mapped runoff pathways. The surrounding woodland, scrub and grassland will not, however, be used as uncontrolled drainage, infiltration or sediment-settlement areas.

Particular protection will be provided at the southeast and southwest corners of the site. These locations correspond with potential routes through which water leaving the construction area could enter mapped runoff pathways and be conveyed towards the downslope fen habitat.

The measures within this RAMS are intended to:

- Intercept runoff close to the active construction area
- Capture suspended sediment before water enters retained habitats or mapped runoff pathways
- Prevent polluted water reaching the fen meadow SBI, lowland fens priority habitat or Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder
- Prevent flowing water transporting Himalayan balsam seeds, rhododendron material or contaminated soil
- Ensure temporary controls are installed, inspected, maintained and removed safely
- Provide clear stop-work and incident-response procedures

The site lies upslope of the fen meadow SBI, which is identified within the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal as the principal hydrologically sensitive ecological receptor within the local landscape. The appraisal requires construction and operational drainage measures to prevent contaminated runoff entering adjacent wetland habitats or connected water features.

2. Scope

This RAMS addresses:

- Temporary surface-water management during construction
- Interception of runoff leaving C1
- Separation of clean and potentially contaminated water
- Sediment and erosion control
- Protection of the southeast and southwest site corners
- Management of water accumulating within excavations
- Controlled pumping, settlement, filtration and release
- Protection of the surrounding habitat compartments from construction runoff
- Prevention of polluted or sediment-laden water entering existing runoff pathways
- Prevention of water transporting invasive plant seeds or propagules towards the Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder
- Weather restrictions and stop-work triggers
- Inspection, maintenance and emergency-response procedures
- Safe removal of temporary runoff controls
- Retention of inspection, incident and maintenance records

The runoff-control measures will apply from the commencement of enabling works until exposed soils have been stabilised, the permanent drainage system is operational and no continuing construction-related sediment source remains.

This RAMS does not provide the detailed working methods for vegetation clearance, construction activity, habitat creation or invasive-species treatment. These matters will be addressed separately.

Separate document	Scope
Development Works RAMS	Site clearance, demolition, excavations, plant movement, material storage, protected-species safeguards and general construction methods
Habitat Creation Works RAMS	Woodland ground-flora planting, shrub planting, grassland overseeding, habitat access, timing and protection of retained habitats
Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan	Identification, treatment, handling, disposal, biosecurity and monitoring of Himalayan balsam and rhododendron
Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan	Long-term establishment, management and monitoring of the retained, enhanced and created habitats

The documents will be read together where activities overlap.

The detailed treatment and disposal of Himalayan balsam and rhododendron will be specified within the INNS Management Plan. This RAMS will ensure that water does not transport seeds, plant fragments, roots or contaminated soil towards the Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder or into previously unaffected habitats.

3. Relationship with Other Documents

This RAMS will operate alongside:

- The Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan
- The Development Works RAMS
- The Habitat Creation Works RAMS
- The Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan
- The Construction Environmental Management Plan
- The temporary and permanent drainage strategy
- The approved development plans
- The Site Boundaries Plan
- The Exclusion Areas Plan
- The Site Compartments Plan
- The 250 m Run-off Pathways Plan

The following distinction will apply:

- This RAMS controls how water is intercepted, contained, settled, filtered and released
- The Development Works RAMS controls how construction activities are undertaken
- The Habitat Creation Works RAMS controls how planting and overseeding are undertaken
- The INNS Management Plan controls how Himalayan balsam and rhododendron are treated and prevented from spreading
- The HMMP controls the long-term establishment, management and monitoring of the habitats

Where an invasive-species stand occurs close to a drainage route, the INNS Management Plan will determine the treatment method and biosecurity requirements. This RAMS will determine how water is prevented from passing through the affected area and carrying seeds or propagules away from the site.

4. Works Relevant to Surface-Water Risk

The proposed development includes:

- Construction of four dwellings
- Formation of access and hardstanding
- Foundation and drainage excavations
- Temporary soil storage
- Movement of plant and materials
- Installation of permanent drainage
- Establishment of vegetated gardens
- Habitat enhancement around the construction area

The principal risk of sediment generation will arise from works within C1, including soil stripping, excavation, temporary stockpiling, vehicle movement and exposure of bare ground.

These activities may create a temporary risk of:

- Sediment-laden runoff
- Erosion of disturbed ground
- Turbid water accumulating within excavations
- Cementitious contamination
- Fuel or chemical pollution
- Concentrated flow leaving the construction area
- Runoff entering retained habitats
- Pollutants being conveyed along existing surface-water pathways

Habitat works outside C1 will present a substantially lower sediment risk because they will involve limited and localised soil disturbance.

The proposed habitat works comprise:

- Planting individual native shrubs
- Planting woodland bulbs and plug plants
- Overseeding the existing grassland
- Limited shallow surface preparation where required for seed-to-soil contact
- Invasive-species treatment under the separate INNS Management Plan

No widespread soil stripping, deep cultivation or excavation is proposed within the woodland, scrub or grassland compartments.

Shrub and woodland planting will use individual planting holes only. Excavated soil will be returned immediately to the planting position.

The grassland will be overseeded into the existing sward. Any scarification will be shallow and limited to that required to expose small areas of soil for seed establishment.

The detailed method for these works will be provided within the Habitat Creation Works RAMS. Surface-water controls described within this document will remain in place where required during the habitat-creation phase.

5. Sensitive Receptors

The principal hydrological receptors are:

Receptor	Potential impact
Fen meadow SBI	Sedimentation, nutrient enrichment, pollution and alteration of water quality
Lowland fens priority habitat	Deposition of fine sediment and introduction of pollutants
Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder	Entry of suspended sediment, pollutants and invasive plant material
Existing surface-water pathways	Transfer of contaminated water beyond the development area
Woodland, scrub and grassland compartments	Erosion, sediment deposition, waterlogging and physical degradation
Areas supporting Himalayan balsam or rhododendron	Movement of seeds, roots, fragments or contaminated soil through flowing water

The 250 m Run-off Pathways Plan identifies the southeast and southwest corners as particularly important because runoff passing these points could enter connected surface-water routes beyond the immediate construction area.

6. Summary Risk Assessment

Hazard	Initial risk	Principal controls	Residual risk
Sediment-laden construction runoff	Moderate	Source control, silt fencing, wattles, settlement and inspections	Low
Turbid water pumped from excavations	Moderate	Visual checks, settlement, filtration and controlled release	Low
Cement or concrete contamination	Moderate	Contained storage and designated impermeable washout area	Low
Fuel or chemical spill	Moderate	Bunded storage, spill response and stop-work procedure	Low
Runoff entering retained habitats	Moderate	C1 containment, exclusion boundary and corner interception controls	Low
Himalayan balsam seed movement	Moderate	Runoff interception, INNS demarcation and separate INNS Plan	Low
Rhododendron fragments or contaminated soil entering drainage	Low to moderate	Controlled handling and prohibition on use in runoff-control bunds	Low
Heavy rainfall causing overtopping	Moderate	Weather review, capacity checks, reinforcement and work suspension	Low
Runoff reaching the canal feeder	Moderate	No direct discharge and protection of connected flow routes	Low
Sediment release during removal of controls	Moderate	Removal only after stabilisation and controlled sediment recovery	Low

The residual risks are considered acceptable subject to full implementation of this RAMS.

7. General Runoff-Control Principle

Runoff will be managed through a staged system.

Water will first be controlled at source within C1 by reducing exposed soil, protecting stockpiles and maintaining suitable temporary drainage.

Runoff approaching the edge of C1 will then be intercepted at the interface between the construction area and the surrounding land within the blue boundary.

Final protective controls will be maintained at the southeast and southwest corners before water can enter the mapped runoff pathways.

The control sequence will be:

1. Prevent clean water entering active construction areas where practicable
2. Reduce the extent and duration of exposed soil
3. Intercept potentially contaminated runoff close to its source
4. Allow suspended sediment to settle
5. Filter water where settlement alone is insufficient
6. Release water only through an approved and controlled arrangement
7. Remove water from site through an authorised contractor where it cannot be treated safely on site

The surrounding land within the blue boundary will provide a controlled buffer within which physical runoff controls can be installed. The blue boundary itself is not a physical runoff barrier.

Water will not simply be discharged from C1 into woodland, scrub or grassland.

No direct discharge will be made from C1 into:

- The Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder
- The fen meadow SBI
- The mapped lowland fens priority habitat
- An existing runoff stream
- A woodland, scrub or grassland compartment
- An area supporting Himalayan balsam or rhododendron

8. Roles and Responsibilities

Principal Contractor

The principal contractor will be responsible for:

- Installing the temporary runoff and sediment controls
- Maintaining controls throughout construction
- Ensuring activities remain within C1
- Providing suitable settlement or filtration capacity
- Preventing unauthorised discharge
- Keeping fuels, chemicals and soil stockpiles away from runoff pathways
- Providing spill kits and containment materials
- Maintaining inspection and incident records
- Suspending works where controls are ineffective

Site Manager

A named site manager will be identified before works begin.

The site manager will have authority to stop works where:

- Runoff controls are absent
- Controls are damaged or ineffective
- Sediment-laden water is leaving C1
- Water is bypassing the southeast or southwest controls
- Controls are overtopping
- A spill or cementitious discharge has occurred
- Water is passing through an invasive-species stand
- Runoff is entering a retained habitat or mapped flow pathway
- Water quality is unsuitable for controlled release

Project Ecologist

The project ecologist will advise where:

- Runoff controls interact with retained habitats
- Controls are close to Himalayan balsam or rhododendron
- Sediment or pollutants have entered a habitat compartment
- Remedial habitat works are required
- INNS material is present within water or captured sediment

Drainage Adviser

The project drainage engineer or another suitably competent person will determine:

- The detailed temporary drainage arrangement
- Required storage and settlement capacity
- Appropriate discharge or removal methods
- The location and construction of settlement features
- Any necessary clean-water diversion
- Whether formal drainage or discharge consent is required

Client or Landowner

The client or landowner will ensure that:

- The required documents are issued to the contractor
- Responsibility for inspections is assigned
- Inspection records are retained
- Required remedial measures are funded
- Controls remain in place until removal has been authorised

Contact Schedule

The final issued version will include:

Role	Name	Contact details
Client representative	TBC	TBC
Principal contractor	TBC	TBC
Site manager	TBC	TBC
Project ecologist	Thomas Egerton	Hewitt&Carr Services
Drainage adviser	TBC	TBC
Emergency pollution contact	TBC	TBC

9. Pre-Construction Hold Point

No soil stripping, excavation, foundation work or substantial plant movement will begin until:

- C1 has been marked
- The surrounding construction exclusion area has been marked
- The southeast runoff control has been installed
- The southwest runoff control has been installed
- Soil and material-storage areas have been agreed
- Temporary drainage arrangements have been established
- Himalayan balsam and rhododendron stands have been identified and marked
- Concrete washout and fuel-storage areas have been identified
- The site manager has inspected and accepted the controls
- A photographic record has been completed
- Contractors have received an ecological and pollution-prevention toolbox talk

The toolbox talk will cover:

- The fen meadow SBI and lowland fens priority habitat
- The Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder
- Existing runoff pathways
- The southeast and southwest control points
- The construction exclusion area
- Himalayan balsam and rhododendron identification
- The risk of seeds and contaminated soil being moved by water
- Soil and material-storage restrictions
- Pumping and discharge restrictions
- Inspection requirements
- Stop-work triggers
- Pollution and sediment incident procedures

Hold-Point Sign-off

Requirement	Name	Signature	Date
Controls installed			
Southeast corner inspected			
Southwest corner inspected			
Storage areas approved			
INNS areas marked			
Toolbox talk completed			
Earthworks authorised to commence			

10. Separation of Clean and Potentially Contaminated Water

Clean runoff from undisturbed land will be kept separate from water arising within active construction areas.

Clean water will not be unnecessarily routed through:

- C1
- Exposed soil
- Material stockpiles
- Vehicle routes
- Areas supporting invasive plants
- Settlement features receiving construction runoff

Where clean runoff must be diverted temporarily, the diversion will:

- Avoid erosion
- Avoid directing water into retained habitats
- Avoid waterlogging G1
- Avoid passing through an invasive-species stand
- Avoid materially changing water movement towards the downslope fen habitat
- Rejoin an appropriate drainage route only where accepted through the drainage arrangements

Potentially contaminated water arising within C1 will be intercepted separately.

Mixing clean and potentially contaminated water will be avoided because this would increase the volume requiring treatment and increase the likelihood of overtopping.

11. Construction Runoff Controls

The detailed combination of runoff controls will reflect the final ground levels, working method and anticipated water volume.

Potential measures include:

- Keyed-in silt fencing
- Coir or straw wattles
- Sediment filter socks
- Temporary low bunds
- Settlement sumps
- Settlement tanks
- Check dams
- Stabilised access points
- Covered soil and fine-material stockpiles
- Temporary clean-water diversions
- Filtered release points

Silt fencing will be installed so that its lower edge is appropriately keyed into the ground. Runoff must not pass beneath the fencing.

Controls will follow the contour where practicable and will be returned upslope at each end to prevent bypass.

Filter socks and wattles will be secured and maintained in direct contact with the ground.

Settlement features will have sufficient capacity for the anticipated flow and sediment load. Sediment will be removed before it materially reduces that capacity.

Controls will not be located where their installation would require unnecessary clearance or excavation within retained habitat.

12. Southeast Runoff-Control Point

The southeast corner will be secured before substantial ground disturbance begins.

This location represents a potential route by which water leaving C1 could enter the surrounding surface-water network and be conveyed towards the mapped fen habitat.

A continuous interception feature will be installed between the active construction area and the existing runoff pathway.

The control will:

- Be keyed into the ground where required
- Extend sufficiently far to prevent bypass
- Be returned upslope at each end
- Intercept sediment-laden water before it enters retained habitat
- Direct accumulated water to an approved settlement or filtration feature where required
- Remain accessible for inspection and maintenance
- Avoid impeding clean off-site runoff where this would alter existing drainage

No temporary or permanent construction discharge will be directed from C1 into the existing runoff route at this corner.

13. Southwest Runoff-Control Point

The southwest corner will also be secured before ground disturbance begins.

The control will intercept runoff leaving the western and southern portions of C1 before it reaches the mapped flow pathway.

The system may comprise a combination of:

- Keyed-in silt fencing
- Filter socks
- Coir or straw wattles
- Temporary bunding
- Settlement or filtration features

The arrangement will not divert construction runoff into W2, W3, S3 or G1.

Where water accumulates behind the control, it will be managed through settlement, filtration or another approved method. It will not be released by cutting through, lowering or removing the barrier.

14. Management of Excavated and Pumped Water

Water accumulating within excavations will be visually assessed before removal.

Water will not be pumped directly:

- Onto surrounding ground
- Into retained habitat
- Into a mapped runoff pathway
- Towards the canal feeder
- Through an invasive-species stand

Where pumping is necessary, the water will be:

- Passed through a suitable settlement or filtration system
- Released only to an approved location
- Released at a rate that does not cause scour or erosion
- Kept away from Himalayan balsam and rhododendron stands
- Prevented from flowing across contaminated soil or cut vegetation

Pumping will stop immediately where:

- Erosion occurs
- Turbid water passes the control
- The release causes waterlogging
- The control overtops
- Water reaches an invasive-species stand
- Water enters an unauthorised runoff pathway

Where water cannot be treated safely on site, it will be removed by an authorised contractor.

Any proposed release to a sewer, drain or watercourse will only take place where the necessary permission or consent has been confirmed.

15. Water-Quality Checks

Water will be visually inspected before controlled pumping or release.

Water will not be released where it contains or shows:

- Visible turbidity
- Suspended sediment
- Cement or concrete residue
- An oily sheen
- Foam
- Unusual discolouration
- An unusual odour
- Floating waste
- Himalayan balsam seeds or seed pods
- Rhododendron fragments
- Other invasive plant material

Where cementitious or chemical contamination is suspected, the water will be contained and managed through an appropriate disposal method.

Water will not be assumed suitable for release merely because suspended sediment has settled.

16. Soil and Material Storage

Soil, aggregate and fine-material stockpiles will be located within C1 and away from:

- The southeast corner
- The southwest corner
- Mapped runoff pathways
- The construction exclusion boundary
- Himalayan balsam and rhododendron stands

Fine soil stockpiles will be covered, contained or otherwise stabilised where they are likely to remain in place during wet weather.

Additional perimeter sediment controls will be installed where runoff from a stockpile could reach retained habitat.

Soil potentially containing Himalayan balsam seed or rhododendron roots will not be used to form:

- Clean-water bunds
- Runoff-control banks
- Temporary drainage features
- Soil stockpiles within unaffected areas

Cement, concrete, fuel, oils and chemicals will be stored within designated contained areas away from surface-water pathways.

Concrete washout will take place only within a designated impermeable and contained area.

17. Weather Restrictions and Stop-Work Triggers

Weather conditions will be reviewed before soil stripping, excavation and other activities likely to generate sediment.

Work will be stopped or postponed where:

- Heavy or prolonged rainfall is occurring
- Significant rainfall is forecast before exposed soil can be stabilised
- The ground is saturated
- Runoff controls are close to capacity
- Water is overtopping or bypassing a control
- Sediment is visibly moving beyond the active working area
- Machinery is creating deep rutting
- Vehicle routes are directing water towards the site corners
- Conditions prevent inspection and maintenance of the controls

Following heavy rainfall, the controls will be inspected before groundworks resume.

Exposed soil will be progressively stabilised. Extensive areas of bare ground will not be left exposed longer than necessary.

18. Habitat-Creation Interface

Habitat creation works will be undertaken in accordance with the separate Habitat Creation Works RAMS.

The habitat works are expected to present a low sediment risk because they will involve:

- Individual shrub planting holes
- Individual woodland bulb and plug-plant positions
- Overseeding of the existing grassland
- Shallow and localised surface preparation only

There will be no widespread soil stripping, ploughing, deep cultivation or excavation within the woodland, scrub or grassland compartments.

Surface-water controls described within this RAMS will remain in place where required during the habitat-creation phase.

Habitat works will not be undertaken during heavy rainfall or where soils are saturated and localised disturbance would cause sediment movement.

19. Invasive-Species and Water-Movement Interface

The detailed treatment and disposal of Himalayan balsam and rhododendron will be governed by the separate INNS Management Plan.

For the purposes of this RAMS, the principal requirement is that water must not pass through an invasive-species stand and then enter an existing drainage or runoff pathway.

Before works begin, known INNS stands will be compared with the temporary drainage arrangement.

Where an affected stand lies within or close to a potential flow route:

- Clean water will be diverted around the stand where this can be achieved safely
- Construction runoff will be intercepted before reaching the stand
- Controls will prevent seeds and plant material passing beneath or around them
- Cut or pulled vegetation will not be stored where flowing water could move it
- Potentially contaminated soil will not be used in runoff controls
- Tool and machinery wash water will be contained
- Sediment removed from controls will be inspected before relocation

Himalayan balsam seed can be transported by flowing water. Particular care will therefore be taken during the seed-producing period.

Seed-bearing Himalayan balsam material will not be left beside a runoff pathway or in a position where it could enter the Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder.

Cut rhododendron material will not be left within drainage features or areas subject to runoff.

Any captured sediment suspected of containing Himalayan balsam seed or rhododendron material will be treated as potentially contaminated material and managed in accordance with the INNS Management Plan.

20. Rudyard to Ladderedge Canal Feeder Protection

No direct discharge from construction or habitat works will be made to the Rudyard to Ladderedge canal feeder.

The following will be prevented from entering the feeder:

- Sediment
- Suspended soil
- Cement or concrete wash water
- Fuels and oils
- Herbicides
- Nutrient-rich water
- Himalayan balsam seeds
- Himalayan balsam plant material
- Rhododendron roots or fragments
- Contaminated soil

Any temporary drainage route that could connect with the feeder will be identified before works and protected against sediment and invasive-species transfer.

Where herbicide treatment is undertaken close to a runoff pathway under the separate INNS Management Plan, the application will use a targeted method and will not proceed during rainfall or where immediate wash-off is likely.

21. Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

The runoff controls will be inspected:

- Before works commence
- At the start of each period of active earthworks
- At least weekly while runoff risk remains
- Before forecast heavy rainfall where practicable
- Following heavy or prolonged rainfall
- Following any spill, overtopping or sediment incident
- Before pumping or releasing accumulated water
- Before temporary controls are removed

The inspection will include:

Inspection item	Requirement
Silt fencing	Secure, continuous, keyed in and free from gaps
Wattles and filter socks	Secure and in contact with the ground
Barrier ends	Returned upslope and not being bypassed
Settlement capacity	Sufficient remaining capacity
Sediment accumulation	Removed before the control becomes ineffective
Erosion and scour	Absent or repaired promptly
Turbid water beyond controls	Absent
INNS material	Absent from water, barriers and captured sediment
Stockpiles and materials	Located outside runoff pathways
Southeast corner	Fully secured and functioning
Southwest corner	Fully secured and functioning
Pumping arrangements	Approved and not causing erosion or discharge to retained habitats
Canal-feeder pathway	No evidence of sediment, pollutants or INNS movement

Photographs will be retained with each inspection record.

22. Pollution and Sediment Incident Procedure

Where polluted water, excessive sediment or invasive plant material enters or threatens to enter a runoff pathway:

1. Stop the activity causing the incident
2. Prevent further water or material reaching the affected area
3. Contain the discharge using additional barriers, absorbent materials or temporary bunding
4. Protect the downstream pathway and canal feeder
5. Inform the site manager immediately
6. Seek ecological and drainage advice where retained habitats or invasive species are involved
7. Remove contaminated water or sediment using an appropriate method
8. Repair and strengthen the failed control
9. Record the incident, response and outcome
10. Do not resume the affected activity until the controls are effective

Where pollution has entered, or is likely to enter, the canal feeder, a watercourse or another controlled water receptor, the relevant statutory authority will be contacted by the site manager.

The final issued RAMS will include current emergency contact details.

23. Removal of Temporary Controls

Temporary runoff controls will not be removed solely because the main construction works have ended.

Removal will only take place when:

- Exposed soils have been stabilised
- Permanent drainage is operational
- Temporary stockpiles and surfaces have been removed
- No continuing construction-related sediment source remains
- Habitat establishment is sufficiently advanced to resist erosion
- No rainfall-related failure is evident
- Captured sediment has been removed appropriately
- The site manager has confirmed that the controls are no longer required

Controls will be removed carefully so that accumulated sediment is not released downslope.

Any disturbance created during removal will be immediately reinstated and stabilised.

Where captured sediment may contain Himalayan balsam seed or rhododendron material, it will be handled in accordance with the INNS Management Plan.

24. Records to Be Retained

The following records will be maintained:

- Pre-construction photographs
- Runoff-control installation record
- Hold-point sign-off record
- Toolbox-talk attendance record
- Weekly inspection sheets
- Heavy-rainfall inspection records
- Pumping and controlled-release records
- Sediment-removal records
- Pollution or overtopping incident records
- Photographs of remedial action
- Records of water encountered near INNS stands
- Records of potentially contaminated sediment
- Confirmation of final control removal and reinstatement

The records will be retained by the landowner or appointed site manager and supplied to the project ecologist or Local Planning Authority where requested.

Appendix 1 – Runoff-Control Inspection Record

Inspection detail	Record
Date and time	
Inspector	
Weather conditions	
Recent rainfall	
Works underway	
Southeast control secure	
Southwest control secure	
Silt fencing secure and keyed in	
Wattles and filter socks secure	
Evidence of bypass flow	
Evidence of overtopping	
Settlement capacity available	
Sediment accumulation	
Erosion or scour	
Turbid water beyond controls	
INNS material present	
Stockpiles correctly located	
Fuel and chemical storage secure	
Pumping taking place	
Release location approved	
Corrective action required	
Corrective action completed	
Completion date	
Signature	

Appendix 2 – Pollution and Sediment Incident Record

Incident detail	Record
Date and time	
Location	
Person reporting	
Activity underway	
Nature of discharge	
Material involved	
Estimated extent	
Receptor threatened or affected	
Works stopped	
Immediate containment	
Site manager informed	
Ecologist informed	
Drainage adviser informed	
Statutory authority informed	
Cleanup method	
Control repaired or strengthened	
Follow-up inspection date	
Works authorised to recommence	
Signature	

Appendix 4 – References

- British Standards Institution (2009). BS 6031:2009 Code of Practice for Earthworks
- British Standards Institution (2015). BS 3882:2015 Specification for Topsoil
- CIRIA (2001). Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites
- CIRIA (2015). Environmental Good Practice on Site Guide, C741
- Hewitt&Carr Services (2026). Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Land adjacent to Lakeland Lodges, Project 25_439
- Hewitt&Carr Services (2026). Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan, Project 25_439
- Hewitt&Carr Services (2026). 250 m Run-off Pathways Plan, Project 25_439
- Relevant current Environment Agency pollution-prevention and incident-response guidance