

POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN INC. BIO-SECURITY

Additional 4no. holiday lodges at Felin Fawr Holiday Lodges, Land South of
Felin Fawr Llangurig Llanidloes Powys SY18 6RX

January 2024
Rev A - Updated 26.02.24
Rev B – Updated 21.05.24

Summary

This Pollution Prevention Method Statement supports the proposed Full Planning Application for the 4No Holiday Lodges at Land South of Felin Fawr Llangurig Llanidloes Powys SY18 6RX.

Background

Approximately 250m of the West boundary runs the River Wye which runs to the southernly direction, ground levels within the side slope towards to river gradually.

Key Issues

During construction there is potential for the River Wye adjacent to the site to be negatively impacted by the spillage and silt flow. Concerns have been raised on dust during groundworks, oil spillages from plant / machinery and pollution from waste. These are all considered within this document.

The river should be protected at all times throughout the development and prevent contamination of the river that could negatively impact the river and surrounding area.

Method Statement

The river and the landscape will be protected at all times throughout the development. The following potential pollution pathways have been identified:

- Spillage and silt flow.
- Dust during excavation
- Fuel and oil spillage
- Waste management
- Working around water courses

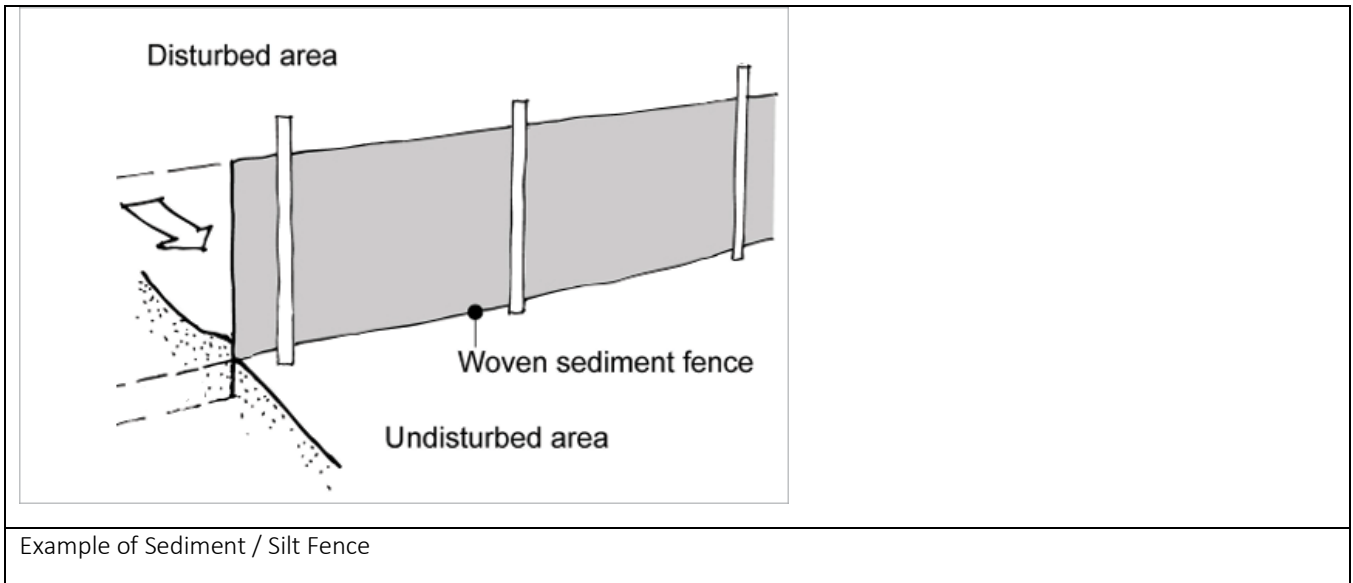
Spillage and Silt Flow Prevention

Pollution prevention measures will be implemented around the site to protect the adjacent river. Exposed ground and materials stockpiled on site such as topsoil, hardcore and sand can pollute water and air with silt and dust.

- Materials will be stockpiled away from the river and on pallets or dumpy bags where possible.
- Soil will be compacted to reduce run-off before being used to create gardens.

To prevent waterborne runoff the following action will be taken:

- The west boundary with the river will have a geotextile fence erected to prevent silts and contaminates running off the site. The geotextile fencing will be approx. 500mm high and dug into the ground by 150mm.



Dust Suppression

There is likely to be the use of some equipment that generates dust such as petrol, concrete mixers, vehicle movement. Suitable dust suppression should be used a wall works such as water suppression when cutting masonry. Reasonability of the implementation of dust suppression will lie the principal contractor & (or) client.

During long periods or hot or dry weather then worked areas should be dampened to reduce amount of dust that would become an airborne disturbance.

Stockpiles materials such as soil& aggregate should be stored in dumpy bags or skips and kept covered to reduce to prevent wind-blown dust contamination of the surround area.

Once opened cement bags should be stored in a sealed bag or storage unit and empty bags disposed of in covered bins or skips.

Fuel and Oil Spills

In addition to the fencing, it is important that the principal contractor & (or) client has spill kits on site and all workers are aware of the location and how to use them.

Storage:

Make sure fuel, oil and chemical storage on site is secure. Site the storage on an impervious base within a secondary containment system such as a bund. The base and bund walls should be impermeable to the material stored and able to contain at least 110% of the volume stored. Site the storage area above any flood water level and where possible away from high-risk locations (such as within 10 metres of a river or 50 metres of a well, borehole or spring), to minimise the risk of a spill entering the water environment.

Keep a spill kit with sand, earth or commercial products that are approved for your stored materials, close to your storage area. Train staff on how to use these correctly. Remove damaged leaking or empty drums/ fuel or oil cans from site immediately and dispose via a registered waste disposal contractor.

Refuelling:

The risk of spilling fuel is at its greatest during refuelling of plant or machinery. To minimise this risk:-

- refuel mobile plant in a designated area, on an impermeable base away from drains or rivers
- position drip trays to catch minor spills
- keep a spill kit with sand, earth or commercial products for containment of spillages

Biodegradable oils:

If possible use biodegradable chainsaw chain bar lubricant and biodegradable hydraulic oil in plant when working in or near rivers. Biodegradable oils are less toxic than most of the synthetic oil but should still be stored and used to the same standards as other oils.

Waste Management

Under the Duty of Care legislation, site workers have a legal duty to make any waste product does not escape from their control.

Waste will be transferred directly into skips or covered bins and removed from site by a licenced waste operator.

Waste will be where possible segregated at source to ensure safe and effective treatment of materials such as plasterboard, timber and rubble.

No bonfires are allowed on site.

Working Around Rivers

On works outside the main site to install a discharge pipe for the package treatment works a coffer dam will be built around the excavation when crossing the river area to minimise disturbance (such as a straw coffer dam / turbidity curtain or similar), and to prevent contamination of the river from materials used in construction.

A straw filled netting boom will be placed downstream of the works to mitigate against undue silting and an oil boom will be placed across the stream to guard against accidental oil spills.

Any stationary machinery will use drip trays or will be banded.

Works should be carried out in late spring to early autumn when water levels are at lowest.

Bio-security

Species	Potential Contamination Route	Likelihood of Risk	Operational Procedures / Actions required to minimise risks
Himalayan balsam	Introduction of species via construction machinery Introduction of seeds via contaminated soil.	Low. Himalayan Balsam is not known to be present on site or in the locality Low. There are no requirements to import soil.	Ensure owner and contractors know what Himalayan Balsam looks like. If any plants are identified these should be pulled up and left to dry before the seeds set (July/August).
Japanese knotweed	Introduction of species via construction machinery Introduction of fragments via contaminated soil	Low. Japanese knotweed is not known to be present on site or in the locality Low. There are no requirements to import soil.	Ensure contractors know what Japanese knotweed looks like. If it is identified on site, refer to the Environment Agency's Japanese knotweed Code of Practice.
Invasive aquatic plants: Water fern, Azolla filiculoides Parrot's-feather, Myriophyllum aquaticum Floating pennywort, Hydrocotyle ranunculoides Australian swamp stonecrop Crassula helmsii Water hyacinth, Eichornia crassipe Water primrose, Ludwigia peploides, Ludwigia uruguayensis (= L grandiflora) Canadian waterweed, Elodea canadensis Curly waterweed. Lagarosiphon major. Nuttall's waterweed, Elodea nuttalli Waterweeds (other Elodea), Elodea spp Least duckweed, Lemna minuscula	Introduction of species via construction machinery and as propagules on boots, waders etc	Medium. Contractors may well have previously been to sites where these species are present	Avoid entering water courses whenever possible. Contractors vehicles, plant and tools should be cleaned if arriving from other sites where water bodies present
Fish (all species)	Deliberate introduction	Low: Strict policy of no fish introduction	Continue