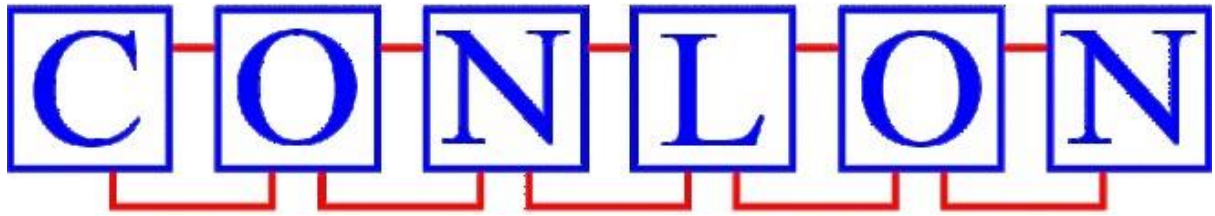


Construction Quality Control Plan

The Anchor Inn, Hitchin

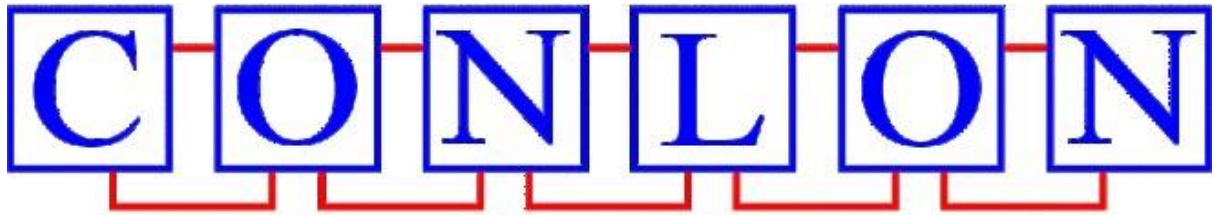
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Methodologies

The following methodologies are proposed to form the core of the construction quality control plan proposed at The Anchor Inn, Hitchin.

Minimise level of contaminants generated i.e. silt.

One method to reduce silt movement would be to introduce gravity fed silt capture channels, a series of silt mats, flocculant treated mats and silt wattles would be used to create a highly effective, low cost, silt treatment process.

Minimise water entering excavations.

There is a wide variety of methods used to control groundwater during an excavation. Selecting the right dewatering method is a critical step in almost any construction project. Every project and its conditions vary and therefore will be carefully assessed by the site team.

Dewatering is a term to describe the removal of groundwater or surface water from for example a construction site. In construction the water is pumped from wells or sumps to temporarily lower the groundwater levels, to allow excavation in dry and stable conditions below natural groundwater level.

There are a variety of pumps used for it: submersible pumps, self-priming pumps, borehole pumps, etc., but the pump choice always depends on the prevailing conditions.

The presence of undesired water in a construction site can lead to safety risks, increased costs and delays to the project. Therefore, when preparing to excavate the surface or to perform dry site construction work, we will use the correct technique to control, manage and remove water.

Prevent contaminated water moving to a river, stream, or adjoining property.

Contaminated water can arise from numerous sources including:

- de-watering of excavations.
- Run-off from exposed ground and material stockpiles.
- Run-off from roads and haul routes.
- Plant washing.

CONLON

- Fuel and chemical storage/refuelling areas.
- leaking/vandalised equipment.

The risk of water becoming polluted in the first place will be minimised. All sources of We have identified pollution sources at the planning stage and appropriate mitigation measures have been implemented in our Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan.

We will locate areas of high-risk away from watercourses and drainage paths. Areas of high-risk include:

- Fuel and chemical storage.
- refuelling areas.
- Material stockpiles.
- Vehicle and equipment washing areas.
- Site compounds/parking areas.

We will store fuel, oils and chemicals on an impervious base within a bund able to contain at least 110% of the volume stored.

If the plant allows, we will use biodegradable oil in plant and machinery.

Biodegradable oil is less toxic than most synthetic oil but will still be used and stored to the same standards as other oils.

There are three simple principles which will be followed to minimise the volume of contaminated run-off being generated.

- DIVERT clean water away from exposed soils and working areas.
- MINIMISE erosion of exposed soils.
- PREVENT contaminated water from entering watercourses untreated.

The selection of control measures will be monitored on site and based on the most effective. The effectiveness of control measures will be dependent on weather, site characteristics and construction activities. We will inspect the selected control measures regularly – and particularly after rainfall – to assess:

- Effectiveness.
- The need for maintenance or replacement with alternative measures.

How to dispose of water entering an excavation

Any water that enters an excavation will be pumped out to a surface watercourse or system but the discharge must:

C O N T R O L

- be clean water, for example clear rainwater or infiltrated groundwater which has collected in the bottom of temporary excavations.
- not result in water containing fine or coarse suspended solids (silty water) entering surface water.
- not last more than three consecutive months (the activity may stop and start but the clock does not restart) - if the activity is likely to go over three consecutive months, then we will apply for a permit.
- be to surface water, such as a river, stream, or the sea.
- have a method statement that minimises the risk of pollution.

The discharge must not:

- pollute surface water.
- contain any chemical dosing agents, flocculants, or coagulants.
- be from a site which has been contaminated by oil, metals, hydrocarbons, solvents or pesticides or other polluting substances.
- result in the spread of non-native invasive species, parasites, or disease
- cause flooding from surface water.
- cause erosion of the banks or bed of the receiving watercourse
- contain concrete wash water even if it has been treated.
- contain site drainage from surface areas such as haul roads, storage or working areas.
- be from a site with naturally elevated concentrations of substances which exceed environmental quality standards.

Maintenance plan for silt control

Catchpit manholes and gullies are designed to trap silt, leaves and other debris before reaching more sensitive parts of the drainage system where it would reduce drainage efficiency. These manholes and gullies need to be emptied once the sump becomes half full. Emptying will be performed using a gulley emptying vacuum truck or similar device which does not require man entry.

Drainage channel outlets will be inspected monthly except during the autumn when leaf fall, may require inspections to be increased to fortnightly. Silt, leaves and debris will be cleared from the channel outlets during each inspection.

CONTROL

Control of contaminated run off

All contaminated run off will enter the drainage system via the drainage channels and will pass through the Klargester full retention interceptor which will collect any oils or Hydrocarbons.

Full retention separators separate out from drainage/run-off waters contaminants that require removal prior to it adversely affecting the environment (whether a watercourse or the local groundwater) and/or our drainage system and equipment. Contaminants may include substances such as grease, oil, dissolved oil, petrol, detergents, degreasers, or trade effluents.