

EP 01: Project Specific Environmental Impact Assessment

AUTHORISATION: Signature

Date 27 February 2009

1. Scope

- 1.1. Any on-site work does have the potential to cause a relatively low level of environmental impact, disruption or nuisance. The objective of this procedure is to make the operations of the company pro-active in identifying possible problems and taking steps to avoid them or mitigate the effects prior to any nuisance being caused.
- 1.2. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 Pt III defines statutory nuisance and gives Local Authorities the power to take action against those causing them. The definition of a statutory nuisance is quite wide and includes any premises, smoke, fumes, gas, dust, steam, other effluvia and noise which may be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. Nuisance is generally defined as preventing someone enjoying their property. A common misconception is that if the premises causing the nuisance pre-date the premises on which the nuisance is being caused then there are no grounds for complaint. This is not the case.
- 1.3. In addition to statutory nuisance some sites are protected against environmental damage under Wildlife Conservation legislation. Generally the sites are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).
- 1.4. This procedure is based on the practical application of these Regulations to the company, but cannot cover every eventuality. If in doubt the Regulations should be consulted or advice obtained from the companies environmental management advisers or solicitors.

2. Responsibility

- 2.1. It is the responsibility of the Project Manager to ensure that this procedure is complied with. He may delegate the carrying out of the procedure to other staff but must ensure that they are aware of these requirements.

3. Methods

3.1. Identification of Possible Statutory Nuisances and Significant Environmental Effects

- 3.1.1. Prior to any project being started a copy of any Environmental Impact Statement that may be associated either with the site or the works being undertaken must be obtained from the client or a letter obtained stating that no EIS has been carried out in relation to the site or the project.
- 3.1.2. For each project a register of environmental effects is drawn up prior to the projects starting using the pro-forma register which is appended to this procedure. The pro-forma register allows for the most common effects to be identified and recorded. Where further possible effects are identified for a specific project then these are recorded using the blank sheet provided.

3.2. Identification of Actions Required

- 3.2.1. Where possible statutory nuisances or environmental effects are identified by the production of the register then consideration must be given to actions which may be necessary to avoid or reduce the effects. In each case an assessment should be made of the following:
- the significance of the effect, that is the extent of environmental damage which may be caused, the duration of the damage and the probability of occurrence.
 - the feasibility and effectiveness of actions which may be required to avoid or minimise the damage.
 - the costs of any remedial measures
- 3.2.2. Based on the assessment a list of actions required for a particular project is drawn up using the second pro-forma attached to this procedure. These actions are then included in the method statements for the project.

3.3. Site Effects Review

- 3.3.1. As a project progresses then further effects may be identified which are not obvious prior to commencement of the project. Any new effects should be documented as described in 3.2. above as they arise.
- 3.3.2. Where appropriate i.e where a project continues for more than six months, the environmental effects register for the project should be totally reviewed to ensure its continuing relevance to the actions being carried out. The review is documented by the Project Manager initialling and dating the environmental register to show that it has been reviewed.

