The purpose of this document is to supplement information within the Environmental Statement (ES), demonstrating the linkages between the ES, site activities, and likely planning conditions associated with any consent. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out the controls and processes that are to be adopted to mitigate environmental impacts throughout a project. CEMPs are generally iterative and develop throughout the construction programme.

For SPR Renewable Energy Developments, the preparation of a CEMP is the responsibility of the appointed Principal Contractor (The Principal Contractor is generally the “Infrastructure Contractor” who is responsible for the balance of plant). SPR have certain environmental management standards that require to be considered for inclusion in CEMPs at our construction sites.

This document outlines, at a high level, SPR’s minimum requirements for CEMPs and provides guidance on the content. The document is based on O&M’s Environmental Management System (EMS) requirements, Industry Best Practice and relevant legislation (at the time of preparation). This document has been prepared as an appendix to the Environmental Statement.

It must be noted that this document sets out SPR minimum requirements for inclusion within a CEMP and sets out guidance and best practice for adoption at SPR construction sites. The Principal Contractor is likely to have their own management system requirements and CEMP templates. Therefore the final site CEMP may vary from what is set out within this document. Site specific sensitivities and requirements of any planning consent, along with updates in legal requirements and construction best practice will also require to be considered in the development of the site CEMP.
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2. Responsibilities for Environmental Management

Environmental Management responsibilities for the site require to be documented. This section shall set out the environmental responsibilities on site, including identification of key site staff and their environmental management responsibilities and how this links in with “Client” responsibilities and that of the project team such as the site environmental manager and environmental advisor and environmental specialists such as Ecological Clerk of Works and Archaeologist, Interacting with stakeholders such as the Local Authority, Scottish Natural Heritage, Natural England, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Environmental Agency, No other Environmental Agency, Environmental Protection Agency (Ireland) etc should also be covered in this section.

On the majority of construction sites SPR employ a Principal Contractor who is responsible for environmental management on site, including the preparation of onsite environmental documentation.

3. Associated Documentation

This section shall refer to relevant associated EMD and site specific documentation that require to be taken into consideration developing the CEMP. Examples include Client requirements (such as SPR Environmental Policy), Contractors EMD requirements, site Environmental Statement, planning conditions, consents, risk registers, legal registers, etc.

4. Site Description and Associated Environmental Sensitivities

This section shall set out information or links to information with regard to environmental sensitivities on site such as watercourses, protected habitats, human receptors, constraints, site layout plans, and the scope of works to be undertaken, including identification of environmental aspects, impacts, risks and any opportunities.

SPR have an aspect, impacts, risks and opportunities register as part of the IS 014001 Environmental Management System; this details potential environmental impacts for construction projects and relevant control measures.

The Principal Contractor will be expected to have their own aspect, impacts, and opportunities register as part of their Environmental Management System.

5. Environmental Management

Sustainable Development should be integrated throughout the construction stage. This can bring benefits from not only an environmental perspective but also economic and social and can cover matters such as site planning, material selection, selection of resources and energy use, recycling and waste minimisation. This section should outline the details of the controls and precautions to be adopted to mitigate the environmental impacts on site and any opportunities for initiatives should also be explored at a site level.

Typically this would cover the following items:

- Surface Water Management
- Oil and Chemical delivery and storage
- Wastewater and Water supply monitoring and detention
- Waste and Resource Management including Circular Economy

5.1 Surface Water Management

This section of the CEMP shall detail practices related to the provision, control, and movement of surface water.

SPRs Principal Contractor will be required to prepare detailed site surface water management design drainage plans for the site. The design shall include the surface water management measures to be implemented during the works. The detailed design shall be supported by calculations and methodologies for sizing of the proposed measures, including large flow, ditches, culverts and drainings detailing the environmental characteristics including topography, surface water, groundwater, catchment area, site sensitivities and guidance for implementation. Where appropriate the principles of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems shall be applied. Design information will require to cover both the temporary and permanent drainage measures on the site.

It should be noted that for projects being constructed in Scotland, it is likely that a SEPA Construction site licence will be required in the Controlled Activity Regulations (CAR). This will require the preparation of a site Pollution Prevention Plan with associated drainage plans which will be managed by the Principal Contractor and shall detail all site specific surface water management measures.

The most significant potential source of contamination to surface waters is suspended solids, other sources may include a chemical or hydrocarbon spill, vehicle washings, concrete washings and wastewater.

Definitions related to surface water management include:

- Surface Water: Water that collects on the land surface such as lakes, rivers, streams and is related to groundwater.
- Run-Off: Water flow that occurs overland from rain, snow melt or other sources which subsequently enters a drainage system or other surface water system.
- Suspended Solids: Refers to solid particles which remain in suspension in water as a colloidal due to the motion of the water. It is used as an indicator of water quality. Consists of clay, fine particles of organic and inorganic matter, insoluble organic compounds and microscopic organisms.

Procedures

As part of the approach to site surface water management the Principal Contractor should check the weather forecast (such as Met Office 3 day forecast) on a regular basis in order to track any potential heavy rainfall events. The Principal Contractor shall produce, communicate and implement a wet weather and snow melt protocol which shall detail the actions to be taken in programming work in advance and during wet weather and snow melt in regard to work activities. The purpose is to reduce the generation of oily runoff from construction activities onsite and potential for pollution of watercourses.
Principal Contractions: It is important that maintenance is undertaken in order to ensure that settlement lagoons and silts fences are not affected by a build-up of sediment.

All mitigation measures implemented on site will be visually monitored on a regular basis. This may weekly as a minimum (frequency related to risk, site sensitivity, weather conditions, etc), with inspections of mitigation measures also being carried out after periods of heavy rainfall. Inspections of mitigation measures and any required snagging work will be carried out by the Principal Contractor. A report of any findings from the inspections carried out by the Principal Contractor will be required, including details of any surface run-off impacting on watercourses or any maintenance required to mitigation measures, such as the clearing of out of all lagoons or lagoons.

5.2 Oil and chemical delivery and storage

All services and chemicals should only be ordered in manageable quantities and stored responsibly, e.g., in a bunded area or suitable container area, in accordance with relevant legislation and conditions must be included with details of content.

All deliveries of oils and chemicals should be made by a competent member of staff who will direct the delivery to the delivery point. Spillage kits must be available at or near the delivery point for emergencies. Depending on the site, there may be a requirement to export the delivery vehicle (such as for fuel deliveries) into and through the site.

Oil and chemical storage

All fuel tanks should be kept locked when not in use. All oils and chemicals should be returned to the storage area after use.

First oil shall be delivered in 1000 litre tank and transferred to mobile bowser and then the static tank(s) within a designated fuel transfer area (refuelling area) in the site compound and designated refuelling area on site for mobile bowser. Any fuel bowser or static tanks on site will require to be bunded to 110% capacity.

It is a Scottish Power Renewables requirement that storage of all generated and associated fuel tanks, which are separate from interconnecting hoses, require to be located within a proved impervious bund - where these will be located requires for future best practice as set out in PPG 6. Bunds shall be constructed from concrete block work or similar (e.g., a walled containment facility). Prevent rainwater from accumulating in bunds as this compromises the containment. If required, drainage of these areas shall be via an Oil Separator.

Where the equipment or fuel storage area is for a site duration such as 6 months or less (e.g., at the construction of a control building, alternative containment options can be considered, subject to site sensitivity and duration, e.g., containment of interconnecting hoses using a fuel tanker and agreement with Scottish Power Renewables.

When more than one container is stored, the bund should be capable of storing at least 10% of the largest container or at least 25% of the total storage capacity, whichever is the greater. Oil also and spill response kits should be immediately to hand and be used to mop up any spillage. The following gets the general storage requirement for oils and chemicals:

- All storage containers should be clearly labelled in accordance with Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) requirements or appropriate replacement legislation. All containers should be stored in an upright position.
- The Site should maintain a COSHH inventory,
- Storage of oils and chemicals should be controlled (such as segregation) to prevent a reaction between the different types; for example gas cylinders should be stored separately, as should substances that are flammable,
- Where determining storage locations consideration should be made to enable adequate access and egress for plant and manual handling,
- Where external storage is required, locations should be sited at appropriate distances from watercourses, possible routes to waste disposal and should consider site sensitivities and the scope of activities being undertaken. Storage areas should be located in areas free from vehicle movements to minimise the risk of spillage damage,
- The contractor should also consider the installation of oil separators within a permanent drainage where a significant volume of fuel and oils is stored.

Refuelling
Refuelling activities should be undertaken by a designated and trained member of staff. Refuelling should only be carried out in designated refuelling areas. These areas should be located away from warehouses and stores and should consider site sensitivities and the scope of activities being undertaken. Dip tanks should be used and spill kits should be located at all refuelling locations, which will also need to be marked on the site plan.

Used spillage response kit material and waste oil shall be treated as hazardous special waste and stored appropriately onsite. All waste will require to be deposited offsite in a licensed disposal site.

Inspection and Maintenance
Oil and chemical storage areas should be inspected, at least weekly for signs of spillage, leaks and damage. Rainwater, materials and general debris in bunds and dip tanks should be removed as part of the maintenance programme.

Disposal of Oils and Chemicals
Details for the disposal of oils and chemicals should be set out in the Waste Management section of the CEMP.

5.3 Wastewater and Water supply monitoring and control

Wastewater presents a hazard to the environment and cause contamination of groundwater and pollution of surface waters.

In order to manage wastewater and water supply facilities at construction sites a series of monitoring and maintenance control measures should be put in place.

Wastewater Monitoring and Control

Waste water facilities on a construction site often comprise of septic tanks, efficiency holding tanks all of which will require to be emptied by licensed waste carrier. Frequency for the emptying of wastewater facilities and associated responsibilities will be assigned by the Principal Contractor. The frequency of emptying will depend on the volume of the associated tank and number of personnel occupying the site.

In the case of a septic tank regular sampling will require to be performed from the discharge point to demonstrate compliance to any quantitative limits set in the discharge consent, authorisation or permit issued by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) or Environment Agency (EA), Natural Resource Wales, Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) or Environmental Protection Agency (Ireland).

The sample will require to be analysed for the parameters as specified in the discharge consent, authorisation or permit. If no parameters are specified it is recommended that the sample should be analysed for suspended solids in order to ensure that the discharge is not causing an adverse environmental impact to the surrounding water environment.

Sampling, screening and recording of sample results to ensure compliance with relevant consent or authorisation conditions will be the responsibility of the Principal Contractor.

Quality of the discharge from septic tank facilities on construction sites should be visually checked by the Principal Contractor on a periodic basis as part of their environmental site inspections.

Concrete washout areas should be planned to ensure that they do not cause congestion with site traffic and designed to prevent the escape of any off into the natural environment of the site such as a local watercourse system. When washout areas are full and the concrete hardens it should be broken out and disposed of in an appropriate manner. Washout areas should be clearly identified at specified locations.

Water Supply

Construction sites rarely have a connection to a mains water supply with drinking water being supplied via drinking water coolers and toilet and kitchen facilities being supplied via holding tanks on the roof of the construction compounds or via tanker water.

In some cases the construction compound can also be supplied by water from an abstraction point, via a borehole water supply for example, or water may require to be abstracted for other site activities such as the site concrete batching plants.

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for monitoring and recording the location of abstraction activities offsite and associated abstraction rates during the construction phase to demonstrate compliance to any abstraction license permits.

5.4 Waste and Resource Management

Waste hierarchy

SPR aims to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy by avoiding waste generation and promoting waste minimisation in the first instance. This applies to both our construction and operational sites. Where waste is produced, we will aim to reuse, recycle or recover wherever practical and economically feasible prior to considering disposal. We support the Circular Economy and encourage contractors to also adopt this approach where practical when considering the management of materials.

SPR together with our Suppliers and Subcontractors who generate or dispose of waste as a result of carrying out their assigned activities require to do so in a controlled manner and in line with current legislation.
Types of Waste
Waste produced on site will generally be regarded as 'controlled waste', which comprises household, commercial or industrial waste. Waste produced by construction sites will usually be regarded as commercial waste since it will have been produced from premises used wholly or mainly for trades or business purposes.

Some controlled wastes are often further classified in view of their difficult nature and additional regulatory controls, in general terms and for most practical purposes it is often easiest to consider wastes as either hazardous or non-hazardous.

General waste arising at site such as waste paper, plastics, wood, metal, packaging, small quantities of waste food and food containers and septic tank waste are likely to fall in the non-hazardous category.

Hazardous waste produced on site will include oils and fluids, tyres, batteries, chemicals, and identical equipment. Abandoned materials used for controlling/silencing spilt of substances will be classified as hazardous waste e.g. oil, abandoned machinery. The materials should be bagged, sealed and labelled and placed in a hazardous waste storage container in the same way, as any other waste contaminated with a hazardous substance must be treated and disposed of, as hazardous waste.

Storage of Waste
Waste should be deposited and treated within suitable licensed storage facilities until its removal from site by an authorised waste carrier. Waste should be segregated as appropriate for recycling such as paper, cans, plastics, wood, metal, packaging.

Labelling on containers must be durable and permanent. When determining storage locations, consideration should be made to ensure adequate access and egress for plant and manual handling.

Transfer of Waste
Only authorised waste carriers should be employed to remove waste from Construction Sites. The Principal Contractor will be responsible to ensure that carriers have the required documentation such as Waste carriers Booklet.

A Waste Transfer Note must accompany and be raised before transfer of any non-hazardous waste off site.

All waste that is classified as special or hazardous waste are subject to the Consignment Note system for transfer.

Copies of the above documentation shall require to be retained on-site in line with applicable legal requirements.

Waste Management Plan (WMP)
SPR construction sites shall require to have a Site Waste Management Plan, which will be the responsibility of the Principal Contractor, The Plan should contain the following information, at a minimum:

- The types of waste generated by the site,
- The management approach for each waste type (Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Dispose).

5.5 Air, Noise, Vibration, Land and Flora and Fauna

Emissions to Air
Diesel combustion in day weather there is the potential for a certain amount of dust to be generated. Some of the measures implemented on site may include, but will not be limited to the following:

- Adequate to the speed limit on site in order to reduce the dust generated from transport on site works
- Water bowsers – spraying with water to dampen dust down
- Road sweepers – remove dirt from the road surface to reduce the potential for dust on the public road, if required
- Materials with the potential to produce dust must be stored accordingly to prevent dust generation e.g. materials stored out of the wind and covered
- Transport of dust generating material will be covered

Noise and Vibration
There is the potential for noise and vibrations to be generated during the construction process, Measures will require to be implemented on site to minimize any effects and a programme of monitoring may be required.

Fungi and Fauna
Monitoring of flora and fauna should be undertaken as part of the daily/weekly site inspections carried out by the on-site Ecologist (if Works (EOH)) or environmental advisor/manager. All details from the inspections should be recorded in the form of a monthly report; the report should be issued to SPR and the Principal Contractor with findings of the report being discussed at the monthly health, safety and environmental meetings.

Depending on the location of the site, Consent/Licences may also be required in relation to Protected Species and Habitats.

Land Management Plan
On sites that will involve the excavation of peat, the Principal Contractor shall prepare a Peat Management Plan. The Plan will take consideration of appropriate guidance, good practice and comply with the requirements of the Act. In addition, where foreshore licence is required as part of the development, there will also be a requirement to produce a Forestry Residue Management Plan.

Note: The requirement to have an Ecologist (if Works (EOH)) or environmental advisor/manager will depend on the site sensitivities and planning condition requirements.
5.6 Emergency Environmental Spill Response

Responsible construction and the management of health, safety and environmental risks are paramount to the prevention of environmental incidents. The CEMP will include an Emergency Environmental Response Procedure (EERP), including a response flow chart. As part of the environmental management controls on Site it is a SPR requirement that the Principal Contractor shall have in place a dedicated "environmental team". The purpose of the team is to carry out environmental management works on site such as surface water management and to respond to environmental incidents, such as spill response etc.

EERP Flow Chart

Typical contents for an emergency environmental spill response (EERP) flow chart are set out below:

- Assess the situation
- Stop Spillage / Leak at Source
- Contain Spill / Leak
- Notify
- Clean Up (including disposal of contaminated material)
- Monitor

5.6 Spill Kits

It is an SPR requirement for spill kits to be provided in the following situations on all SPR construction sites:
1. In all heavy plant and equipment
2. With all earth-moving equipment
3. In all fuel tanks
4. During all earth-moving operations, associated transportation and storage

These kits are used as a first response for the containment and clean-up of spills.

In addition spill kits are strategically located at sensitivities areas on site or where activities are being conducted that have the potential for a spill plume to impact sensitive water sources downstream of these impacts or should also be considered. A supply of spill kits should be held on site and stocks continually replenished. Contents of the spill kit will be determined by the Principal Contractor in line with best practice.

As part of the EERP a specialist spill response contractor will be required to be identified for the site to deal with any major environmental incidents.

5.7 Method Statements and Risk Assessments

It is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to have in place method statements and risk assessments for works being carried out on site. Where relevant, the method statement should cross reference applicable environmental risk assessments. The risk assessments should identify environmental hazards and outline subsequent control measures.

The following environmental risks may be identified on a construction site:

- Discharges to water (including accidental spillage);
- Releases to atmosphere (including dust);
- Discharges to land (including accidental spillage);
- Waste management (due diligence);
- Impact on ecological systems.

Control measures should be developed, implemented and monitored to ensure that any impact on the environment is minimised.

All persons involved in the work activities considered key on a construction site should be given a method statement briefing in the form of a tool box talk, delivered by the Principal Contractor. This should outline the risks involved and the control measures that personnel are expected to comply with. It is good practice that individuals require to sign a method statement briefing record sheet acknowledging receipt of the information.

5.8 Traffic and Transport

During the construction phase, there will be traffic movements within the site boundary in addition to the normal traffic movements on the local road network such as heavy goods vehicles,lorries, delivery vehicles. Measures to address these impacts should be set out in the CEMP and may include a traffic management plan.

6. Monitoring

A programme of monitoring shall be set up for the site, this should be documented in the CEMP and include the following items, where relevant:

Surveys: Pre-construction and ongoing ecological surveys such as surveys for European Protected Species, bird surveys, protected habitats etc as required.

Site Inspections: The Principal Contractor, or appointed delegate will require to undertake site inspections on at least a weekly basis (dependent on site activities). These site inspections will require to include an environmental component which will cover the SPR requirements set out on UKEN/JEGP SPR0008 Guidance for Construction Sites Environmental Inspections and as a minimum cover waste management; surface water management; management of hazardous materials; water and wastewater management; emergency response; incidents and complaints; noise; and other site-specific issues such as battery storage areas. Weekly inspections will be complemented by a combination of daily/monthly inspections, dependent on site-specific requirements.

SPR will carry out periodic site inspections to assess the performance of the various contractors on site. This is recorded on the UKEN/JEGP SPR0027 Construction Site Environmental Site Inspection Form which covers the SPR requirements set out above.

The Principal Contractor is responsible for ensuring that they are satisfied with the performance of the various subcontractors on site, and any remedial actions required are also recorded.
7. Legal Compliance and other requirements

7.1 Planning Conditions

SPR sites are constructed under specific consents and licenses issued by Government bodies such as the Planning Inspectorate, Local Authority, Energy Consents Unit and the Regulators such as SEPA, the Environment Agency, Natural Resource Wales, Northern Ireland Environment Agency, Environmental Protection Agency (Ireland), Site specific limits for emissions to air, land and water and working practices (such as special exclusions) are contained within these consents/permits and may not be breached at any time.

The Principal Contractor will be required to ensure that all relevant planning conditions for the site are complied with.

In addition, the SPR project managers will be responsible for maintaining an up to date register of the planning conditions for the site that specifically relate to the completion phase of the project. Planning conditions will be reviewed by the SPR project manager on a periodic basis to ensure that all of the planning conditions are being complied with and progress against each planning condition will be logged in the register. A copy of the planning conditions will be held on site.

7.2 Legal Register

The Principal Contractor will be required to ensure that all relevant environmental legislation and best practice are complied with on site.

In addition, it is SPR policy to minimise the impact of its construction activities on the environment by complying with all current environmental legislation and best practice. In order to ensure that SPR are aware of the requirements of current environmental legislation a Legal and Compliance Register is kept as part of the SPR EMS.

All contractors onsite including the Principal Contractor and the Turbine, Solar, Battery contractor (s) are required to comply with current (and future) environmental legislation, regulations, best practice, and standards applicable to the activities in which they are engaged and other environmental requirements specified by SPR. This includes maintaining & updating records of relevant information and audits both to show compliance with legal requirements and to demonstrate continual improvement where appropriate.

The Principal Contractor will be responsible for applying and obtaining any relevant consents/permits to their activities such as site work consents, water abstraction licences, activities associated with watercourses, environmental protected species licences and other discharge consents or environmental permits.

8. Reference material

Key reference material in this section of the CEMP should include the following:

- Site Planning Conditions
- Legal Register
- Construction Licence/Permits
- Best Practice Guidelines/Standards such as Pollution Prevention Guidelines and the updated Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP).

9. Training

Various training sessions are employed at construction sites to communicate environmental management requirements. Key training sessions are set out below.

9.1 Site Inductions

All SPR construction sites require to have a site induction that includes an environmental component. Designated site personnel from the Principal Contractor’s project team will be responsible for preparing and delivering the site induction and maintaining documented attendance records. SPR have guidelines on the environmental management contents of site inductions that includes the following items:

- Pre-Construction:
  - Waste
  - Water and Wastewater
  - Fire, Oil and Chemical Management
  - Spillage &
  - Environmental Incident Reporting and Environmental Emergency Response Arrangements

9.2 Tool Box Talks (TBT)

TBTs are effective methods of disseminating information relating to work activities. Environmental TBTs will require to be delivered by the Principal Contractor to on-site personnel on an as required basis.

When a TBT has been delivered it is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to ensure that all personnel attending the TBT have signed a TBT attendance sheet. Topics for environmental TBT may include:

- Waste Management
- Delivery and Storage of Oils and Chemicals
- Waste Water & Water Supply Monitoring
- Surface Water Management
- Emergency Response
9.3 Environmental Noticeboard

It is an SPR requirement that all our construction sites have an environmental noticeboard. The noticeboard will be used to display copies of relevant environmental management information, including but not limited to the following:

- SPR Environmental Policy
- SPR Environmental Behaviours
- SPR Environmental Notes
- Site Plan showing ecologically sensitive areas
- Emergency Response Contact Details
- Emergency Response Flowchart

10. Reporting

10.1 Environmental Incidents

The Principal Contractor will be required to prepare a site-specific environmental emergency response plan. The plan will include how to report and deal with an environmental incident including the measures available to respond to an incident (e.g. spill kits).

It is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to ensure that all staff including any subcontractors are trained in the environmental emergency response plan so that they are prepared to respond to an incident promptly and effectively on site. Where appropriate, SPR encourage a test of the environmental emergency response plan to be carried out on site by the Principal Contractor.

The Principal Contractor will be required to report environmental incidents to the SPR project team. Details of the incident report require to be logged in the SPR reporting system by the relevant SPR project team member.

10.2 Public Complaints

The Principal Contractor will be required to have in place a procedure for receiving and responding to public complaints. The Principal Contractor will be required to report public complaints to the SPR project team. Details of the complaint are required to be logged in the SPR reporting system by the relevant SPR project team member.

10.3 Meetings

Environmental meetings and debates will require to be held on site. This includes a standard monthly health, safety and environmental meeting that is required to be held on all SPR construction sites. The meeting will require to be chaired by a member of the SPR project team and topics generally include the Principal Contractor, turbine supplier, key subcontractors and environmental specialists such as Ecological Clerk of Works.

Where deemed appropriate and on sites where an Ecological Clerk of Works is present, weekly ECOW meetings may be held between the ECOW and the Principal Contractor and other appropriate parties. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss ongoing issues relating to the ECOW's remit that have been raised through the ECOW reports and to produce an action list to help prioritise the close out of the actions.

10.4 Community Liaison

Depending on the site location, a public/community relations plan may be developed for the site by the Principal Contractor. The purpose of the plan is to set out the approach to community liaison for the duration of the Project. SPR would also contribute to the plan.

11. Contractor Management

The Site CEMP should set out how the Principal Contractor manages their subcontractors on site. This may range from the selection and assessment procedures to the assessment of performance on site.

In regards to SPR, SPR appoint third parties to construct our portfolio of Renewable Energy Developments.

SPR have a preference for our construction sites to be registered by our Principal Contractors under the Crown Estate Contractors Scheme. Sites and companies that register with the scheme are monitored against a Code of Considerate Practice that focuses on three main areas of concern: the general public, the workforce and the environment.