

DETAILED INFORMATION

Environment

Introduction

The developer is required to consider all potential environment impacts throughout the life of the project, and to demonstrate to the trust that all potential environment risks that affect the Trust will be mitigated against.

Information has been divided into relevant section headings and all sections should be reviewed.

Environmental Surveys & Research

Research establishments wishing to conduct investigations on Trust property should contact the Technical Manager who can direct you to the local Environment Team. If the research is likely to be of benefit to the Trust we may ask for a copy of the final report and/or data set.

If access is required for ecological surveys by consultants in advance of a planning application, access will be subject to the provision of any survey data results. Prior to designing any survey, the Technical Manager will discuss your proposals with the Trust's Environment and Heritage advisors for comments and considerations – upon receipt of these comments they must be incorporated within your proposal. Our comments will be in the form of an Environmental Appraisal Action Report.

Where trapping/translocation is required as part of the proposal, the developer would need to demonstrate that they have all the relevant consents in place from the relevant regulatory bodies.

Biodiversity & Ecology

There is a great variety of wildlife along the inland waterway network. The Trust has a Biodiversity Strategy Statement, which identifies objectives and actions to promote the conservation and enhancement of a number of habitats and species. The developer will be

expected, where it is reasonably practicable / necessary to:

- Reduce any habitat loss within the land owned by the Trust by keeping the working area to the minimum required;
- Provide plans and a summary of any features of interest for all known areas of nature conservation interest which may be affected by the project;
- Develop guidance on ecological best practice methods to be followed in order to mitigate potential ecological effects during the project;

- Produce plans showing the location for all fences/ barriers to be erected for the purpose of controlling animal movements during and post construction, e.g. deer, badger and amphibian fencing;
- Provide plans showing the location of any ecological features, mitigation or enhancement to be implemented (e.g. bat roosting features / boxes, otter holts); and
- Provide individual habitat or species management plans to include the information above (where appropriate) for: terrestrial habitats; aquatic/ habitats; European Protected Species (e.g. great crested newt, dormouse, otter, and bats);

The Trust will require all persons to manage impacts from construction on ecological resources, including the following:

- Designated sites including Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Nature Reserves and local wildlife sites (i.e. non-statutory sites designated for nature conservation);
- Protected and notable species;
- Trees, hedgerows and other features of ecological importance (including linear/ecological corridors); and
- Invasive species.

Designated Sites

Some of the waterways and adjacent land are designated under UK legislation as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Some SSSIs are further protected by European law. Any activity taking place in the vicinity of these sites that may be a potentially damaging cannot proceed until Natural England (or Countryside Council for Wales) has been consulted.

The Trust will require the developer to:

- Manage impacts upon all statutory designated sites of ecological interest (including SPAs, SACs and SSSIs) and non-statutory sites of ecological interest;
- Obtain and comply with the requirements of any consents; and
- Develop relevant procedures, including any special measures, to be implemented in the event of a pollution incident, where this occurs on or adjacent to a designated nature conservation site or where protected and/or notable species are known to be present.
- Notify Natural England and obtain consents as required for any works. The Trust has an obligation to inform Natural England of any works that may impact a protected site and will do so, whether consent has been obtained or not.

Protected and Notable Species

Several plants and animals (including birds) which are seen on the waterway network are legally protected. These include Floating Water-Plantain, Bats, Badgers, Otters, Water Voles, native Crayfish, nesting water birds and Great Crested Newts. There are statutory requirements relating to the conduct of works, which may affect protected species or their habitats. Formal consent is often required from Natural England (or Countryside Council for Wales) before any work, which may affect a protected species, or its habitat can be carried out.

Where a species protected by European legislation may be affected, consent is required from the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (in England), or the National Assembly for Wales. The Trust will require the developer to:

- Consult with Natural England, the Environment Agency, local wildlife trusts, and local planning authorities as appropriate;
- Obtain and comply with the requirements of any wildlife licences, including all protected species licences necessary for construction of the project
- Provide procedures to be adopted in the event of unanticipated discovery or disturbance of protected species or important habitats; and
- Programme the work to have due regard to the potential impact on all protected and notable species, avoiding times when they are most vulnerable such as hibernation or breeding seasons.

Trees and Hedgerows

Under Town and Country Planning legislation, trees may be protected by Tree Preservation Orders or by virtue of being in Conservation Areas designated by the Local Authority. Whilst under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, most countryside hedgerows are legally protected from removal. Felling licences may also need to be obtained from the Forestry Commission. The Trust will require the third party to:

- Obtain written consent from the relevant Local Authority prior to any work on protected trees or hedgerows;
- Protect all retained trees in line with the recommendations in BS 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction and the following measure implemented as appropriate:
 - Provision of appropriate protective fencing to reduce the risks associated with vehicles trafficking over root systems or beneath canopies;
 - Measures to prevent compaction of soils;
 - Maintenance of vegetation buffer strips, where reasonably practicable;
 - Selective removal of lower branches to reduce the risk of damage by construction plant and vehicles;

- Standard guidance for working within root protection zones (RPZs) including procedures to follow in the event that significant roots are uncovered during work; and
- Provision of contractor guidance for working in close proximity to retained aged and veteran trees and areas of retained ancient woodland, and watching briefs as appropriate;
- All tree works should be guided by BS5837: Trees in relation to construction and BS3998:

Recommendations for tree work, which includes ensuring root protection is in place; and

- Ensure protected species surveys have been undertaken in advance of the work, recommendations are followed and any necessary wildlife licences are sought.

Invasive Species

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, it is an offence to plant or cause to grow in the wild any plant listed in Schedule 9, parts I and II whilst the Weeds Act 1959 ensures the control of injurious weeds. (Note: invasive species can be found in water as well as on land.)

The Trust will require the developer to:

- Develop appropriate construction, handling, treatment and disposal procedures to prevent the spread of any invasive plants;
- Ensure appropriate measures for the treatment/control of invasive, non-native species (both plants and animals) and injurious weeds will be implemented, taking into account ecological best practice guidance and where necessary extends beyond the boundary of the site;
- Consider that the programme of works will need to reflect that it can take a number of years to eradicate invasive species;
- Obtain and comply with the requirement of any consent including the use of herbicide near water;
- Promote bio-security and minimise the risk that invasive non-native species and diseases are imported through the procurement of soils and plants; and
- Ensure all imported materials should be screened and material specifications must adequately address the potential for the introduction and spread of invasive plants requesting that they are from a source which is free from invasive plants, roots and seeds.

Landscape and Setting

Landscape is the inclusive environment of waterway corridor, the immediate visual envelope, plus impacts on views in and out of the canal corridor. Landscape includes surfacing, boundary treatments, furniture and built development adjacent to the canal corridor.

Waterways should have a “sense of place” (a recognisable identity); often specific to a certain river, canal or area, these characteristics are important to the cultural heritage of our waterways and are what appeals to our customers; it is therefore important to recognise and protect this through the design process. The Trust will require the developer to:

- Prevent habitat fragmentation by maintaining a continuous green corridor to enable flora and fauna to move past the site, as such creating formal access to the water on the opposite bank to the towpath is discouraged;
- Involve an ecological specialist as required, in relation to vegetation clearance, tree works, the creation of new wildlife habitats and reducing disturbance;
- Involve a specialist to assess shading by structures and maximise solar gains by making best use of the sun and avoiding over shadowing;
- Prevent damage to the landscape and historic features adjacent to the construction site by movement of construction vehicles and machinery;
- Protect existing and new areas of planting through the provision of appropriate protective fencing to reduce the risks associated with vehicles trafficking over root systems or beneath tree canopies;
- Use well maintained hoardings or fencing during construction;
- Use screening and soft boundary treatments such as native trees, hedges and shrubs to create privacy whilst naturally guiding sight lines to and from the waterway as well as providing pedestrian access;
- Consider the towpath as an integral part of a mixed use or residential scheme and ideally where possible upgraded to ensure that increased pedestrian and cyclist numbers can be accommodated as well as being DDA compliant. NB: Measures to control cycle speed should be incorporated;
- Where possible locate car parks and roadways away from the waterway. Where it is not, ensure adequate planting and screening is used to reduce detriment to the canal corridor
- Use appropriate lighting schemes.

Pollution Prevention

Protecting our assets from damage or harm is important; care needs to be taken during the planning and execution of any project. The Trust requires the developer to:

- Develop and implement appropriate measures to control the risk of pollution from construction works, materials and weather events and proactively manage the site to prevent pollution;
- Complete a site drainage plan for the site, including field drain layout and outfalls, irrigation pipes, fixed water supplies for livestock etc;



- Locate hazardous materials, stockpiles and fuel away from the water's edge and surface water drains;
- Prevent solid or liquid waste, sediment, soil or vegetation entering the waterway. Escape of material held in tanks, receptacles and buried pipes must be prevented, waste water from activities such as washing equipment must be contained and not allowed to enter surface water drains;
- Complete a Pollution incident control plan, train staff on actions and using pollution control kit;
- Contain, limit and mitigate any effects as far as reasonably practicable in the event of a pollution incident and notify the Technical Manager;
- Undertake works in accordance with the Environment Agency pollution prevention guidelines;
- Provide full details including size of area to be drained, the land use, water quality assessments, flow rate, discharge point and monitoring regime to the Trust if surface water run-off is proposed to drain into the waterway at any stage of the project, whether temporary or permanent. Install where necessary interceptors and other measures so that drains can be shut off in the event of a spillage or fire;
- Obtain consent from the Trust for any surface water discharge connection to our watercourses, the granting of which is not to be assumed on obtaining Environment Agency consent;
- Be aware that drainage from areas with commercial activities such as working boatyards can be subject to trade effluent agreements with the Environment Agency; and
- Manage storm flows and excavation dewatering to prevent sediment contaminated flows e.g.
 - cut-off ditches to control surface water and well point dewatering or cut-off walls for ground water can be used
 - Seed or cover stockpiles and supplement with geotextile perimeter fences
 - use settlement lagoons or silt busters on silt laden water prior to discharge
 - keep sites and roads clean from soil

Water

Appropriate management of our water is naturally one of the Trust's primary concerns. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is European Union legislation intended to protect and enhance the water environment, rivers, canals, feeders and reservoirs. A requirement of WFD is that there is no deterioration in the quality of our designated water bodies and as

such has the ability to affect many activities on the Trust's holdings such as bank protection, barriers to fish, dredging, abstraction & water supply and discharges.

The Trust is not a Drainage Authority, any works that affect the channel or bank of a Main or Ordinary Watercourse will need Flood Defence/Land Drainage Consent from the Environment Agency or Local Flood Authority respectively. Works including piling, dredging, bridge construction, installation of scaffolding/coffer dams and other structures in channel may require consent. Where works require Flood Defence Consent, it is the responsibility of the developer to obtain it well in advance of the works as these consents take several months to obtain. The Environment Agency will look for consideration of the Water Framework Directive in any design and developers should build its requirements into the project.

NB there is no correlation between navigability and designation of a watercourse as “Main River” or “Ordinary Watercourse”.

The Environment Agency may also place restrictions on project design where a site is located on a flood plain to ensure there is no loss of flood storage capacity. Hoarding and fencing in areas at risk of flooding should be permeable to floodwater unless otherwise agreed with the EA/other Local Flood Authority to ensure that the flood plain retains function.

Bank Protection

The interface between the water's edge and the canal bank is one of the most valuable of the waterway habitats. WFD requires no deterioration of the ecological value of the in channel or marginal aquatic habitat, banks and riparian zone. Changing a soft “unimproved” bank into a hard piled/stone edge is not permitted except where a genuine need can be demonstrated and mitigation agreed with the Environment Agency. This will typically be through a Flood Defence Consent condition and/or Planning Consent condition. It is recommended that the developer:

- Use soft engineering solutions as a preference. These allow natural vegetation to develop at the water's edge should be used in preference to creating hard bank edges with further consideration given to channel integrity, diversity and its function as a fishery;
- Where this is not possible consider how the hard engineered edges may be ‘greened’;
- Consider the opportunity to remove or soften hard bank reinforcements and revetments;
- Survey for the presence of water voles or white clawed crayfish at the early stages of the project. If found, the method of bank protection must be agreed with the Technical Manager to ensure their habitat is conserved, as required by law;
- Reinstate adjacent to bank works all soil and plants (including reeds and aquatic vegetation) which are removed;
- Provide compensation or mitigation where soft bank is to be lost permanently;

- Consider future maintenance of bank protection systems at the design stage; and
- Incorporate access and egress points such as animal ramps into hard banks with a freeboard to stop entrapment and drawing risk to animals.

Water management and fish (*pumping, dewatering, stoppages etc*)

Reducing water levels can result in the loss, albeit temporarily, of an aquatic habitat or alter the water quality to a point where it is unable to support life, this has the potential to affect a number of protected species including crayfish, water voles and great crested newts.

The Animal Welfare Act makes owners and keepers responsible for ensuring that the welfare needs of their animals (including fish) are met. This means that the provision of a suitable environment is necessary to allow fish to exhibit normal behavioural patterns and ensure their protection from pain, injury, suffering and disease. Reducing water levels can lead to increased turbidity from rainfall; a build-up of ammonia; and Dissolved Oxygen risks from freezing conditions which prevent oxygen exchange to high temperatures which reduce oxygen availability in a period of increased fish activity. The Environment Agency regulates and therefore consents all fish movements from their capture to transfer and stocking.

Developers should:

- Ensure that they have both the permission of the Trust and Environment Agency/Local Flood Authority for any drawdown;
- Consider how temporary dams could be used to minimise the extent of the drawdown;
- Consider the location of the abstraction and discharge points of any pumping. The abstraction pumps can be raised off the sediment to reduce the amount drawn through and screened to prevent fish from being drawn through the pump whilst the discharge should be at a rate that will not cause flooding and across a baffle or other deflector to avoid scour and causing suspended sediment pollution;
- Undertake aeration or other suitable mitigation where works may result in de-oxygenation of water as agreed with the Trust's Technical Manager;
- Commission a fish rescue by a specialist sub-contractor when a minimum depth of 600mm in the centre of the channel can't be maintained, if the works are longer than 1 week or would result in disturbance to the channel bed, the length of drawdown exceeds 100m or the length to be dewatered is greater than 60m;
- Obtain consent to remove and transfer fish from the Environment Agency even if the length is shorter than 60m and being carried out independently. The developer must demonstrate to the Trust that the Environment Agency has approved fish rescue;
- Ensure that where any protected species need to be handled or moved, all necessary authorisations are obtained from the relevant wildlife and environmental regulators, and copies provided to the Trust. Valuable and protected species should be reintroduced to a suitable habitat;

- Undertake restocking where required and in consultation with the Trust's Technical Manager;
- Humanely destroy any non-native crayfish or zander (a non-native fish found in some Midlands canals) found during fish rescues as introduction into the wild is illegal; and
- Install Fish Passes when >50% of a structure is being refurbished or a new structure is being built, such as hydropower schemes.

Abstraction & Discharge

Water within the Trust's waterways and reservoirs is a private asset and as such all abstractions and discharges require consent from the Trust. Consent from the EA does not automatically confer consent from the Trust. Additionally consents are given to individuals or companies, it should not be assumed that an existing discharge/abstraction can be retained when a site is redeveloped for a new use, if permission is given to retain and re-use an existing discharge/abstraction, a new commercial contract will normally be required.

It is also possible that there are abstractions from, or discharges to the Trust or neighbouring waters which may be affected by the works or which may affect the works. The developer should make inquiries, to establish whether such abstractions or discharges exist. Where they do exist, the developer should discuss the works with the abstractor or discharger with a view to making suitable arrangements.

Abstraction

Although the abstraction of <20m³/day of water does not require EA consent, consent is required for any abstraction from Trust watercourses whether permanent or temporary, including agricultural irrigation. The granting of which is not to be assumed on obtaining Environment Agency consent as we will take into account additional parameters. The Trust's Technical Manager or Utilities Team member will consult the Environment Team and Water Engineer to assess whether we are prepared to allow the abstraction and determine conditions this may be subject to.

If the Trust does accept a temporary installation, it will be subject to separate engineering approval and commercial contract.

The Trust gives no assurance as to the quality of the water within its waterways and reservoirs and developers should ensure that it is fit for purpose at an early stage, particularly if the abstraction is leisure related. The quality of any water abstracted is also subject to change and cannot be guaranteed.

Discharge

The Trust does not accept foul, polluted or contaminated water. Discharges of trade or sewage effluent are not normally accepted on water quality grounds because of the relatively static nature of our waters. It is therefore our preference and best practice outlined in the Environment Agency pollution prevention guidelines that any sewage/trade waste and grey water is connected into mains drainage.

There is a presumption against accepting small domestic discharges (<5m³/day) of treated sewage discharges due to our concerns regarding maintenance, potential pollution and nutrient enrichment. Other larger discharges may be considered on a site by site basis when subject to a full assessment including detailed information including the specifications of the plant (sewage treatment plant/industrial process), its capacity, discharge quality and quantity, the discharge point and any other overflows (grid references), whether there is a soakaway, the fall of the land and whether there is a shut off mechanism in the event of a pollution or the plant malfunction.

We would also need assurance that maintenance has been considered to ensure the operational efficiency and effectiveness. The details including method and frequency of maintenance must be communicated in a written format to the Trust's Technical Manager and the management company on site who accept responsibility for planning and implementing the maintenance regime.

The Trust would need to be satisfied that any discharge would not be detrimental. The developer would have to demonstrate this and offer monitoring proposal passed to utilities department.

The Trust encourages Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems where appropriate and subject to an hydrological and pollution assessment.

Heating/Cooling

Using the waterway network as provider for heat exchange technology offers significant savings on energy costs; it is a sustainable solution which replaces the need to burn fossil fuels or the need to use large amounts of electricity to power air cooling units. This system is particularly pertinent to new waterside buildings. Contact the Technical Manager to discuss applications, requirements and opportunities for this technology and consents that would be required.

There would be a presumption against accepting heated water at sensitive sites such as protected sites (SACs, SPAs and SSSIs) or areas of known water quality issues.

Waste

The Trust encourages all developers to consider the waste hierarchy when planning their projects and minimise and recycle construction waste. The Trust requires that materials reusable for waterway works particularly those which are no longer readily available such as copings and castings be carefully removed and transported to an agreed storage area for use in canal maintenance. The Trust retains ownership of such materials.

Because of their industrial heritage, land and sediment in the corridor of some waterways may be contaminated. Site excavated soils and sediments should be analysed in advance of the project commencing so an appropriate management route can be determined.

Please note that silts and other materials recovered from canal beds or elsewhere might contain chemical contaminants, or biohazards such as used hypodermic needles. In addition the Trust requires developers to:

- Manage all wastes in such a way as to prevent harm to human health, amenity and the environment (i.e. not within 10m of a watercourse, borehole, well or water drainage system);
- Store all wastes and materials safely and securely to prevent their escape and prevent contamination of our assets;
- Ensure no waste is disposed of/reused on Trust property except where has been agreed in writing with the Trust's Technical Manager;
- Maintain responsibility for the management of all waste generated by the project, developers will be considered the legal "producer" of any waste from the project under the Duty of Care Regulations and will be solely responsible for complying with all current legislation. This includes material excavated from Trust property such as canal dredgings and towpath bank fill;
- Register any relevant exemptions with the Environment Agency to cover temporary storage and reuse of waste; and
- Undertake pre-demolition/refurbishment asbestos surveys to identify ACM and ensure it is managed appropriately. A licensed contractor should be used, in accordance with relevant statutory requirements.

Contamination

The industrial heritage of the canal corridor can be reflected in contamination of the land. The Trust requires developers to:

- Undertake Desk Studies and Site Investigations as required to identify contaminated land issues in advance of the work.
- Model risk to all receptors, not just human health and ensure that all potential pathways are investigated;
- Where contamination is identified and will be disturbed/excavated, agree the necessary steps that will be taken to protect workers and the public from contact with the material or with gases or liquids arising from it with the Technical Manager both during construction and post construction;
- Where contamination is identified as present, a thorough Environmental Risk Assessment outlining how contamination of Trust assets and particularly our surface water network will be protected. Construction activities can change existing pathways and create new ones e.g. through piling, this should be factored into any Risk Assessment. **N.B. It should not be assumed that there is an impermeable lining in the canals;** and Where contamination



is identified and monitoring undertaken (e.g. boundary monitoring/surface water or groundwater quality monitoring) is undertaken, share monitoring data with the Trust at regular intervals.

Nuisance

Consideration should be given in design and throughout construction to the impact of the project on adjacent site residents and users of the surrounding amenity. It is expected that developers implement controls and measures to control and mitigate the effect of potential nuisance caused by construction work.

Noise & Vibration

Best practicable means should be applied throughout the project to minimise noise and vibration impact on local receptors. It is expected that developers:

- Minimise the impact of noise on our users and neighbours particularly residential boaters both during and post construction. Consider building and landscape design, the use of screens, silencers and 'quiet plant', minimising traffic movements and controlling hours of operation;
- Consider the noise impact on canal environment from new bridge. If noise levels are too great, mitigation measures must be introduced. Noise mounds or barriers are suggested measures, solid parapets are preferred;
- Where appropriate fit and maintain appropriate mufflers on site plant, and enclose noisy equipment;
- Limit site works to normal week day time hours;
- Install noise attenuation barriers, particularly when working in close proximity to residential areas (including schools and office buildings);
- Undertake appropriate measures to mitigate any disturbance through vibration of protected species such as badgers, water voles and birds;
- Ensure no damage is caused to Trust assets through vibration; and
- Where significant levels of noise cannot be avoided the developer should apply for consent.

Dust & Odours

Every effort must be made to minimise the impact of dust and odours during and post construction on our waterway users and neighbours particularly residential boaters. To prevent and/or mitigate for a dust nuisance, developers should:

- Plan the site layout to locate plant and any dust/odour causing activities away from sensitive receptors and the site boundary where reasonably practicable;
- Proactively employ dust suppression where significant levels of dust have the potential to be or are created including damping down, cover material, road sweeping, wheel cleaning,

surfacing of haul road, covered skips and demolition chutes for waste transfer and a ban on burning on site;

- Use site hoarding and screens to minimise off site dust migration;
- Undertake odorous work with respect to wind direction;
- Ensure that plant are fitted with emission control equipment and are regularly serviced; and
- Consider formal odour suppression on the site boundary where significant ground gas has been identified as a potential risk (e.g. excavation of old waste sites)

Light

Consideration with regards to lighting needs to be paid to both the design and construction phases. Lighting may be appropriate to illuminate the towpath, access points, bridge undercrofts and locks in urban areas and mixed use developments as well as illumination of landmark features and artwork. The developer should:

- Consider the potential for light pollution (potential for breaching Section 79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 'Artificial light emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance'). Minimise the amount of artificial light in the project design and include the specification of low energy components such as LED and lux levels.
- Design lighting for site boundaries to allow safe public access or on site lighting for site safety, however the introduction of waterside lighting should meet a clearly defined need.
- Ensure lighting schemes are designed with protected species (particularly bats) in mind and should therefore not cast over the waterspace, baffles and directional lighting should be used to manage the light beam and white light avoided where possible.
- Ensure lighting design positions lights so as not to unnecessarily intrude on adjacent buildings or waterway users. Where possible they should be activated by motion sensors to minimise their impact.

Environment References

This section is to be read in conjunction with the following external guidance:

- All designations available at the Magic website <http://magic.defra.gov.uk>
- Contact the Environment Agency to determine if a watercourse is Main River or Ordinary Watercourse 0300 506 506
- BS3998: Recommendations for tree work
- BS 4428 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces)
- BS5228: Code of Practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites

- BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
- CLR11 - Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination., Defra/Environment Agency
- Environment Agency R&D Publication No. 11 Waterway Bank Protection: A Guide to Erosion

Assessment and Management.

- Guidance notes AqHerb01: Agreement to use herbicides in or near water, Environment Agency

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- Managing invasive non-native plants, Environment Agency 2010
- National Groundwater and Contaminated Land Centre Report (NC/99/73) Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention
- NJUG: Volume 4 Guidelines For The Planning, Installation And Maintenance Of Utility Apparatus In Proximity To Trees (Issue 2)
- PPG1 General Guide to the Prevention of Pollution
- PPG5 Works and maintenance in or near water
- PPG6 Working at Construction and demolition sites
- PPG21 Pollution Incident Response Planning
- PPG22 Dealing with spills
- PPG2 Above ground oil storage tanks
- PPG3 Use and installation of oil interceptors in surface water drainage systems
- PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, UK Government 2005
- PPS10: Planning for sustainable waste management
- WRAP website for advice on sustainable waste and construction. <http://www.wrap.org.uk/>