

Date: 06/10/22

Our Ref: DC1243-TP-001

For Attention of: Mr Donald Findlater

Dear Donald

**Re: Discovery Strategy: The Network Building**

Further to planning condition 5.9 *Contamination and Remediation* Keltbray can confirm the adoption of a Discovery Strategy in regards to excavation works at The Network Building site (The Site).

Keltbray adopts the following Discovery Strategy across all operations on brownfield sites, this is reproduced below and shall be used to manage the specific planning requirement at The Site.

1. DISPLAY & AWARENESS

The Discovery Strategy must be placed on the Health & Safety Notice Board and/or displayed in a prominent area where all site staff are able to consult the document at any time. Any member of the workforce entering the site to undertake any excavation must be made aware of the potential to discover contamination and the discovery strategy.

2. HOW TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL CONTAMINATED MATERIAL

- looks oily and has an oily odour
- solvent type of odour
- man-made materials in fill such as paint cans, car parts, glass fragments
- contains fragments of coal/coke cinder
- sand bags, and/or subsurface concrete structures
- asbestos cement
- fibrous material
- Asbestos Lagging or Asbestos Insulation Board

3. PROCEDURE

If unexpected evidence of contamination is found the following procedures shall be adhered, including:

All site works at the position of the suspected contamination should stop.

Site personnel to inform the Site Management immediately once area has been made safe.

Visual and olfactory observations of the condition of the ground and the extent of contamination should be made and notification shall be given to the environmental scientist, who will inform the Local Authority within circa 24 hours after discovery. Should the contamination be likely to affect controlled waters the Environment Agency shall also be informed.

In the presence of a suitably qualified environmental scientist, investigation works shall commence to recover samples for testing and, using visual and olfactory observations of the condition of the ground, delineate the area over which contaminated materials are present.

Should the environmental scientist deem it appropriate, the affected material may be excavated and placed in a stockpile on a suitable impermeable surface. This should be quarantined with no addition to, or removal of, the stockpile while chemical analysis is being undertaken. Alternatively, the material should remain in situ until laboratory test results have been obtained.

A photographic recorded should also be made of relevant observations.

The environmental scientist will determine the testing suite based on visual and olfactory observations.

Test results will be compared against current assessment criteria suitable for the future use of the area of the site affected (where available).

If after testing the ground is found to be contaminated, the Local Authority shall be informed. After consultation with the Local Authority, and if necessary the Environment Agency, materials should either be removed for disposal to a licensed waste management facility or remediated to agreed clean-up criteria.

We trust the above standard approach to discovery of previously unidentified contamination is acceptable

If you have any queries or require further information please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'TOM PRICE', written in a cursive style.

**TOM PRICE**

Project Director – Built Environment