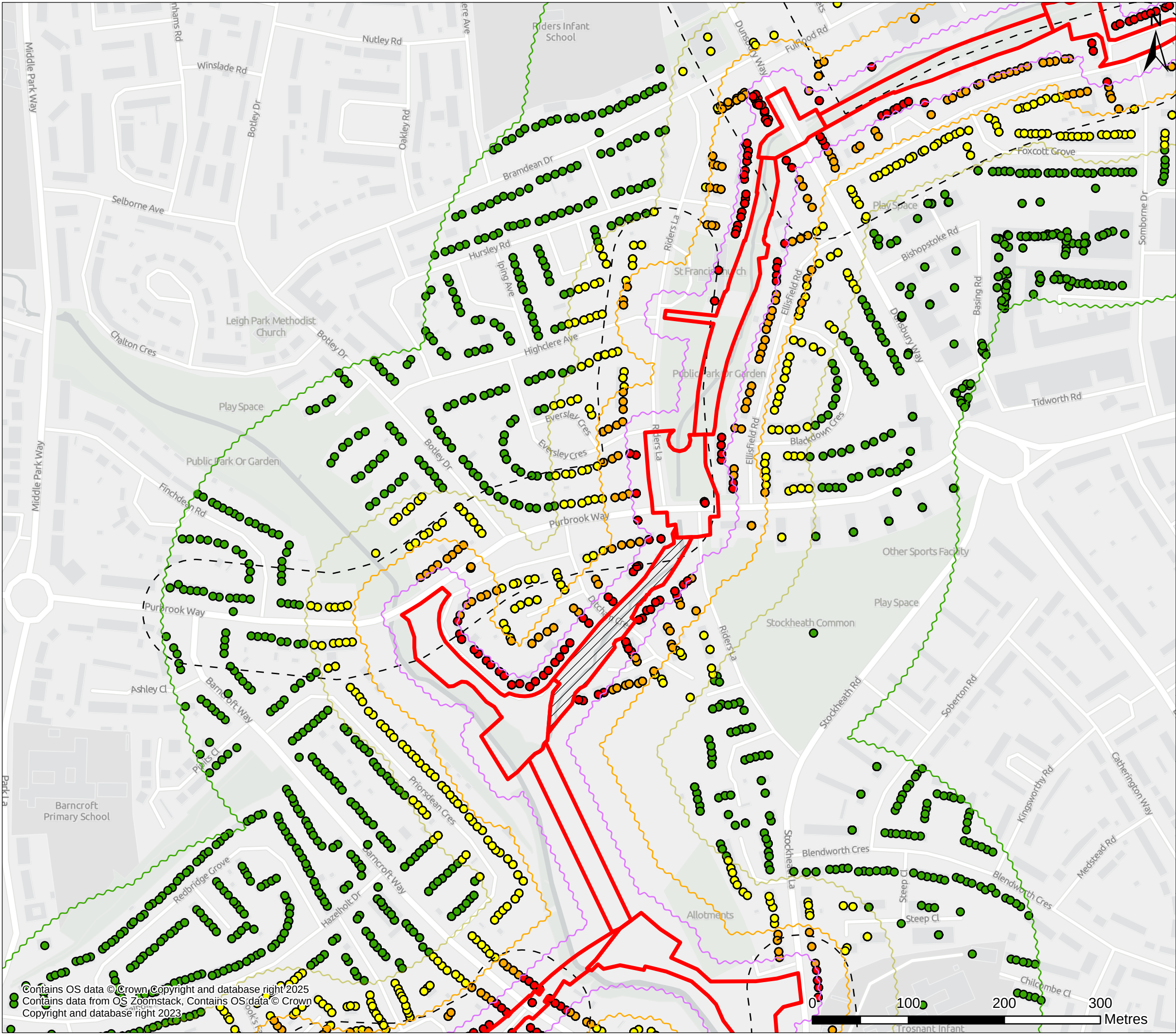
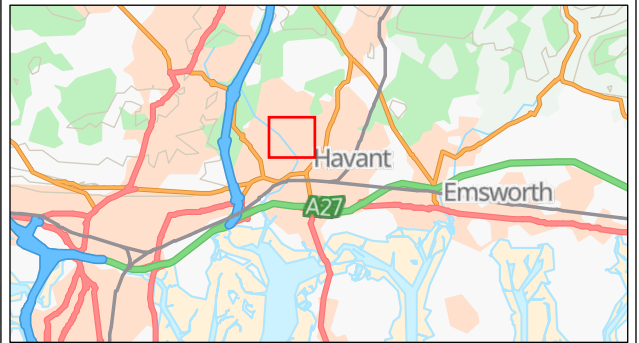


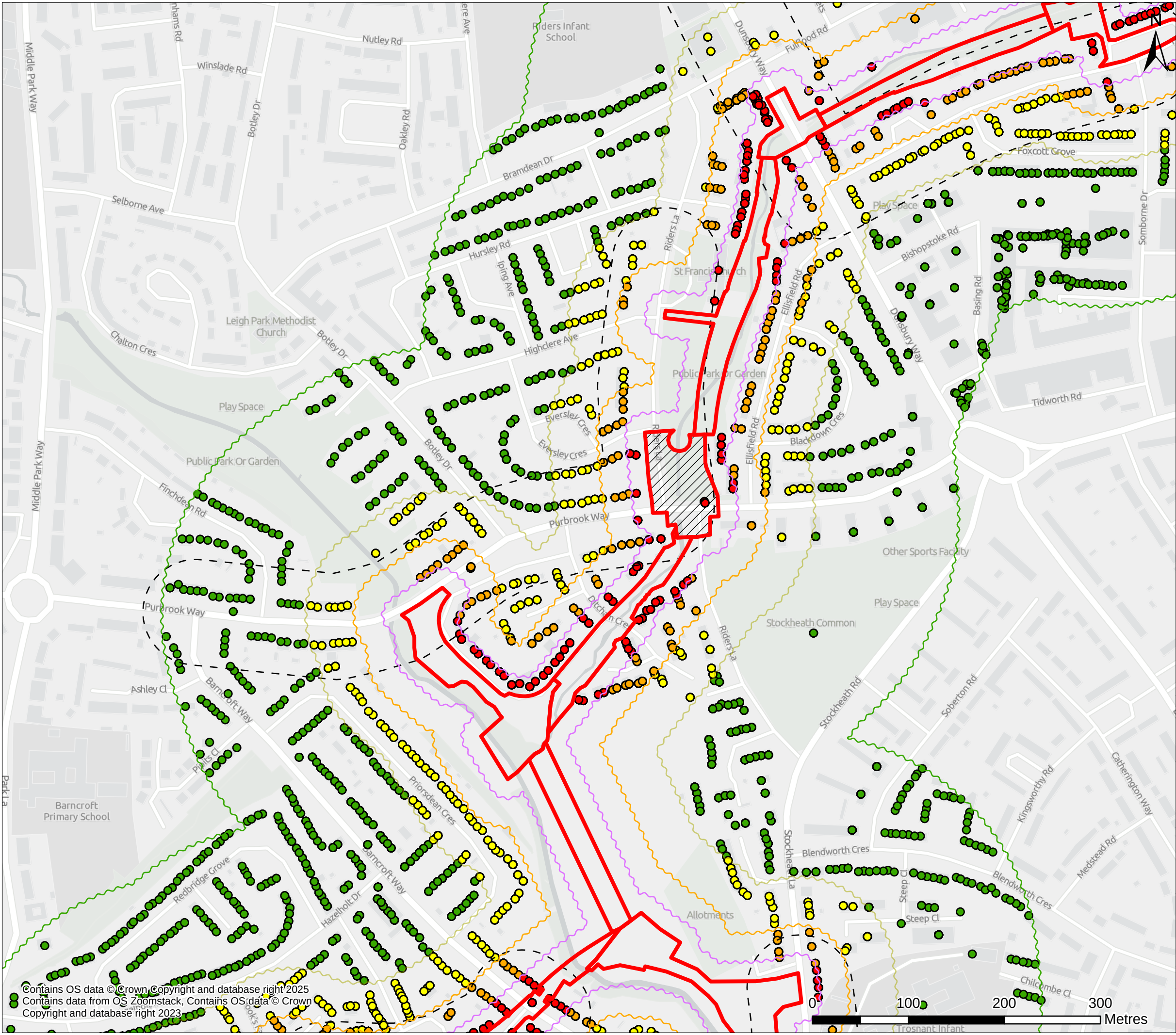


- Legend**
- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
 - P5 - current work area
 - Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
 - 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - Track-out 50m buffer
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

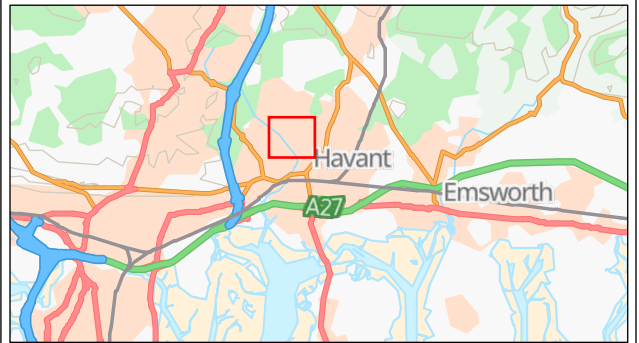


Rev	08.09.2025	FIRST ISSUE		FP	EMP	DP	
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Client Ward & Burke Construction Ltd							
Project Title Havant Reservoir Pipeline - Consent Manager							
Drawing Title Figure G1: Pipeline Area 5 Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors							
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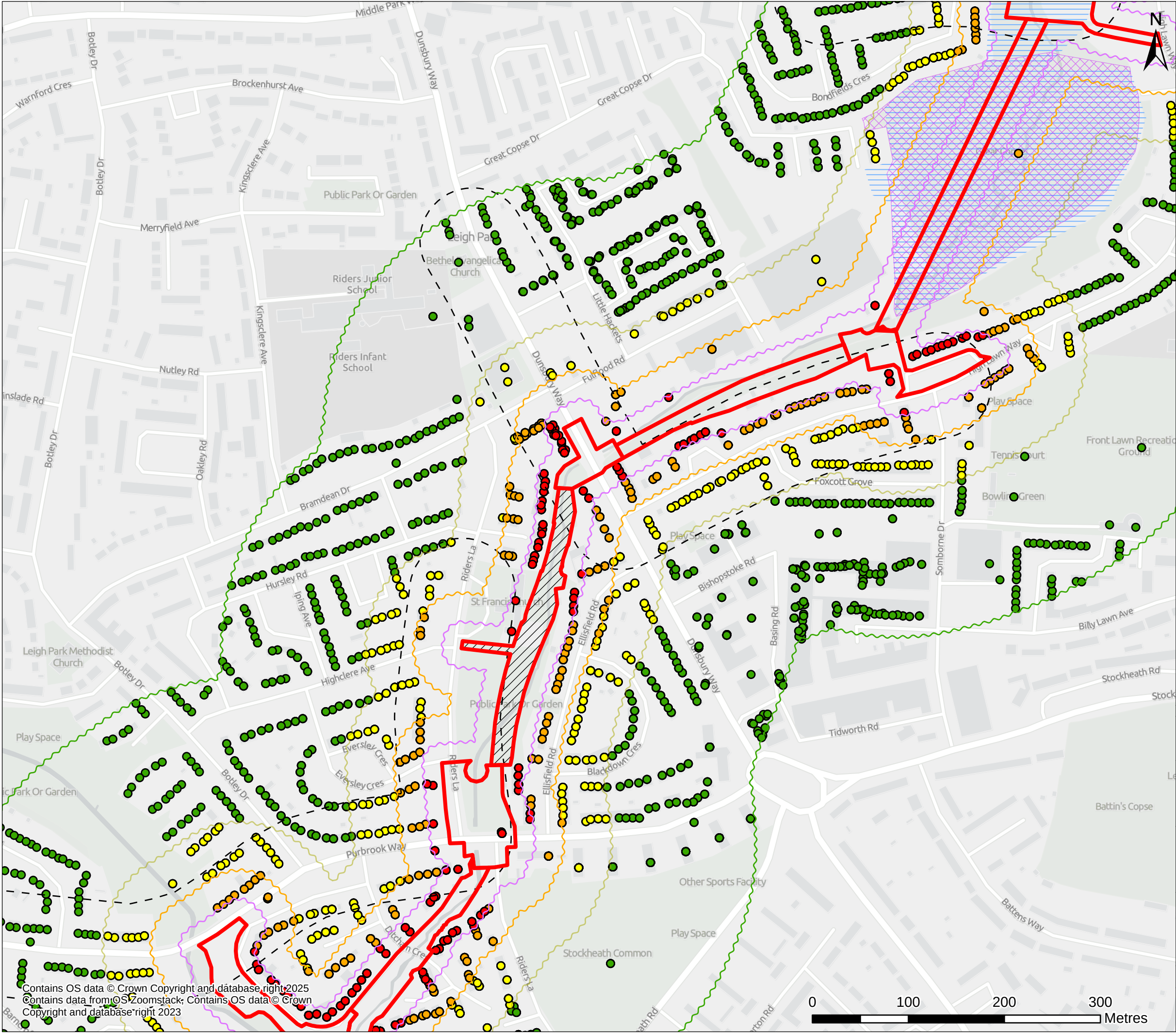
- Legend**
- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
 - W5 - current work area
 - Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
 - 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - Track-out 50m buffer
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)



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Client Ward & Burke Construction Ltd						
Project Title Havant Reservoir Pipeline - Consent Manager						
Drawing Title Figure G2: Work Area 5 Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors						
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Legend

- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
- P6 - current work area
- Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
- 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- Track-out 50m buffer
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

Rev	08.09.2025	FIRST ISSUE	FP	EMP	DP
Rev	Date	Amendment Details	Dr'n	Chk'	App'

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Project Title
Havant Reservoir Pipeline - Consent Manager

Drawing Title
**Figure G3: Pipeline Area 6
Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors**

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Appendix H – Dust Management Plan for Stage W6

The recommended mitigation measures as per the construction dust assessment following IAQM guidance for stage W6 is presented below and separated by likely site operations. Mitigation recommended for this stage is based on highly recommended and desirable mitigation in line with IAQM guidance (2024). For reference, all recommended IAQM mitigation measures are the same as W5.

Communication

- Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
- Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager
- Display the head or regional office contact information
- Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk, and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections

Site Management

- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.

Monitoring

- Given the identified levels of dust risk, routine visual dust inspections are appropriate for this stage. These should be undertaken as follows:
 - Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary
 - Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
 - Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.

- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate).

Operations

- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste Management

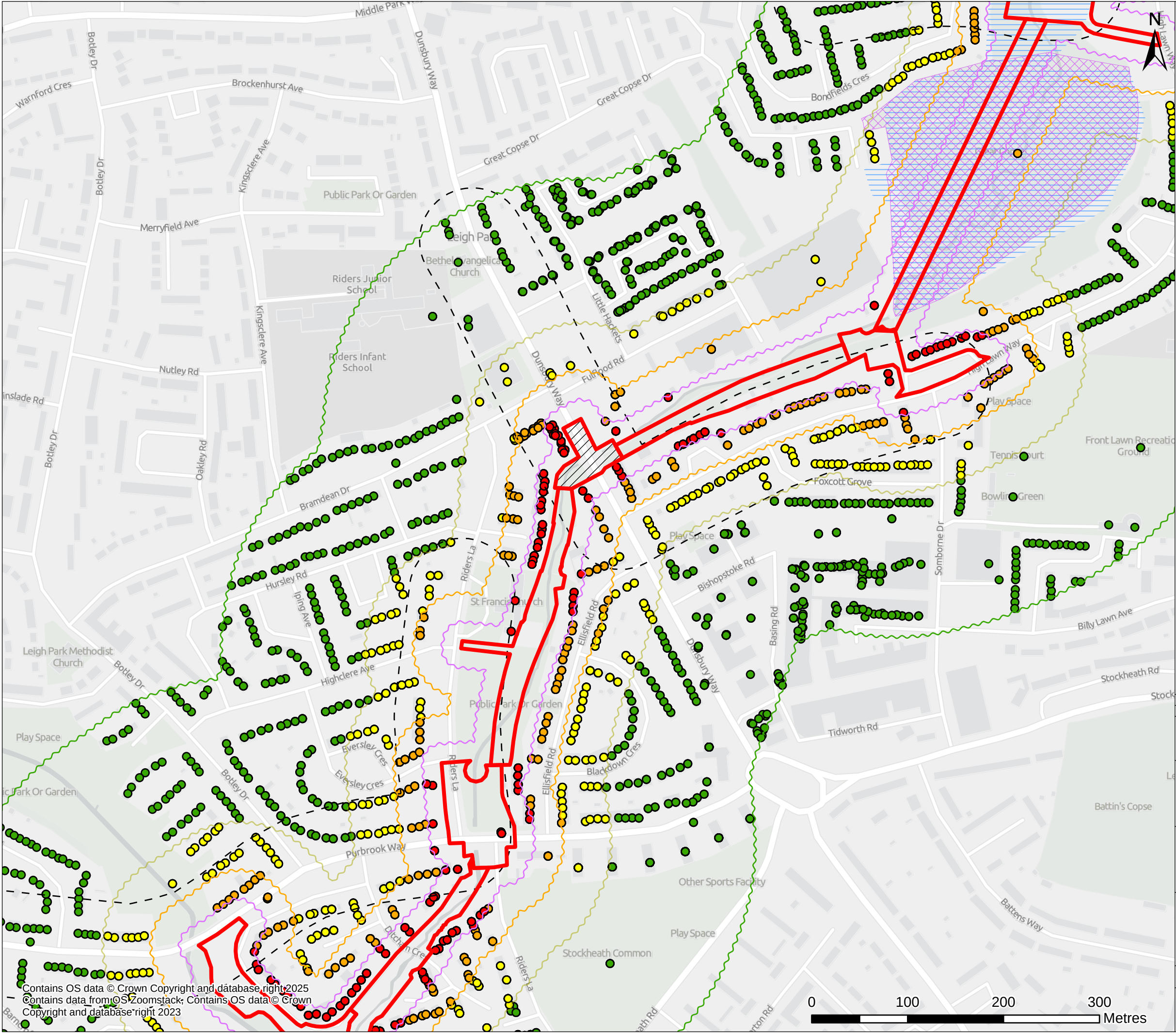
- Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials

Construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place

Trackout

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas
- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport
- Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site logbook
- Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).



Legend

- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
- W6 - current work area
- Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
- 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- Track-out 50m buffer
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

Rev	08.09.2025	FIRST ISSUE	FP	EMP	DP
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Project Title
Havant Reservoir Pipeline - Consent Manager

Drawing Title
Figure H1: Work Area 6 Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors

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Appendix I – Dust Management Plan for Section W7, P7 and P8

The recommended mitigation measures as per the construction dust assessment following IAQM guidance for section W7, P7 & P8 is presented below and separated by likely site operations. Mitigation recommended for this section is based on highly recommended and desirable mitigation in line with IAQM guidance (2024). For reference, all recommended IAQM mitigation measures are the same as ED, P2 and W3, despite having slightly different risks.

Communication

- Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
- Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager
- Display the head or regional office contact information
- Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections

Site Management

- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.
- Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 250 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.

Monitoring

- Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and windowsills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary
- Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
- Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions
- As per Table 12 of the main Construction Dust Assessment & Management Plan report (September 2025), undertake a baseline passive dust deposition monitoring survey (e.g. sticky pads or frisbee gauges) for a minimum of three months and an operational monitoring survey during scheduled programme of works.

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible

- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate).
- Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.
- Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing)

Operations

- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste Management

- Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials

Earthworks

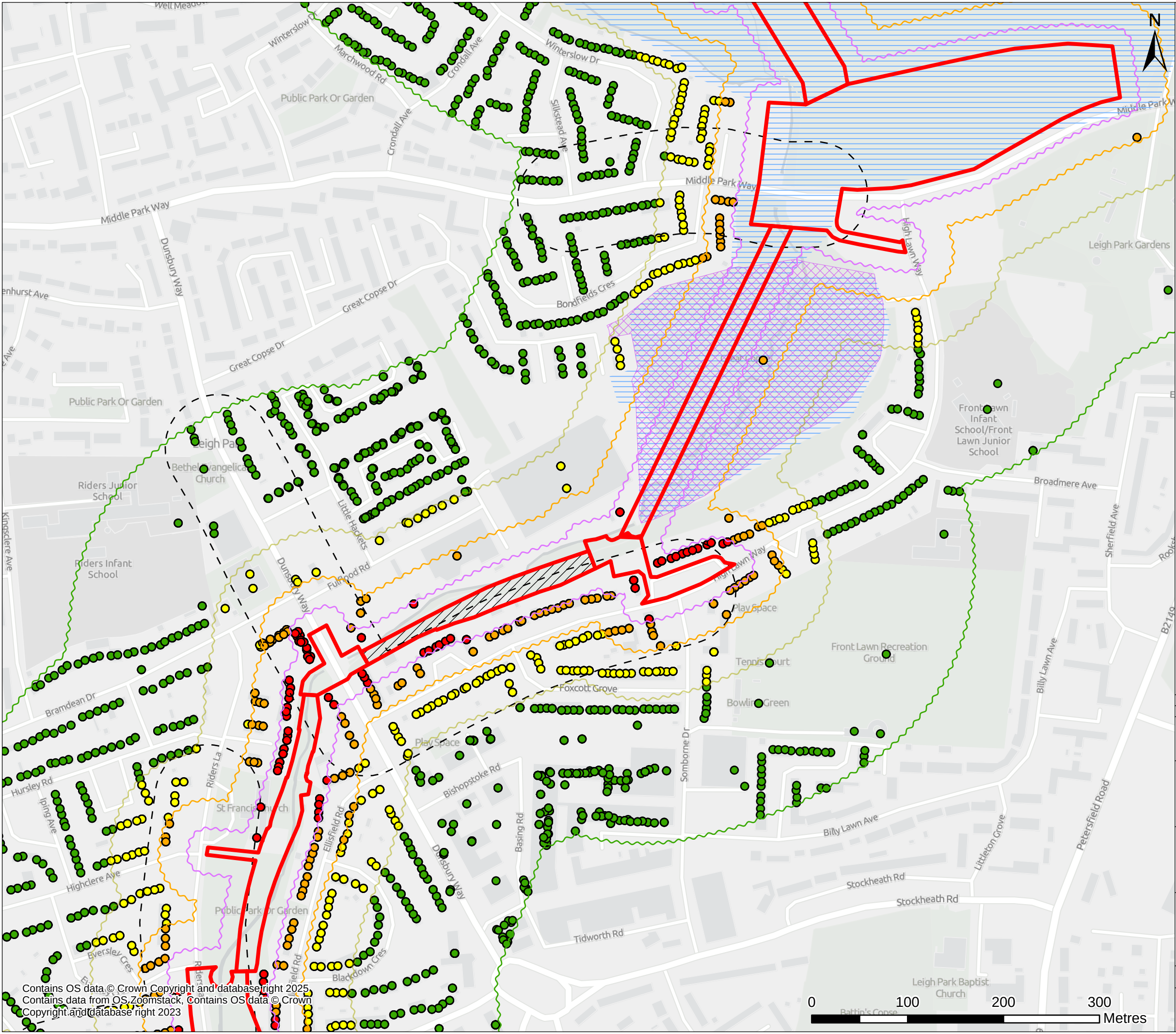
- Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.
- Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable
- Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once

Construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place
- Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery.
- For smaller supplies of fine powder materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

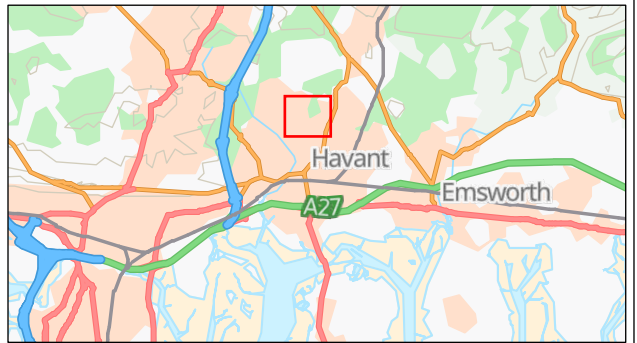
Trackout

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas
- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport
- Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site logbook
- Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.
- Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).
- Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits.
- Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where possible.



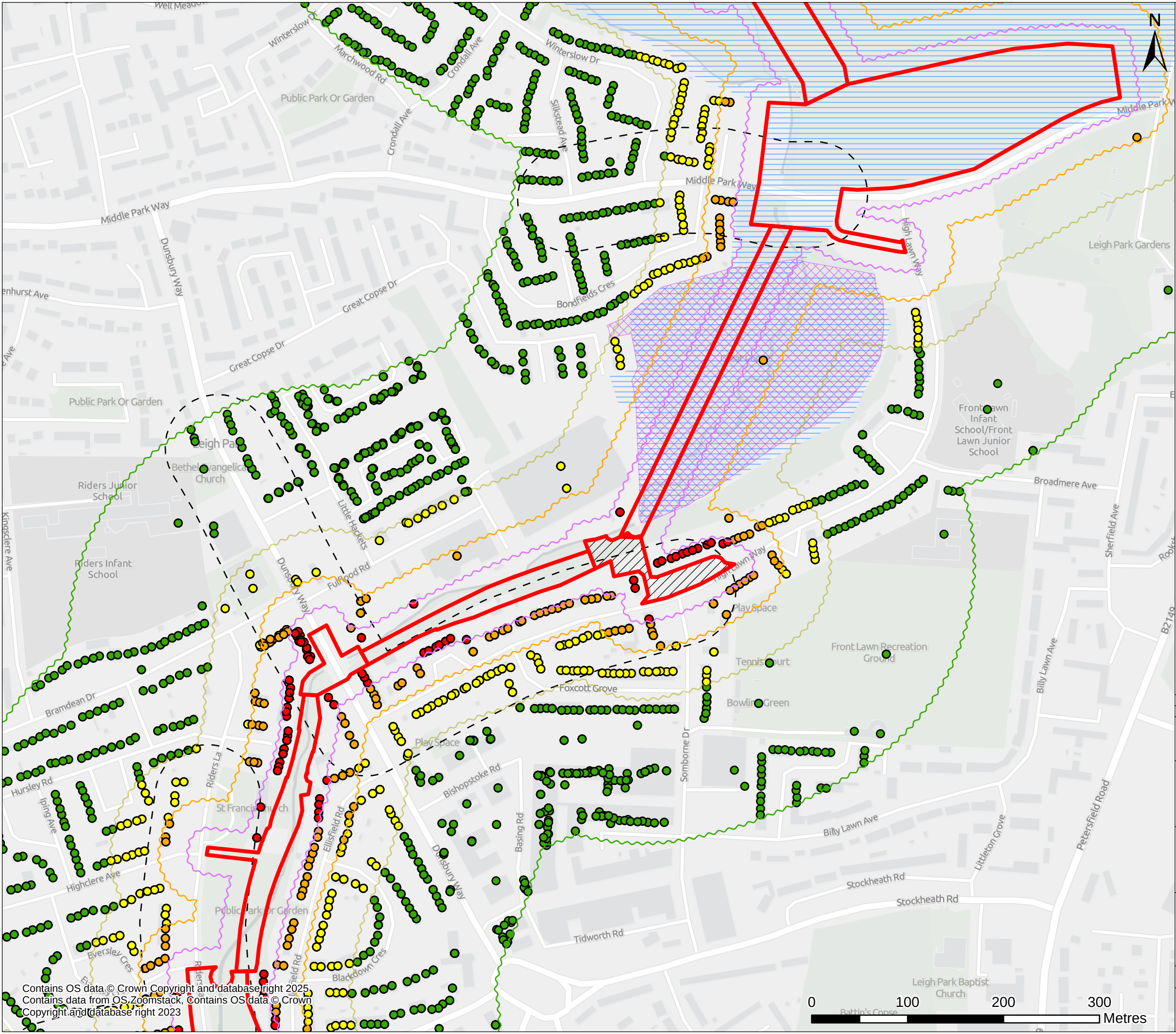
Legend

- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
- P7 - current work area
- Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
- 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- Track-out 50m buffer
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

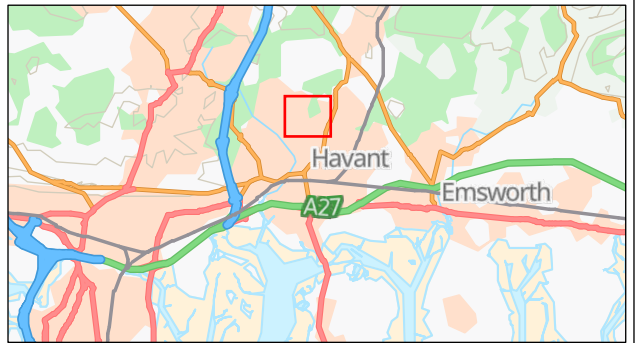


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Project Title Havant Reservoir Pipeline - Consent Manager							
Drawing Title Figure I1: Pipeline Area 7 Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors							
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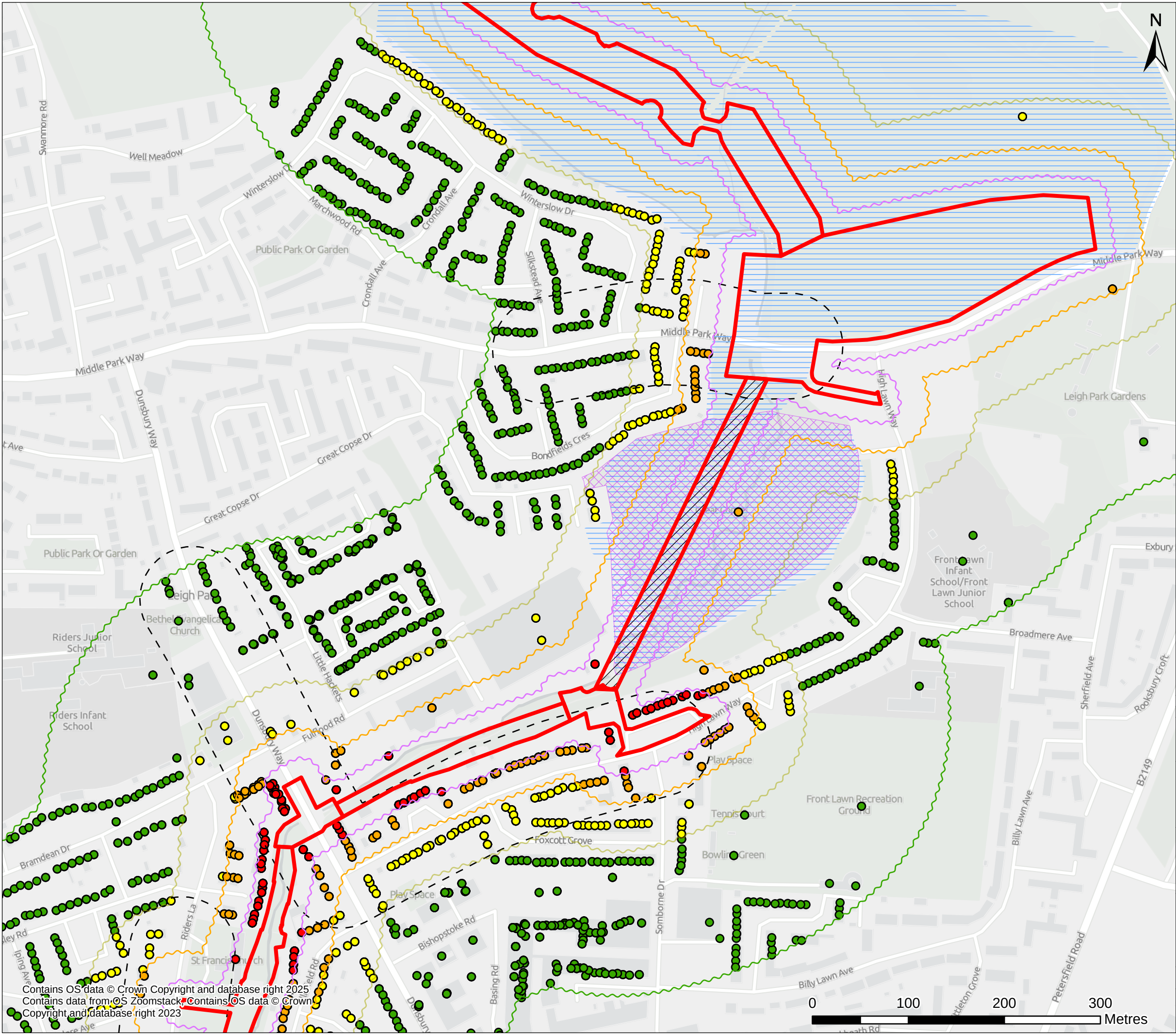


- Legend**
- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
 - W7 - current work area
 - Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
 - Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
 - 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
 - Track-out 50m buffer
 - Ancient Woodland
 - Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)



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Client Ward & Burke Construction Ltd							
Project Title Havant Reservoir Pipeline - Consent Manager							
Drawing Title Figure I2: Work Area 7 Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors							
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Legend

- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
- P8 - current work area
- Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
- 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- Track-out 50m buffer
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

Rev	08.09.2025	FIRST ISSUE	FP	EMP	DP
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Figure I3: Pipeline Area 8 Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors

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Appendix J – Dust Management Plan for Stage W8

The recommended mitigation measures as per the construction dust assessment following IAQM guidance for stage W8 is presented below and separated by likely site operations. Mitigation recommended for this stage is based on highly recommended and desirable mitigation in line with IAQM guidance (2024). For reference, all recommended IAQM mitigation measures are the same as stage W1 and section W4, P3 & P4.

Communication

- Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
- Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager
- Display the head or regional office contact information
- Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk, and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections

Site Management

- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.

Monitoring

- Given the identified levels of dust risk, routine visual dust inspections are appropriate for this stage. These should be undertaken as follows:
 - Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary
 - Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
 - Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.

- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate).

Operations

- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste Management

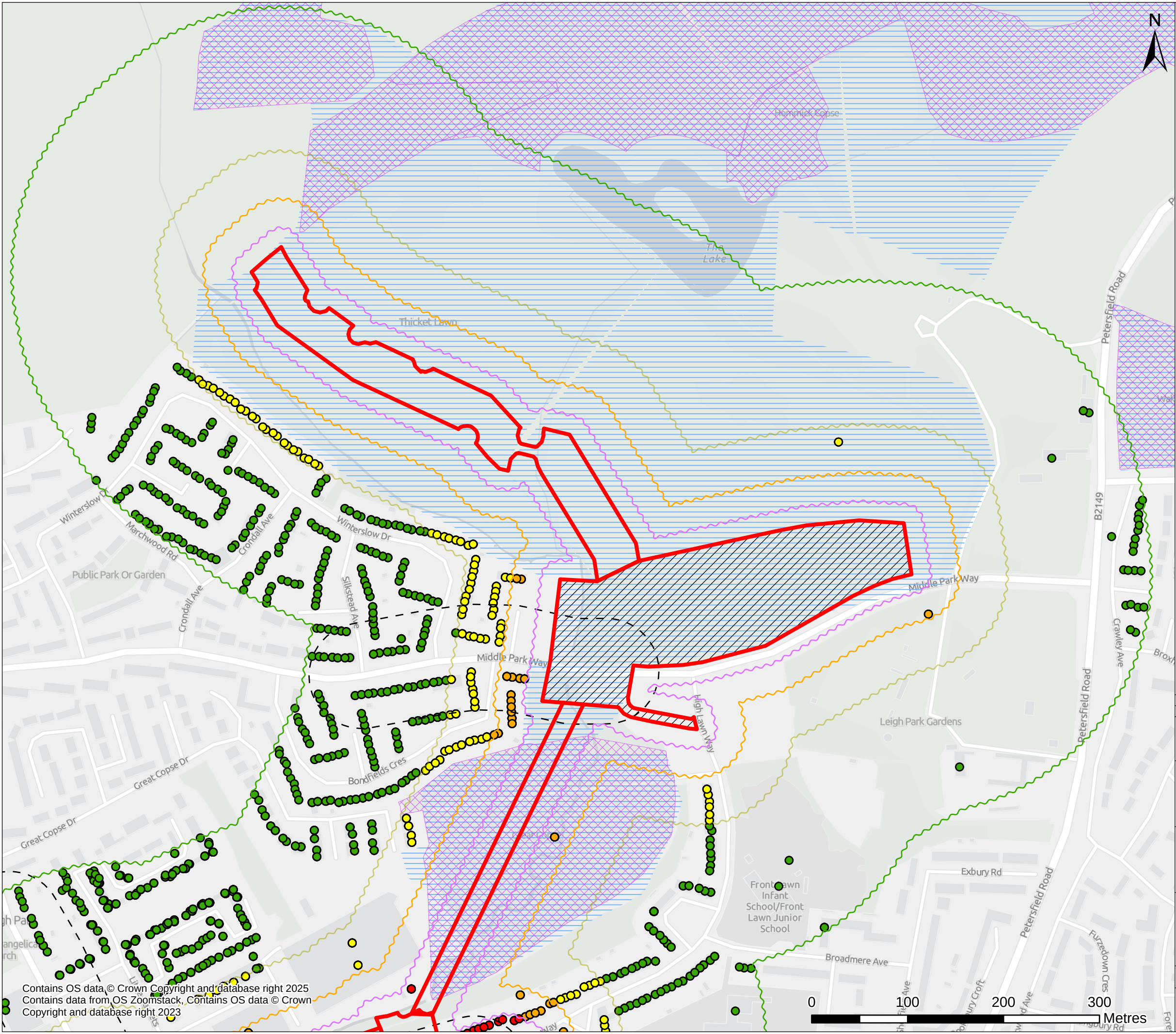
- Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials

Construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place

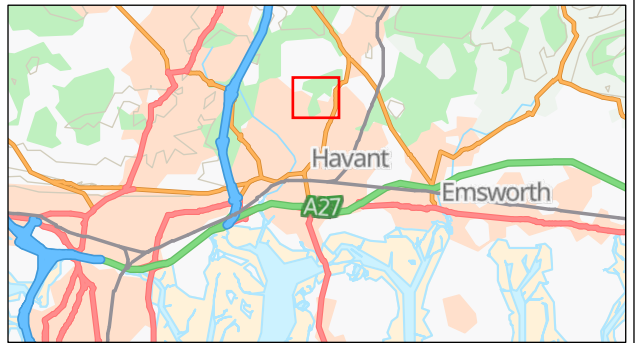
Trackout

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas
- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport
- Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site logbook
- Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).



Legend

- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
- W8 - current work area
- Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
- 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- Track-out 50m buffer
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)



Rev	08.09.2025	FIRST ISSUE		FP	EMP	DP
Rev	Date	Amendment Details		Dr'n	Chk'	App'

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Ward & Burke Construction Ltd

Project Title
Havant Reservoir Pipeline - Consent Manager

Drawing Title
Figure J1: Work Area 8 Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors

Sheet Size	Scale	Sweco Ref	Revision
A3	1:3,820	65209354-100	0.1

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Appendix K – Dust Management Plan for Stage ED

The recommended mitigation measures as per the construction dust assessment following IAQM guidance for stage ED is presented below and separated by likely site operations. Mitigation recommended for this stage is based on highly recommended and desirable mitigation in line with IAQM guidance (2024). For reference, all recommended IAQM mitigation measures are the same as Section W7, P7 & P8, Stage P2 and Stage W3, despite having slightly different risks.

Communication

- Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
- Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager
- Display the head or regional office contact information
- Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections

Site Management

- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.
- Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 250 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.

Monitoring

- Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and windowsills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary
- Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
- Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions
- As per Table 12 of the main Construction Dust Assessment & Management Plan report (September 2025), undertake a baseline passive dust deposition monitoring survey (e.g. sticky pads or frisbee gauges) for a minimum of three months and an operational monitoring survey during scheduled programme of works.

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible

- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate).
- Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.
- Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing)

Operations

- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste Management

- Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials

Earthworks

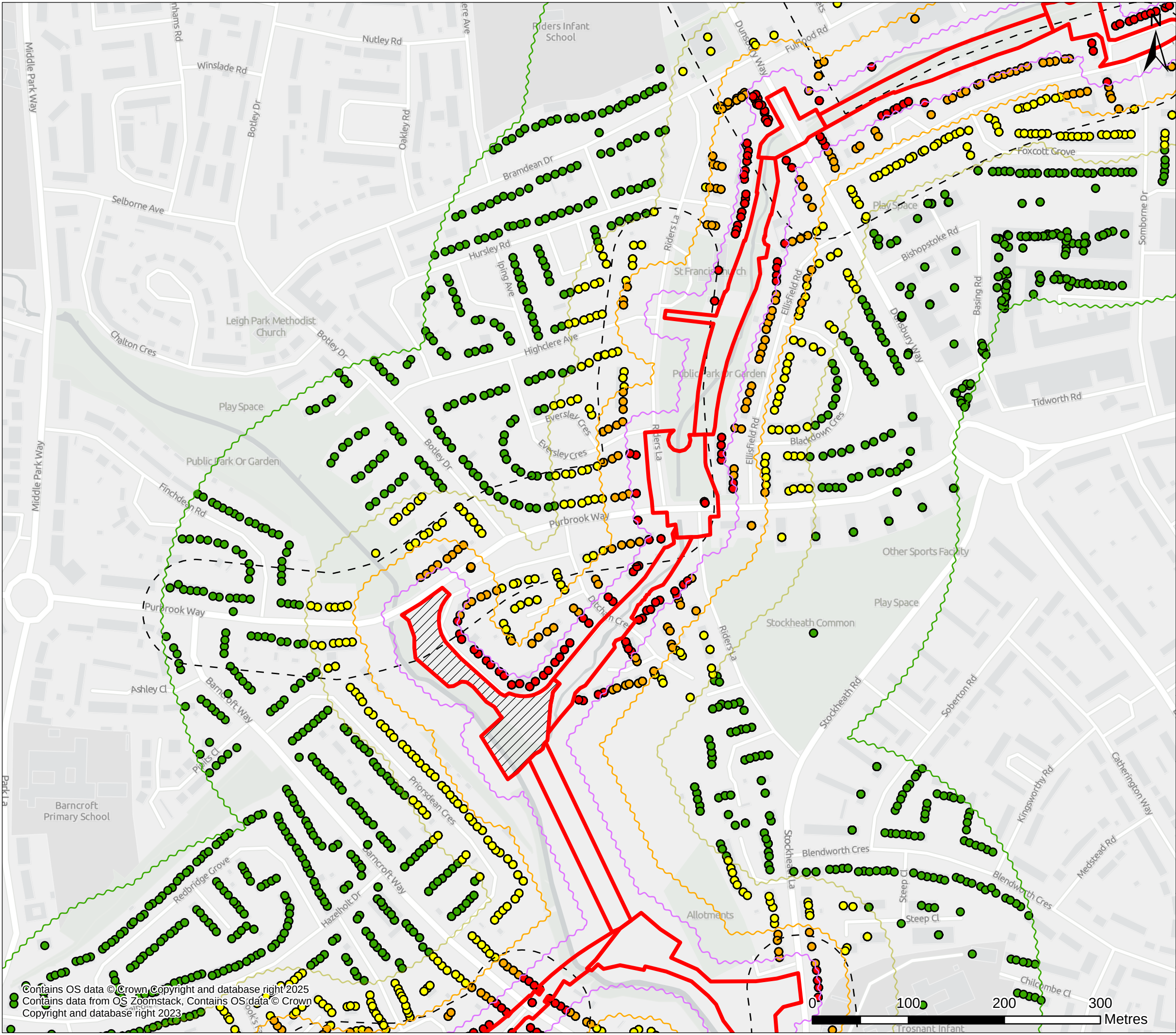
- Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.
- Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable
- Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once

Construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place
- Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery.
- For smaller supplies of fine powder materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

Trackout

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas
- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport
- Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site logbook
- Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.
- Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).
- Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits.
- Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where possible.



Legend

- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
- ED - current work area
- Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
- 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- Track-out 50m buffer
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

Rev	08.09.2025	FIRST ISSUE	FP	EMP	DP
Rev	Date	Amendment Details	Dr'n	Chk'	App'

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Project Title
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Drawing Title
Figure K1: Emergency Discharge (ED) Work Area Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors

Sheet Size A3	Scale 1:3,820	Sweco Ref 65209354-100	Revision 0.1
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Appendix L – Dust Management Plan for Stage P2

The recommended mitigation measures as per the construction dust assessment following IAQM guidance for stage P2 is presented below and separated by likely site operations. Mitigation recommended for this stage is based on highly recommended and desirable mitigation in line with IAQM guidance (2024). For reference, all recommended IAQM mitigation measures are the same as section W7, P7 & P8 and stage ED, despite having slightly different risks. This stage also includes bespoke mitigation for stage which is not included in section W7, P7 & P8 and stage ED.

Communication

- Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
- Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager
- Display the head or regional office contact information
- Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk, and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections

Specific Mitigation required for P2 as recommended by assessment for communication

- A regular and clear communication strategy between contractor and St Thomas More's Roman Catholic Primary School is required, such that schedule of activities can be discussed accordingly.

Site Management

- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.

Monitoring

- Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary
- Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
- Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions
- As per Table 12 of the main Construction Dust Assessment & Management Plan report (September 2025), undertake a baseline passive dust deposition (e.g. frisbee gauges) and real-time monitoring survey (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, TSP) for a minimum of three months and an operational monitoring survey using the same methods during the scheduled programme of works.
- Monitoring should be focussed on the adjacent St. Thomas More's School.

- Appropriate trigger levels will be derived for the construction stage, which if met will require works to stop on site until the monitored levels drop below the trigger level and/or additional mitigation is applied to reduce construction dust emissions. The trigger levels will be derived based on the baseline monitoring and to protect human health.

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate).
- Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing)

Operations

- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste Management

- Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials

Earthworks

- Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.
- Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable
- Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once

Construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place

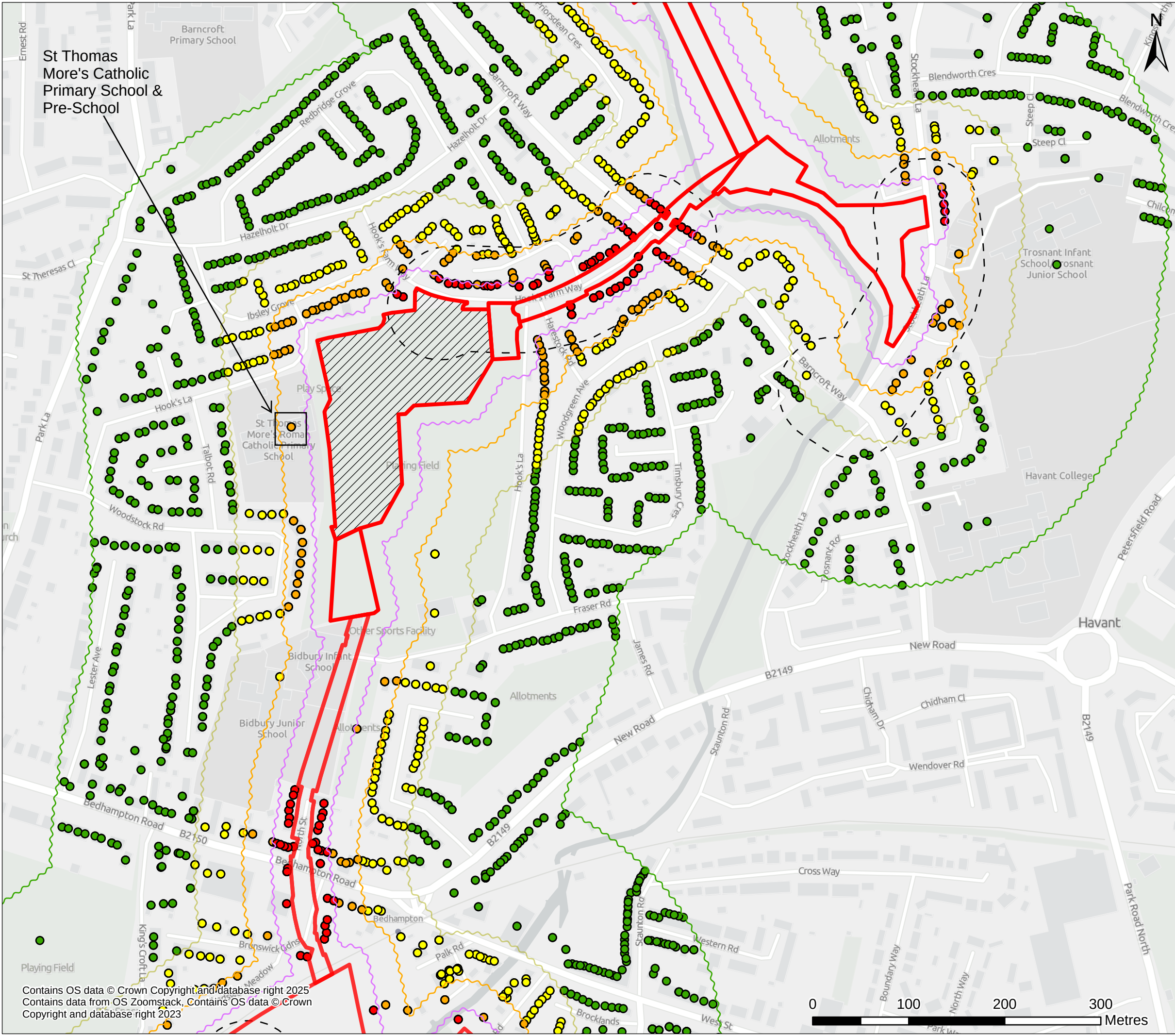
- Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery.
- For smaller supplies of fine power materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

Trackout

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas
- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport
- Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site logbook
- Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.
- Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).
- Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits.
- Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where possible.

Specific Mitigation required for P2 as recommended by assessment

- Consider performing the most dusty tasks outside of school hours and in school holidays. The assessment notes that currently this stage is scheduled to take place when Easter and summer holidays are occurring in addition to the summer term.



Legend

- Red-Line Boundary (RLB) of work areas
- P2 - current work area
- Addressbase Data within 20m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 50m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 100m of RLB
- Addressbase Data within 250m of RLB
- 20m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 50m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 100m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- 250m Buffer of Red Line Boundary
- Track-out 50m buffer
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

Rev	08.09.2025	FIRST ISSUE	FP	EMP	DP
Rev	Date	Amendment Details	Dr'n	Chk'	App'

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Drawing Title
Figure L1: Pipeline Area 2 Construction Dust Sensitive Receptors

Sheet Size	Scale	Sweco Ref	Revision
A3	1:3,820	65209354-100	0.1

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Appendix M – Dust Management Plan for Stage P9

The recommended mitigation measures as per the construction dust assessment following IAQM guidance for stage P9 is presented below and separated by likely site operations. Mitigation recommended for this stage is based on highly recommended and desirable mitigation in line with IAQM guidance (2024).

Communication

- Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager
- Display the head or regional office contact information
- Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk, and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections

Site Management

- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.

Monitoring

- Given the identified levels of dust risk, routine visual dust inspections are appropriate for this stage. These should be undertaken as follows:
 - Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary
 - Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
 - Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below

- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate).

Operations

- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
- Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/ mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste Management

- Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials

Construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place

Trackout

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas
- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport
- Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site logbook
- Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).