

Construction Environmental Management Plan

26 Beacon Square, Emsworth



Introduction:

The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out the responsibilities with regard to compliance and legislation and to implement any mitigation measures.

This CEMP details management measures to minimise environmental impact from the construction phase of the development.

Furthermore, it provides a framework within which the measures will be implemented throughout the project.

The CEMP provides project-specific management measures and is a dynamic document, which should be reviewed if activities or conditions on site change, that may influence management measures. This document has been developed to avoid, minimise or mitigate against any construction effects on the environment and surrounding community. It should be considered as a live document with reviews being undertaken at regular intervals and amended as appropriate.

For the purposes of this document, the working area is defined as any area where there will be a requirement for temporary or permanent works to facilitate the construction of the development. This includes areas required for access, temporary construction and temporary storage areas.

This CEMP examines the following aspects with relation to the project execution:

- Community
- Vehicle Management
- Noise
- Dust & Air Quality
- Light pollution
- Water Consumption, Drainage & Environment
- Waste
- Sustainability

Project Overview:

The site is located on 26 Beacon Square, Emsworth, PO10 7HU.

The project involves the redevelopment of an existing dwelling, with refurbishment and extension works.

The site will be fully enclosed by heras fencing to prevent unauthorised entry.

Heras fencing is going to be erected to safely section off the construction works from the public. There will also be a banksman guiding vehicles to ensure the public's safety. Appropriate signage will also be in place to make people aware of hazards.

Key Site Personnel

Contracts Manager	- Ryan Hinks
Surveyor	- Ryan Hinks
Site Manager	- Paul McKay

The site management reserve the right to stop work where it is deemed unsafe work practices are taking place.

Community Consideration – Vehicle Management:

Where possible, deliveries are to be made on small rigid trucks to minimise impact on site / surrounding roads.

Working hours are to be from 08.00 - 18.00 Monday to Friday; and 08:00 – 13:00 on Saturday. There shall be no working on Sundays or public holidays unless by prior agreement with the Client and Local Planning Authority.

All delivery vehicles are to follow major roads where possible and minimise use of quiet / narrow residential roads surrounding the site. All vehicles will enter through a sentry position at the site entrance and, where practicable, there will be a trained traffic marshal to guide each vehicle to its destination and allow safe exit.

All large delivery vehicles will make contact with Site Management before arrival. Delivery vehicles are to find a safe parking area on approach when approximately 10 minutes away from the site. The Site Manager will then arrange for a banksman to be available to coordinate vehicle movements into the site.

All drivers making deliveries to the site must be in compliance with current road regulations and hold the appropriate licences for the vehicles they are driving.

All loading and unloading of materials and or plant/machinery will be within the confines of the site or within the heras line. No materials will be unloaded direct off the highway except within an approved road closure area if necessary.

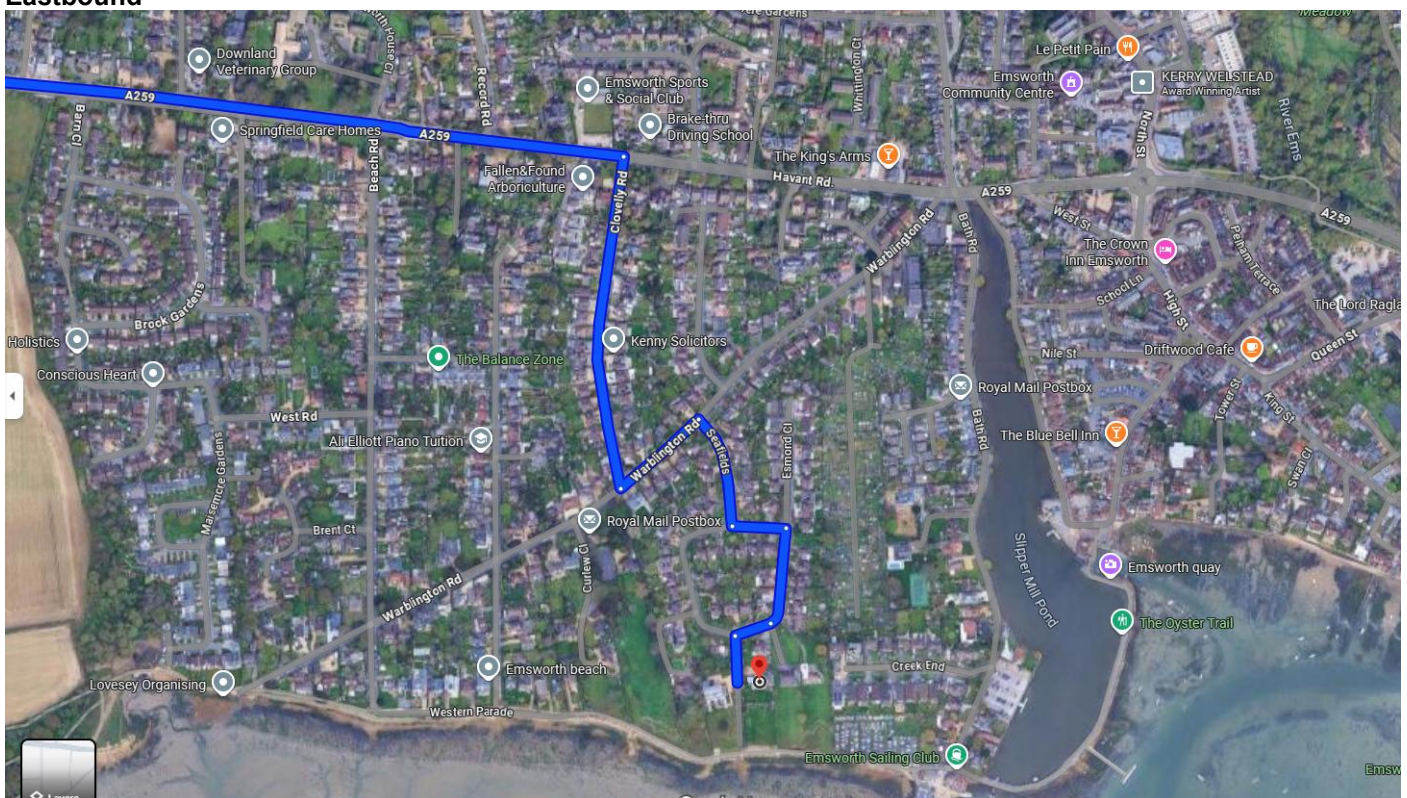
In regards to contractor parking there will be a number of spaces on site for vehicles to park. Given the size of the project this will be sufficient for everyone to park on site. Contractors are strictly not to park in the surrounding roads which would cause a nuisance to local residents. Should trades be coming from the same company, we will promote car sharing.

Site Logistics Plan

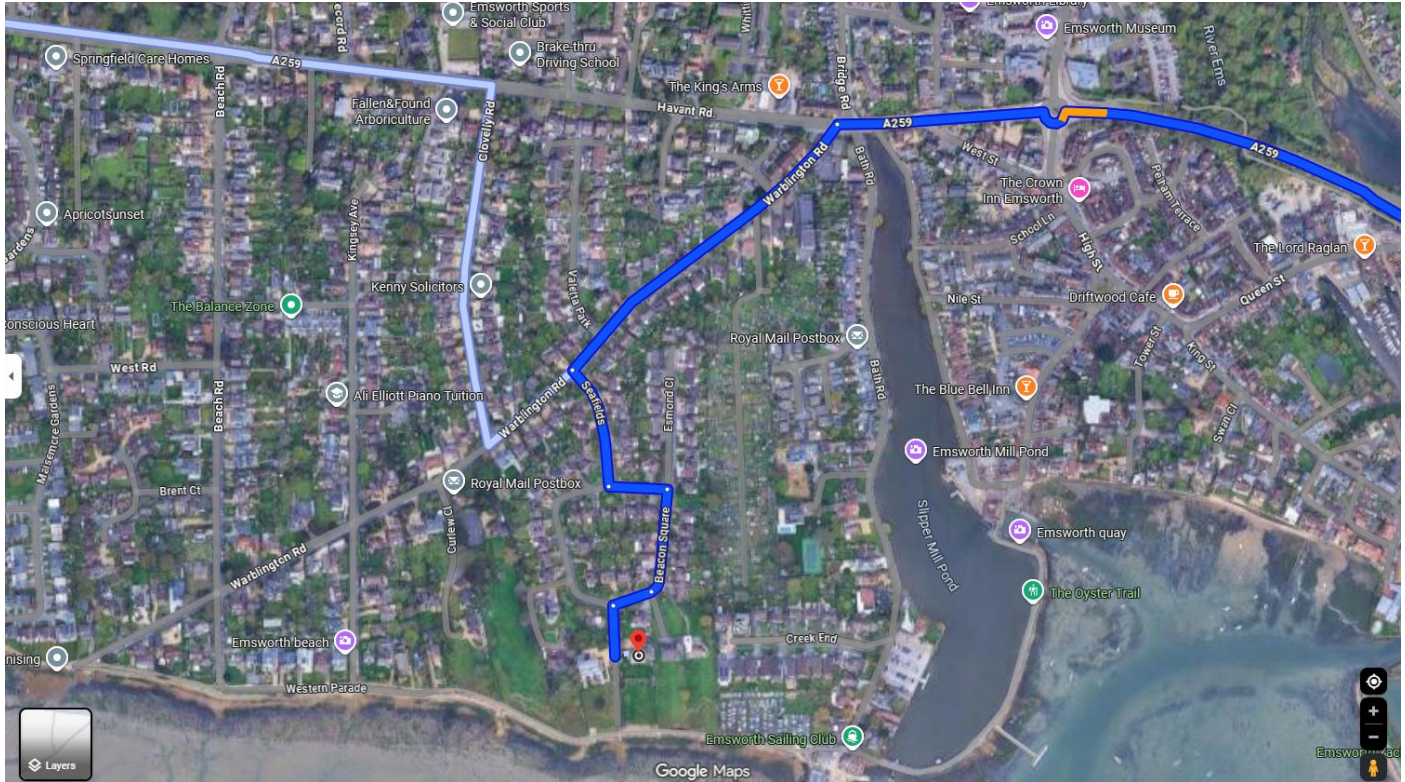


Approach to the Site

Eastbound



Westbound



Community Consideration – Noise & Dust:

Control measures operated by PMC:

PMC Construction & Development Services Ltd will adopt best practice policies in relation to air (dust) pollution.

Best practice is defined in section 72 of the control of pollution act 1974 and section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to reduce noise and vibration to a minimum.

All vehicles and mechanical plant shall be fitted with effective exhaust silencers.

All compressors shall be 'sound reduced' models any pneumatic percussion tools shall be fitted with mufflers or silencers of a type recommended by the manufacturer.

Machines in intermittent use shall be shut down when not in use.

All plant shall be regularly maintained and documented weekly plant inspection sheets kept by the site manager.

Stationary plant is to be sited away from noise sensitive areas where practicable. Plant which emits noise predominantly in one direction shall be orientated so that this noise is directed away from such sensitive areas where reasonably practicable.

Specific site processes and mitigation measures:

- Materials are scheduled for delivery just in time and distributed on site using a forklift.

- There will be a hazard information board listing the permitted plant activities of the day and a cross check at induction to ensure the plant being used is as that identified on the RAMS.
- All materials will be handled in a way to minimise noise pollution and distributed throughout the site.
- Any large quantities of concrete will be mixed in an enclosed area to avoid generating dust nuisance
- Minimise cutting and grinding on site where possible by using precut materials. Where this is not practicable then modern, correctly maintained tools will be used by a competent operator.
- Dust suppression will be used when cutting any materials generating respirable dust. This will either be by a vacuum attached to the tool with a hepa filter or water suppression.
- Water suppression to be used during cutting any concrete products such as kerbs and paving slabs
- Use of block splitter where practicable
- Damp down earthworks during dry weather by use of water bowser.
- Store dusty materials away from site boundaries, main site access roads and downwind of sensitive receptors
- Locate stockpiles out of the wind (or provide wind breaks) to minimize dust generation
- Spill kits and trained personnel will act upon any spillages that may occur to include containment and clean up; all diesel will be stored in double bunded tanks.

Preventing Emissions and Odors

Plant & Vehicles

- Plant and vehicles will be maintained in good working order
- Control deliveries to minimise queuing
- Ensure engines are switched off when not in use
- Keep refueling areas away from the public

No Fires on Site

- There are no exceptions

Waste Storage

- Use covered containers for organic waste (e.g. weeds & vegetation) and remove frequently

Chemicals on Site

- Take account of wind conditions when planning activities likely to emit aerosols, fumes, odors or smoke
- Position site toilets with effluent tanks away from residential area.

Community Consideration – Water Consumption:

Effective construction management can deliver major savings in water use, water supply and wastewater treatment. This can be achieved without compromising the performance and user acceptability of the project.

Typically, the use of water will take place in the following areas.

Dust suppression • Vehicular dust suppression • Stockpiles of soil • Road sweepers • Boot wash • High pressure washing

Domestic and Welfare facilities • Toilets • Food preparation • Drinking water

Construction • Mortar mixing • block work • Cleaning

The project should where appropriate, utilise the following examples of best practice, or equivalent.

Enable monitoring of water use: e.g. install meters which are easy to read, or pulsed meters for connecting to a Building Management System; or sub metering (pulsed) of areas of major water consumption.

Ensure all areas of site water consumption are quantified. • Consider splitting welfare and “site-based” water consumption. • Record site water consumption on a regular basis • Regular meter readings should be taken from all meters, submeters and metered standpipes (weekly is recommended)

Minimise the risk of leakage: leak detection equipment (including pulsed meters for regular monitoring); ensure valves and overflows are visible for early detection of water loss and easy to access for maintenance.

Influence user behaviour: Creating a culture that changes attitude and behaviour to accepting ownership of water efficiency is fundamental to improving the use of water in an efficient manner.

Good housekeeping (e.g. reporting/repairing leaks, turning off taps which are not in use, and generally using water in an efficient manner) can assist the site reduce its overall water use. The provision of information on appropriate use of fittings and appliances; awareness raising of the costs and environmental importance of water efficiency via Tool Box Talks; guidance on processes for identifying and reporting water leakage / poorly-performing fittings; method for providing feedback to building occupants on water.

Community Consideration – Construction Waste:

The Construction Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be completed and maintained on site by the Project/Site Manager. It should be made available to all personnel on site as appropriate. The SWMP data sheet template to be used can be found on PMC’s document storage portal.

Other industry guidance such as the CIRIA Waste Minimisation in Construction will be utilised as required. This is available online at www.ciria.org.

Site waste is also monitored and all waste generated and removed from site will be entered into the BRE SMARTWaste system online.

For further information on this please visit <http://www.bresitesmart.com/products/smartwaste/>

Construction and Demolition Waste

Quantities of general construction and demolition wastes are made up of waste such as wood, packaging, metals, plastics, bricks, blocks, canteen waste, hazardous waste (e.g. oils, paints and adhesives), site clearance and residual waste which are generated during the construction phase.

The Waste Hierarchy which should be implemented on site is as follows:

- Prevention/Reduction:
- Re-use: Products and material can sometimes be used again, for the same or a different purpose.
- Recycling and composting- Resources can often be recovered from waste.
- Energy recovery- Value can also be recovered by generating energy from waste.
- Disposal- Only if none of the above options offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of.

Use toolbox talks and posters to keep waste 'on the agenda' for all.

Work with suppliers to reduce packaging as Packaging is a major contributor to waste.

Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)

A SWMP should identify the personnel and their roles and responsibilities. This includes maintaining records of waste transfers. The appointed site manager should also ensure compliance within any permits and record keeping. PMC will ensure all controlled waste is managed in accordance with the following Duty of Care requirements:

- Ensure all waste is correctly assessed and categorised;
- Prevent the illegal deposit or handling of controlled waste by any other person;
- Prevent waste material from escaping our control;

Only transfer controlled waste to an "authorised person" (Waste Collection Authority, the holder of an Environmental Permit, Registered Water Carrier or Waste Disposal Authority).

- Ensure that non-hazardous waste is transferred under a Waste Transfer Note which must be retained for two years.
- Hazardous waste is moved under a waste consignment note that provides a clear description of the waste material. The consignment note must be retained for three years.
- The waste is the responsibility of the company until it has been fully recovered or finally disposed of.

All suppliers on the approved supplier list will have undergone an initial desktop duty of care audit and will be risk rated. Risk is determined based on spend with any one supplier and local knowledge or expertise.

Community Consideration – Sustainability:

Use sustainably source materials and supply chains

Accurate measurement and ordering to reduce wastage

Use of local labour.

Summary of Key Aims:

The Construction Site

- Core working hours are kept to 08:00 to 18:00 on weekdays and 08:00 to 13:00 on Saturday.
- The site is secure and prevents unauthorised access, especially by children.
- The site is set up and serviced so as to minimise impacts.
- Emergency access, procedures and fire prevention measures are in place.
- The use of energy is minimised.

Health and Safety

- Public protection around the site is ensured.
- Emergency contact procedures are in place.

Traffic and Transport

- Works to roads and footpaths offer safe diversions or similar provisions.
- Access and egress routes are designated and kept to.
- Lorry parking within the vicinity of the construction site is controlled

Noise and Vibration

- Noise is kept to a minimum and monitored to avoid nuisance,
- Selection and use of noise reducing equipment to be employed as best practice techniques.
- Vibrations to be closely monitored.
- No noisy works or use of plant before 08:00 on Mon-Friday and 08:00 on a Saturday, no works on Sunday unless agreed with client.

Dust and Air Pollution

- Dust is to be minimised.
- Asbestos is disposed of as prescribed by Regulations.
- Air quality is maintained.
- No fires on site will be permitted

Waste Disposal and Re-use

- Arrangements for storage and disposal meet all legislative requirements.
- Contaminated wastes are handled and disposed of safely.
- Construction materials are re-used / re-cycled.

Protection of Water Quality

- The disposal of seepage, wastewater and groundwater is controlled.
- Measures are in place to avoid the spillage of contaminants into waterways/water courses.

In the event of any issues on site, the out of hours email address is: enquiries@pmcconstruction.co.uk