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Uldale View, Egremont

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Gleeson Homes

P.1723.22
19 February 2025

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Reference	Site	Client	Date
P.1723.22	Uldale View, Egremont	Gleeson Homes	27 February 2025

Field work	Technical review	Quality & approval
Liz Kenyon BSc (Hons)	Jack Kay MSc	Richard Anderson, Quality & Office Administrator

Revision	Date	Details	Name

The report is issued in confidence and on the basis that the material will not enter the public domain.

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) is to set out the details for the management of the proposed development during the pre-construction and main construction phases in order to minimise the risk of harm to persons, property and existing habitats within influencing distance of the site and the activities associated with the development of the site.

This report has been produced to discharge condition 8 of the planning application associated with the proposed development site:

> *No development must take place until a site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The plan must demonstrate the adoption and use of best practicable means to reduce the effects of noise, vibration, dust and site lighting during the construction phase. The development must be carried out in accordance with the approved details at all times thereafter.*
>
> **Reason**
> *In the interests of the amenities of surrounding occupiers during the construction and development in accordance with the approved previous Policy ST1 of the Copeland Local Plan 2013–2028.*
>
> *This CEMP shall be adhered to and implemented throughout the construction period strictly in accordance with the details contained herein, unless otherwise agreed by the Local Planning Authority.*

2. Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities and practical measures to avoid or reduce impacts during construction

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 on-road vehicles comply with the requirements of the London Low Emission Zone and the London Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) standards, where applicable
- 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 15mph on surfaced and 10mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas

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

Measures specific to earthworks

There is a high risk of dust associated with earthworks activities on site. The following measures will therefore be implemented:

- 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

Measures specific to construction

There is a medium risk of dust associated with construction on site. The following measures will therefore be implemented:

- 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

Measures specific to trackout

There is a medium risk of dust associated with trackout. The following measures will therefore be implemented:

- 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 immediately
- 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 and include measures to prevent mud being transferred from site during wet weather. The exact details and location of this facility (to be marked clearly on a plan) to be approved by condition prior to commencement of works.
- Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit
- Access gates to be located at least 10m from receptors where possible

Consideration will be given to the design and implementation of a lighting strategy for the development. The following guidelines are provided by the Bat Conservation Trust Guidance Note GN08/23, Bats and artificial lighting in the UK, bats and the built environment series:

- Lighting should be designed and positioned to minimise impacts on any bats and other light-sensitive species that may be using the site and adjacent habitats. Lights should avoid linear features that could be used by commuting bats such as hedgerows and site boundaries. Low pressure sodium lamps should be used as opposed to high pressure sodium or mercury lamps, and brightness should be as low as possible.
- Use sensor lighting or hooded lighting to minimise the risk of light spill
- Lighting should be directional, aimed only where it is needed and lighting across the site should be positioned so as to allow some completely dark areas of habitat
- Minimise the spread of light to, at, or near horizontal and ensure that only the task area is lit. Flat cut-off lanterns or accessories should be used to shield or direct light to where it is required and away from the woodland and hedgerows.
- Lighting column height should be carefully considered to balance task and mitigation measures
- Consider no lighting solutions where possible
- Use temporary close-boarded fencing until vegetation matures, to shield sensitive areas from lighting
- Limit the times that lights are on to provide some dark periods. A lighting designer can vary the lighting levels as the use of the area changes reducing lighting levels or perhaps even switching installations off after certain times. This use of adaptive lighting can tailor the installation to suit human health and safety as well as wildlife needs

For further information regarding bats and the effects of lighting on wildlife, please visit the link to the following website: www.bats.org.uk and www.batsandlighting.co.uk.

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