



Construction and Environmental Management Plan For 157 Milton Road Project

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1.PROJECT INFORMATION

A. Introduction

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) provides project-specific management measures and outlines responsibilities for compliance with legislation.

This document intends to provide the necessary information to demonstrate that principal contractor is fully understood the requirements and conditions placed on them regarding the works at 157 Milton Road Gravesend Kent.

B. CEMP Reference

This section outlines the required items for the council's CEMP requirements and related planning conditions. With the application number of 20240144.

No development shall commence until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) covering all environmental impacts of this development has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The CEMP shall include the following:

- a) A Dust Management Plan; and
- b) Measures of minimising the impact of noise and, if appropriate, vibration during the conversion.

The construction of the development shall adhere at all times and be carried out in full accordance with the relevant approved document or any subsequent variations that may be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

C. Site address

The site address is: 157 Milton Road Gravesend Kent

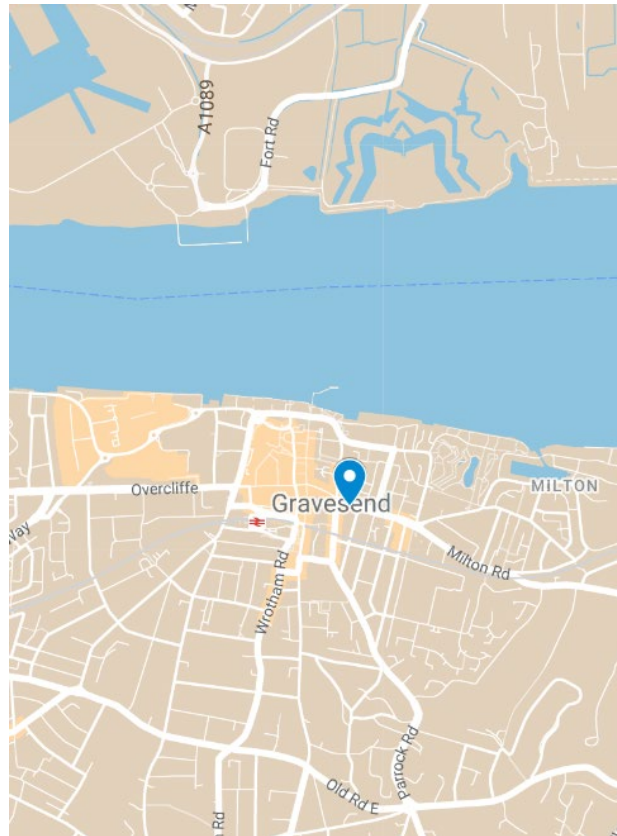


Figure 1: Project Location view

D. Project Details and Overview

The project involves converting the upper floors of the property from a vacant restaurant with ancillary accommodation into 1 one-bedroom flat and 3 two-bedroom flats.

2. SITE MANAGEMENT

A. Site personnel Responsibilities

The principal contractor would have overall responsibility for the project for the development and implementation of the CEMP. Other members of the project team would also be assigned specific roles and would be responsible for the correct application of the CEMP. Individual specialists may also be appointed to provide expert advice.

The selected contractors would be responsible for coordinating and managing all the environmental activities during the construction phase. The Construction Manager would carry out the following duties:

- Develop and review the CEMP and specialist procedures.
- Update the CEMP and inform the council if required.
- Lead the appointment of construction staff and environmental specialists.
- Ensure delivery of environmental training to personnel within the project team.
- Monitor construction activities and performance to ensure compliance with the CEMP and that identified and appropriate control measures are being effective; and,
- Act as a main point of contact between the regulatory authorities and the project on environmental issues.

B. Development site layout and welfare arrangements

The site layout and welfare arrangements are shown in Appendix A.

C. Site personnel and visitors' traffic

The Main Contractor will provide instruction and training to the team, subcontractors, and visitors to minimize the impact on neighbourhood traffic and encourage the use of nearby public transportation options.

Gravesend station is approximately 0.3 miles from the site, which is a 6-minute walk.

The estimated number of personnel working on the site will peak at about 8 people. All personnel will be inducted prior to commencing work on the site. The site induction is the primary means of communicating the project travel plan and supporting info. The site induction is carried out by the Construction Manager or the Site Manager.

D. Managing materials, site storage, and good housekeeping

Site storage and the welfare facility are within the existing building. Please refer to the Appendix A for further information.

For the **housekeeping** the Contractor will follow the below:

- Keep the site boundary fence in good repair.
- Check it regularly to make sure it is in good condition; it isn't falling, and it hasn't been damaged.
- Only allow authorized people on site – and keep the gate closed between deliveries. Keep vehicles and pedestrians apart while they are moving around the site. Use barriers if necessary.
- Make sure footpaths and traffic routes are firm, level, stoned up if necessary, and gritted if icy.
- Keep walkways, stairs, and work areas clear and free from obstructions such as trailing cables, rubbish, and unused materials. Tidy up as you go.
- Make sure there are: - toilets with hot water, paper, and soap; - somewhere for workers to change, store and dry their clothing, and somewhere to sit and eat.
- Keep all the welfare facilities clean, tidy, well-lit, and warm.
- Put skips where they can be filled easily and collected safely.
- Make sure timber is stacked flat rather than upright and pallets used to stack materials are in good condition, on firm ground and not leaning.
- Explain to everyone on site the importance of keeping their work area clear and enforce it.

E. Site security

Access to the site will be provided via the rear garden. The site's entrance will be secured with Heras fencing or hoarding, and a Site Information Board will be prominently displayed on the hoarding. Site gates will be closed and locked when there is no site activity and site security provisions will be set in motion. Provision of alarms will follow HSE requirements.

3.COMMUNITY LIAISON AND COMMUNICATION

A. Site Contacts

The site contact information and emergency contact information and complaint contact information will be clearly presented on the fencing in a format similar to the following:

Contact Name & Surname	Company	Role	Mobile Number	Email

This table will be finalised once the main contractor and site manager have been appointed

B. Complaints Procedure

The principal contractor will clearly display contact details in prominent locations, at various points around the site boundary.

The principal contractor will keep accurate records of any complaints received.

C. Documentation

The principal contractor may hold appropriate documentation that may include vibration and dust monitoring results, complaint logs and action taken record.

D. Community Liaison

The site management team will liaise with residents continuously and place all necessary notice before hand including relevant contact details of related people.



4. SITE OPERATIONS

A. Construction Programme

Expected key dates for the project can be found below.

ITEM	START DATE	FINISH DATE
Site Setup & Demolition	1 ST Month	2 ND Month
Interior Fit out	3 RD Month	6 TH Month
Snagging & Handover	7 TH Month	7 TH Month

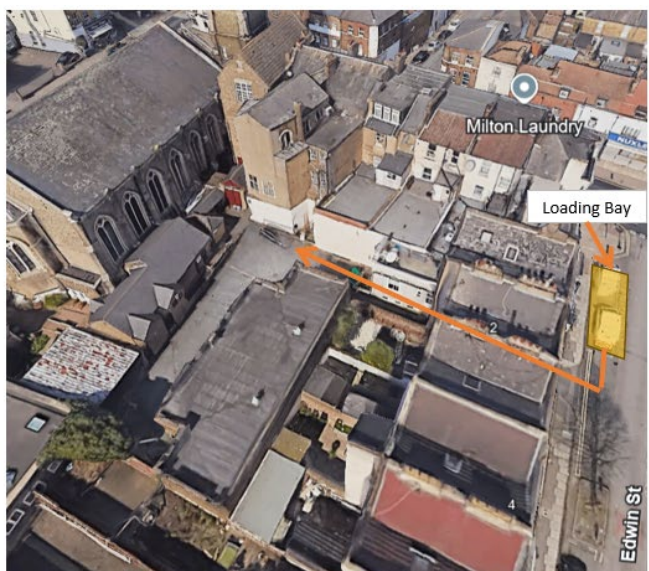
B. Working hours

Construction works which will be audible at the site boundary will be restricted to the following hours: 08:00 to 18:00 Monday to Friday, 08:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays and no working on Sundays and / or public holidays.

C. Deliveries and transport of materials, plant, and equipment to site

All deliveries will be directed to the site via Edwin St due to road restrictions on Milton Road.

Smaller vehicles will access the rear garden via 2 Edwin Street for construction deliveries. For the vehicles exceeding the archways clearance, materials will be unloaded at the designated loading bay on Edwin Street and manually transported to the rear garden.



Deliveries will be arranged in accordance with Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992, as amended in 2002, in order to carry the materials by manual handling. Any services on the road will be marked and protected during the construction work.

D. Noise control and management

The Principal Contractor will assess the risks to employees & neighbourhood from noise at work; take action to reduce the noise exposure that produces risks. The principal contractor will also make sure that the legal limits on noise exposure are not exceeded and provide employees with information, instruction and training and carry out health surveillance where there is a risk to health.

The principal contractor will make sure that; all contractors should make available for inspection a method statement (in accordance with the principle described in BS 5228: 2009: Part 2: Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open site) stating precisely the type of plant to be used and the proposed noise control methods. The contractors will also be required to comply with other relevant provisions of the Control of Pollution Act 1974

The risk assessment will:

- Identify where there may be a risk from noise and who is likely to be affected.
- Contain a reliable estimate of employees' exposures and compare exposure with the exposure action values and limit values.
- Identify what we need to do to comply with the law (eg whether noise control measures or hearing protection are needed and if so where and what type
- Identify who needs to be provided with health surveillance and whether any are at particular risk

The contractor should also comply with the recommendations set out in BS 5228:1997 AMD 1 Code of practice for noise control on construction and demolition sites.

- Compressors should be fitted with properly lined and sealed acoustic covers, which should be kept, closed whenever in use.
- Pneumatic percussive tools should be fitted with mufflers or silencers of the type recommended by the manufacturers.
- Machines in intermittent use should be shut down in the intervening periods between work or throttled down to a minimum.
- Care should be taken when loading or unloading vehicles or dismantling scaffolding or moving materials etc. to reduce impact noise.

Best practice should be adopted where possible, to minimize noise from site preparation, demolition, earthworks and landscaping. Examples of this are:

- Developers and constructors to follow guidelines in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise.
- Plant and vehicles should comply with EU noise emission limits.
- Select quiet plant whenever possible.
- Control the hours of operation of all plant and vehicles and avoid their unnecessary use.
- Use acoustic screening where possible.

- Use noise attenuators where needed.
- Locate vehicle routes away from sensitive sites and ensure road surfaces are well maintained to reduce rattling of vehicles.
- Avoid noise-sensitive areas regards to materials handling and storage.
- Locate stationary plant away from noise-sensitive areas.

Requirements under the law:

- Provide employees with hearing protectors if they ask for them and their noise exposure is between the lower and upper exposure action values.
- Provide employees with hearing protectors and make sure they use them properly when their noise exposure exceeds the upper exposure action values.
- Identify hearing protection zones (ie areas where the use of hearing protection is compulsory and mark them with signs if possible)
- Provide employees with training and information on how to use and care for the hearing protectors.
- Ensure that the hearing protectors are properly used and maintained.

Using hearing protection effectively:

- Make sure the protectors give enough protection (aim at least to get below 85 dB at the ear)
- Target the use of protectors to the noisy tasks and jobs in a working day
- Select protectors which are suitable for the working environment (consider how comfortable and hygienic they are)
- Think about how they will be worn with other protective equipment (eg hard hats, dust masks and eye protection)
- Provide a range of protectors so that employees can choose ones which suit them.

Don't:

- Provide protectors which cut out too much noise as this can cause isolation or lead to an unwillingness to wear them.
- Make the use of hearing protectors compulsory where the law doesn't require it
- Have a 'blanket' approach to hearing protection (better to target its use and only encourage people to wear it when they need to)

E. Vibration control and management

The Principal Contractor will assess the risks to employees & the neighborhood from vibration; take action to reduce the environmental and health risks.

In conducting a risk assessment, the contractor will assess daily exposure to vibration by means of:

- Observation of specific working practices
- Reference to relevant information on the probable magnitude of the vibration corresponding to the equipment used in the particular working conditions.
- If necessary, measurement of the magnitude of vibration to which his employees are liable to be exposed.

- Employer shall assess whether any employees are likely to be exposed to vibration at or above an exposure action value or above an exposure limit value.

The risk assessment will include consideration of:

- Magnitude, type and duration of exposure, including any exposure to intermittent vibration or repeated shocks.
- Effects of exposure to vibration on employees whose health is at particular risk from such exposure.
- Any effects of vibration on the workplace and work equipment, including the proper handling of controls, the reading of indicators, the stability of structures and the security of joints
- Any information provided by the manufacturers of work equipment.
- Availability of replacement equipment designed to reduce exposure to vibration.
- Any extension of exposure at the workplace to whole-body vibration beyond normal working hours, including exposure in rest facilities supervised by the employer.
- Specific working conditions such as low temperatures
- Appropriate information obtained from health surveillance including where possible published information.

The control measures will include:

- **Prevent:** Where possible think about eliminating or reducing the amount of vibration. Consider:
 - eliminating unnecessary vibrating tasks at the design stage and using prefabricated components
 - using an alternative process that does not expose workers to vibration. For example:
 - block splitters instead of cut-off saws
 - bursting or crushing instead of pneumatic drilling
 - isolating workers from tasks creating vibration; eg by using a breaker attachment for an excavator or remote controlled equipment instead of a hand-held breaker
- **Control:** Even if you stop some of the risk this way, you may still do other work that can create significant vibration. Control the risk by:
 - Equipment – don't buy or hire a problem if you don't have to. Select low-vibration tools and equipment. Make sure it is also correct for the work you are doing. Equipment that is unsuitable, too small or not powerful enough may mean the task takes much longer and exposes workers to unnecessary vibration.
 - Work practices – the right equipment still has to be used correctly. Check how it should be operated to ensure you get reduced vibration levels. Promote techniques that reduce grip force. Improve the design of workstations to limit the loads on hands, wrists and arms caused by any possible poor posture. Devices, such as jigs and suspension systems, can be used to take the weight and vibration of the tools away from the worker.
 - Rest and rotate workers – limit the time workers are exposed to vibration for long, continuous periods. Rotate workers where tools require continual or frequent use.
 - Gloves and warm clothing – provide protective clothing if needed to keep workers warm and dry. Maintain core body temperature as this encourages good blood circulation. Use gloves to keep hands warm but be aware that they do not provide any protection from vibration.
- **Train:** Tell workers about the risks from vibration and how to use the controls properly.

F. AIR QUALITY & DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

This section of the report should be read in conjunction with the *Air Quality Assessment dated 30th January 2024*.

The assessment found that there is a medium risk of dust soiling and a low risk of increased particulate matter concentrations from unmitigated construction activities affecting human health. However, with proper site management and the implementation of highly recommended mitigation measures, the impacts of dust and particulate matter emissions will be significantly reduced.

As a result, the residual effects of dust and particulate matter from construction on air quality are deemed not significant. Similarly, the residual effects of emissions from construction vehicles and machinery on local air quality are considered not significant.

In addition to the *Air Quality Assessment Section 6: Mitigation and Residual Effects*, a variety of methods will be employed to reduce the impact on air quality, ensuring adherence to best practices as follows:

- Use of low-emission vehicles;
- Removal of materials that have potential to produce dust, where possible;
- Enclosure of material stockpiles at all times and damping down of dusty materials during dry weather;
- Control of cutting or grinding of materials on the Site and avoidance of scabbling;
- Dust generating machinery e.g., disk cutters to be fitted with vacuums;
- Appropriate handling and storage of materials, especially stockpiled materials;
- Fitting equipment with dust control measures such as water sprays, wherever possible;
- Using gas powered generators rather than diesel if possible and ensuring that all plant and vehicles are well maintained so that exhaust emissions do not breach statutory emission limits;
- Switching off all plant when not in use
- No fires would be allowed on the Site

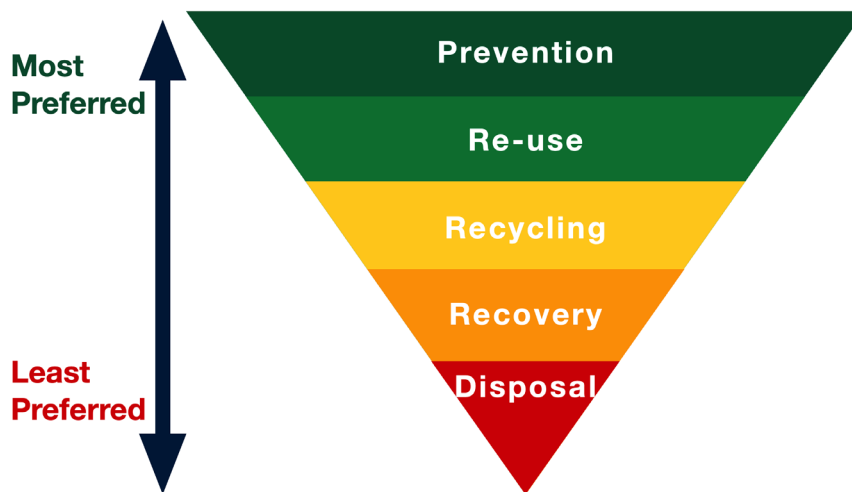
G. WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Main Contractor will comply with the related Site Waste Management regulations and will also follow the below site waste management hierarchy.

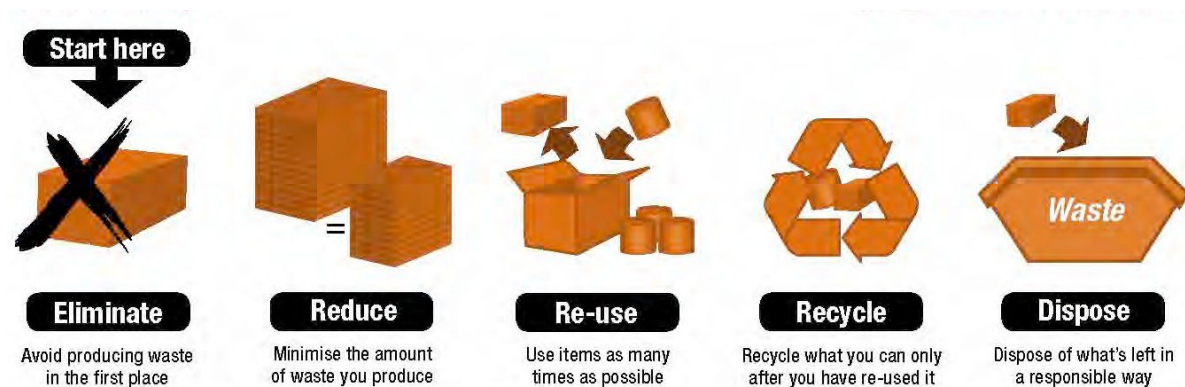
Re-Using of the Materials

An area for reusing materials will be designated within the site. Following the demolition of the existing building, salvageable materials including wood, brick, and wiring will be carried to this designated space for sorting.

The site waste management preference is described as below.



The Principal Contractor to follow the below steps.





Waste Management on Site

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to site or from those generated on-site. Imported materials are those, which are brought to the project for inclusion into the permanent works. Generated materials considerations to waste management such as waste reduction, segregation of waste, disposal of waste, financial impacts of waste disposal and recording, monitoring, education and reviewing. This section outlines the procedures that have been put into place and demonstrate how they benefit the environment, how the principal contractor can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

The burning of waste construction materials on-site is strictly prohibited at all times .

Segregation

A specific area shall be laid out and labelled to facilitate the separation of materials for potential recycling, salvage, reuse, and return. Recycling and waste bins are to be kept clean and clearly marked to avoid contamination of materials and minimize/eliminate the adverse impacts.

The labelling systems shall be the Waste Awareness Color Coding Scheme. If the skips are clearly identified the bulk of the workforce will deposit the correct materials into the correct skip. Skips for segregation of waste identified currently are:

- Wood
- Metal
- Brick/rubble
- General waste

As works progress and other trades come to site other skips will be placed to enable certain waste to be removed from site. This is likely to include:

- Plasterboard
- Paper and cardboard (bagged up)

Management

Waste materials fall into three categories for management, these are:

- Re-use
- Recycle
- Landfill

Re-use

If surplus materials can be used in the permanent works they are classified as materials, which have been re-used. If they are surplus to requirements and need to be removed from site and they can be removed and used in their present form, they can be removed from site for reuse.

Recycling

If the surplus material cannot be re-used in its present form but could be used in a different form, it is sent for recycling such as 50x50 timber to make chipboard.

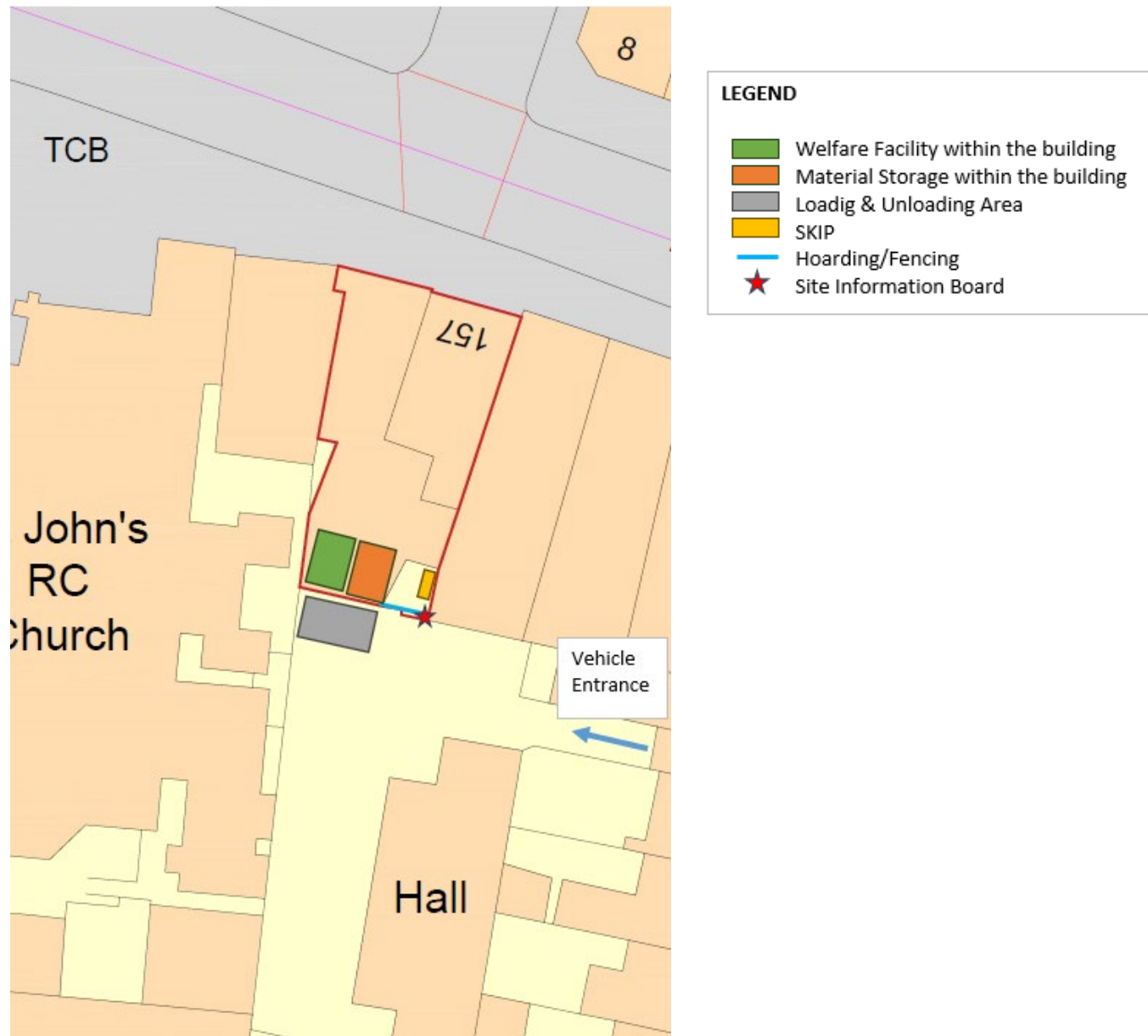
Landfill

If either of the above cannot be satisfied, then the only option left is to send the surplus materials to landfill.

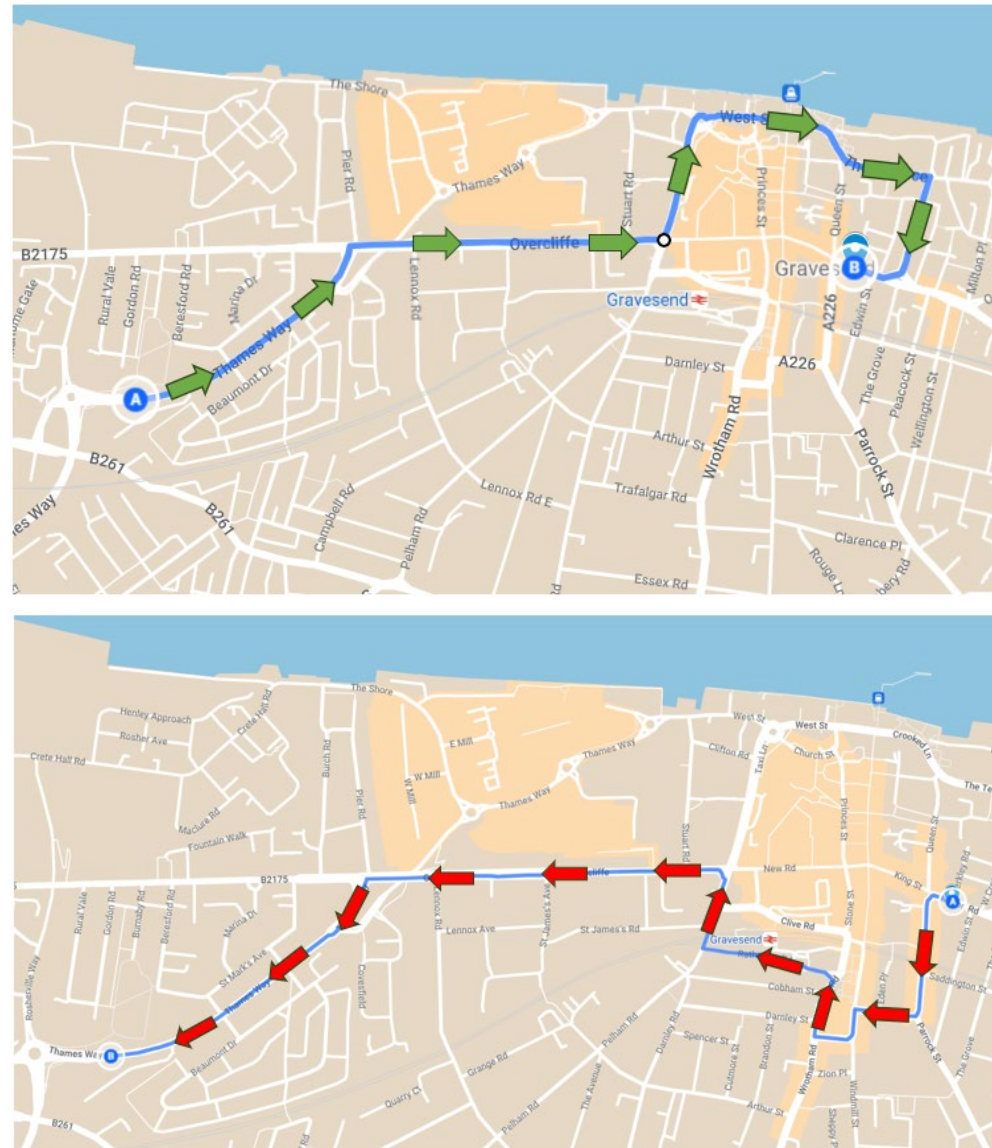
Anticipated Waste and Processing

Waste Type	Main Management Process
Soil arisings	Reuse on site where appropriate, remediate where necessary
Concrete, masonry and aggregates	Crush and reuse on site
Metals	Recycle via appropriate waste carrier
Paper and cardboard	Segregate and recycle via appropriate waste carrier
Sanitary waste	Remove by specialist waste contractor
Plastics and glass	Recycle via appropriate waste carrier

APPENDIX A – SITE ARRANGEMENT



APPENDIX B – Delivery Vehicle Routing



REPORT INFORMATION

REPORT NAME	REV	DATE	PREPARED BY	PREPARED FOR	CHECKED AND APPROVED BY
Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for 157 Milton Road	0	18/10/2024	Liongate Construction LTD		