



**SITE 6,
CHICHESTER ROAD, NORTH BERSTED,
BOGNOR REGIS, WEST SUSSEX**

**CONSTRUCTION
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.0 Introduction

The CEMP provides the management framework needed for the planning and implementation of construction activities in accordance with environmental commitments identified within the Environmental Statement and any requirements of planning conditions or Section 106 legal agreements. Its purpose is to reduce the risk of adverse impact of construction on sensitive environmental resources and to minimise disturbance to local residents.

The CEMP describes the checking, monitoring and audit processes that would be implemented to ensure works are being undertaken in accordance with these requirements, together with measures to ensure that appropriate corrective actions or mitigation measures are taken. The CEMP forms part of the overall Project Management and as such, activities described would be integrated with other Quality, Sustainability and Health and Safety management processes.

Site Contact Details:

Senior Site Manager

Graham Horbory



Project Office

12 The Boulevard
North Bertsed
Bognor Regis
P021 5BS

The Programme

The development is anticipated to be complete by Summer 2021. The programme of works includes:

- advanced works
- site clearance and fencing
- contractor's compound
- topsoil strip
- earthworks

- drainage works
- building foundations
- superstructures to buildings
- building finishes and fit-out
- road and car park construction
- landscaping and planting

1.1 Risk Assessments

All activities undertaken on site will be subject to a Health and Safety assessment which will include environmental issues. Risk assessments will be undertaken by trained staff following an approved procedure which would:

- identify the significant environmental impacts that can be anticipated
- assess the risks from these impacts
- identify the control measures to be taken and re-calculate the risk
- report where an inappropriate level of residual risk is identified so that action can be taken through design changes, re-scheduling of work or alternative methods of working in order to reduce the risk to an acceptable level

The results of risk assessments, and their residual risks are only considered acceptable if: the severity of outcome is reduced to the lowest practical level; the number of risk exposures are minimised; all reasonably practical mitigating measures have been taken and the residual risk rating is reduced to a minimum.

The findings of the risk assessment and in particular the necessary controls will be explained to all operatives before the commencement of the relevant tasks using an agreed instruction format (inductions/tool box talks etc).

1.2 Method Statements

Method statements will be completed on behalf of the Main Contractor or Subcontractor by trained engineers or other appropriate experienced personnel, in consultation with on-site environment staff and, where necessary, environmental specialists. Their production will include a review of the environmental risks and commitments and health and safety risk assessment, so that appropriate control measures are developed and included within the construction process.

Method statements will be reviewed by Construction/Site Manager, and where necessary by the OHS&E Advisor. Method statements will contain as a minimum:

- location of the activity and access/egress arrangements
- work to be undertaken and methods of construction
- plant and materials to be used
- labour and supervision requirements
- health, safety and environmental considerations
- any permit or consent requirements

1.3 Site Environmental Standards

These will be agreed with the Project Team and will detail the minimum measures that should be achieved for general operations that would fall outside the risk assessment/method statement procedure designed to *cover* the majority of construction activities. They will cover issues such as storage of materials, management of waste, water pollution, noise and vibration, and water pollution control. The standards will be printed on A3, placed in the induction folder and used within the site induction process.

2.0 Control of Construction Processes

2.1 Training, Awareness and Competence

The raising of environmental awareness is viewed as a crucial element in the appreciation and implementation of the CEMP. As a consequence, all staff will undergo environmental awareness training, by way of the pre-start induction process.

Training for all personnel identified in the Company training plan will be completed before commencement of the associated construction activities. Line managers and supervisors will ensure that all personnel engaged in activities that may have an impact on the environment are competent to carry out their duties or, where necessary, arrange for suitable training to be undertaken.

2.2 Supervision of Construction Activities

All construction and installation activities including those carried out by subcontractors and suppliers will be supervised, or regularly checked through the completion of site inspections by Construction/Site Managers and OHS&E Advisor within his site visits, to ensure that requirements identified in risk assessments or method statements have been

implemented. The frequency and extent of this supervision will vary according to the degree of competence displayed by the workforce and the level of risk of the activity and to the environment.

2.3 Inspection of Other Operational Impacts

Appointed representatives will carry out weekly inspections of their respective construction areas, to verify that housekeeping or supporting controls are being implemented effectively. These inspections will utilise the site environmental standards as the minimum standards that should be achieved, with necessary actions being recorded and raised at regular progress meetings. Subsequent inspections will commence with a review of all outstanding actions from previous reports to verify that they have been completed.

2.4 Inspections of Environmental Aspects

Environmental deliverables required by the CEMP will be subject to regular independent inspections by either the Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited Site Manager or OHS&E Advisor. These inspections will be used to confirm that:

- Construction works are progressing in accordance with the agreed method statements'
- Agreed protection or mitigation measures are in place, prior to or during the implementation of construction activities
- Construction works have been completed in accordance with the design and commitments made during the statutory process

2.5 Environmental Monitoring

Monitoring of noise, vibration, dust and water Quality will be carried out in accordance with the specialist environmental procedures and environmental commitments included within the CEMP, the method statements and site waste management plan (SWMP.)

2.6 Control of Non-conformance

Non-conforming products or processes will initiate a Non-Conformance Report, which would identify the nature of the problem, the proposed corrective action, action taken to prevent recurrence of the problem and verification that the agreed actions have been carried out. (Berkeley Homes form BH/SF I I).

2.7 Communication and Co-ordination

Internal project communications would be via three processes:

- regular team meetings
- a monthly Project OHS&E Review
- a six monthly sustainability review/inspection by the Group's senior advisor on Environment and sustainability

2.8 Weekly Team Meetings

Weekly meetings chaired by the Construction Manager will be held by the construction teams to review performance and co-ordinate short-term planning of forthcoming activities. The management team will use these meetings to report on the findings of their inspections together with any systematic or recurring issues. Actions from these meetings will be recorded via minutes and reviewed by Senior Managers, Directors and OHS&E advisors.

2.9 Monthly Project Environmental Review

Environmental issues will be primarily discussed at a monthly Project review, chaired by the Construction Manager and attended by the OHS&E advisor, relevant subcontractors representatives and, when necessary, specialists and representatives from statutory consultees. The Project review would:

- consider past performance from inspections, audit reports and monitoring data
- plan actions required to mitigate forthcoming risks
- disseminate best practice

2.10 Communications and Consideration with the Public

The construction process can be very disruptive to those living in close proximity to the development site. Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited aim to act with consideration as to the impacts we have on the local community during this process. Berkeley Homes (Southern) Limited participate in the considerate constructors' scheme which takes into consideration the following:

1. Considering the needs of the local community during the construction process
2. Minimising noise during the construction process
3. Keeping the site clean and in good order at all times
4. Maintaining a channel of communication with neighbours via letter drops and signage as a minimum
5. Maintaining a safe and respectful standard of behaviour and eradicating derogatory behaviour and language
6. Considering the safety to the general public and site personnel at all times

For any local residents wishing to contact site directly, contact details are as follows:

Senior Site Manager	Graham Horbory 01243 844 604 07557 865 248
Project Office	12 The Boulevard North Bersted Bognor Regis West Sussex P021 5BS

3.0 Environmental Control Measures

The following control measures have been developed from the mitigation proposals described in the Environmental Statement and would be developed in more details with the contractor once appointed, to best reflect the actual methods of working and programming of construction activities. Construction teams would also use the control measures as a guidance whilst completing risk assessments and method statements which would in turn provide the appropriate mechanism for implementation on site.

4.0 Noise and Vibration

Monitoring would be undertaken to ensure that noise and vibration levels at nearby properties or other sensitive sites are kept to a minimum.

Strict controls on the sequencing of works and providing noise protection would be developed on an activity-by-activity basis. This would include:

- mobile plant would be turned off when not in use
- mortar silos to reduce operating noise

Working hours would be restricted to the hours indicated below:

08:00 – 18:00 Monday to Friday

08:00 – 13:00 Saturday

With occasional working on Sundays and Bank Holidays (essential or traffic related works only).

Solid site hoardings and any permanent noise barriers will be constructed as early as practical in the construction programme.

The Quietest possible plant that can reasonably practicably be obtained will be used for each construction task. Percussive plant will be avoided where alternative non-percussive plant is available for a given task.

Cutting operations or other noisy tasks will be minimised through off-site fabrication wherever practicable.

With specific regard to noise monitoring, the following measures will be implemented:

- All operatives working on site will be fully briefed on consented working hours along with noise and vibration mitigation requirements during site induction. These will also be reiterated through periodic Toolbox Talks.
- During construction, regular inspections will be undertaken by the Project Manager to ensure the noise and vibration mitigation measures identified at planning have been implemented and are working effectively.
- Neighbours will be kept informed of any upcoming works likely to cause noise or vibration issues. This will be done through, for example; newsletters, letters or resident's meetings.
- Handheld smart devices will be used to monitor noise levels at peak levels of activity on site by a member of the management team. The iNVH app developed by Bosch Engineers is used to support subjective noise assessments and comes with a Sound Level Meter (SLM module, overall level vs time module

and time data module. This allows us to record the details of readings which will be kept for our records, including the average decibel, and max decibel over a period of 2 minutes of recording.

5.0 Geology and Soils

Removal of Contaminated Ground

No contaminated ground was identified during the geotechnical investigations. Should small pockets of contamination be encountered during the works, the material would either be capped and left in-situ (where soil porosity is low enough not to present a risk of migration of contaminants) or disposed of to a licensed waste facility under strict controls to be agreed with the Environment Agency and the local authority.

If during development, any visible contaminated or odorous material, (for example, asbestos containing material, stained soil, petrol/diesel/solvent odour, underground tanks or associated pipework) not previously identified, is found to be present at the site, no further development (unless otherwise expressly agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority) shall be carried out until it has been fully investigated using suitably qualified independent consultants. The Local Planning Authority will be informed immediately of the nature and degree of the contamination present and a method statement detailing how the unsuspected contamination shall be dealt with must be prepared and submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing before being implemented.

Loss and/or Destruction of Agricultural Soils

The majority of existing topsoil would remain on site. Topsoil from one area of the proposed development may be transferred for use elsewhere on site subject to meeting the soils criteria demanded by the long term proposals to revert to landscape instead of arable base agriculture. Destruction of soils would be avoided by strictly controlled temporary storage area to ensure that the soil remains adequately oxygenated and that the micro-biological structure is maintained.

Swales and retention ponds would provide a degree of compensation recharge where car parking and roads replace existing soils with hard cover; however this would be managed to ensure pollutants are prevented from contaminating groundwater.

5.1 Water Quality, Drainage and Hydrology

Construction phase operations will be carried out in accordance with guidance contained within the Health and Safety Plan, Method Statements and Waste management Plan and would consider the following.

- General Guide to the Prevention of Pollution.
- Above Ground Oil Storage Tanks.
- Use and Design of Oil Separators in Surface Water Drainage Systems.
- Works in, near or liable to affect Watercourse.
- Working at Construction and Demolition Sites.
- High Pressure Water and Steam Cleaners.
- Control of Spillages.
- Pollution Incident Response Planning.
 - there would be no pumping to controlled waters without a Discharge Consent obtained from the Environment Agency
 - there would be no pumping into surface water drains without the permission of the Environment Agency
 - there would be no pumping into the foul sewer without the permission of the water company
 - in order to prevent water pollution resulting from worker-generated sewage effluents, portable toilets (for initial site set up works only) and good quality temporary toilet facilities would be provided for construction worker use

The potential for impacts to occur as a result of storage of materials will be minimised by the following measures:

- storage compounds (for the storage of construction materials or temporary stockpiling of excavated soils) would be located away from surface watercourses and drains
- drums and barrels would be stored in a designated bunded safe area within the compound
- all drums and barrels would be fitted with flow control taps
- all drums and barrels would be properly labelled

The potential for impacts to occur as a result of works over or adjacent to watercourses will be minimised by the following measures:

- the placing of any wet concrete in or close to any watercourse would be controlled to minimise the risk of leakage of wet cement into the watercourse
- the washing of any concrete mixing plant or ready mix lorries would be carried out so as to prevent effluent from cleaning being allowed to flow into any watercourse or drain
- haul roads on the site and approaches to the watercourse (or drains leading to a watercourse) would be regularly cleaned to prevent the buildup of mud
- before any discharge of water is made from the site, adequate provisions would be made to ensure that it is not polluting, for example by incorporating silt settlement techniques. Techniques may include settlement lagoons, use of straw bales for silt trapping
- areas of bare soil would be kept to a practical minimum to reduce silt/ runoff

The potential for impacts to occur as a result of disturbance of silt will be minimised by the following measures:

- all pumped drainage from the construction works including areas for temporary storage of construction materials or excavated soils, would be passed through silt settlement treatment prior to discharge to surface watercourses or drains; silt settlement treatments may, for example, include straw bales, grassland soak away, silt settlement lagoons
- all pumping operations would be carried out on a 'permit to pump' basis and all pumps would have a permit to pump tag
- all roads and hardstandings would be kept clean and tidy to prevent the buildup of oil and dirt that may be washed into a watercourse or drain during heavy rainfall (including regular sweeps with mechanical sweeper)
- the use of water sprays to reduce dust or wash down construction areas would be carefully regulated to avoid washing substantial Quantities of silt etc, into surface water drains. Where large Quantities of gravel, mud or other such material required cleaning, the area would be swept prior to any subsequent hosing down

The potential for impacts occur as a result of contamination of water by wet cement or concrete will be minimised by the following measures:

- manholes and catch pits would be covered to prevent concrete/cement ingress
- concreting at watercourse culvert sites would be closely supervised to prevent concrete contamination of the watercourses
- the washing of any concrete mixing plant or ready mix lorries would be carried out so as to prevent effluent from cleaning from being allowed to flow into any

watercourse or drain

The potential for impacts to occur as a result of contamination of water by oil or other liquids will be minimised by the following measures:

- storage compounds for fuels, oils or other liquid chemicals would be sited away from surface water drains. They would have an impermeable base and bund with a capacity of 110% and would not drain directly in to the surface water drains
- small plant such as pumps would be equipped with drip trays
- drums and barrels would be stored in a designated bunded safe area within the site compound
- all drums and barrels would be fitted with flow control taps
- all drums and barrel would be properly labelled

The potential for impacts to occur as a result of contamination from accidental spillages will be minimised by the following measures:

- emergency response procedures would be established to deal with instances of leakages or spillages of potentially contaminating substances
- spill kits would be located on sites near to stored chemicals and within the works compounds
- staff would be trained in the use of spill kits

In addition, the following measures will be implemented to minimise potential impacts on ground water during earthworks:

- prior to pumping from excavations permits to operate pumps would be issued to the pump operator, indicating the point of discharge and all other necessary control procedures
- subsoil would be exposed for a minimum length of time after topsoil strip. Cut-off trenches, where necessary, would be excavated to prevent excessive surface water run-off into watercourses. Cut-off trenches would discharge into sediment lagoons, with discharge to watercourses subject to the prior consent of the Environment Agency
- topsoil/vegetation along watercourses would be retained to aid attenuation and sediment infiltration

Any risk of contamination of groundwater resulting from piling will be controlled through adequate casing of the piles, selection of suitable concrete mixes with short curing periods and localised control of the groundwater level should this prove necessary.

Consents will be required from the Environment Agency under the Water Resources Act 1991 for temporary discharges or construction works affecting controlled watercourses. Applications for consents would be made to the Environment Agency in accordance with these requirements and works would be undertaken in accordance with any conditions imposed.

6.0 Air Quality and Emissions

Particular care will be required to maintain dust emissions at a practicable minimum when working in the vicinity of residential properties and environmentally sensitive areas. Best practice mitigation will be required during dry conditions. Dust reduction measures would include:

- careful management of earth stockpiles
- sheeting of vehicles transporting materials to and from the site
- limiting the speed of general vehicles within the site to 20mph
- surfacing of the haul roads as soon as possible in the programme
- haul roads to be regularly cleansed
- provision of wheel washing facilities at access points into local roads (to prevent mud from getting on the public highways)
- visual monitoring would be carried out at sensitive locations on a daily basis

By using effective dust mitigation techniques, including good site planning, the potential for dust emissions to arise at a construction site and impact surrounding receptors can be minimised.

The potential for dust to arise during the ground breaking, earth moving and excavation stage of the construction is highly weather dependent. If carried out in dry weather, increased water spraying *may* be required to ensure the surface material remains damp. In wet weather greater attention would be paid to vehicle cleaning to ensure significant quantities of mud are not trafficked onto local roads, which once dry can become a significant source of dust.

Throughout the construction period, care will be taken to ensure the adequate control of dust from vehicles delivering and removing materials to and from the site. Drop heights, when loading and unloading materials, would be minimised. All dusty loads will be

sheeted appropriate. Dried mud and dust carried onto roads by lorries and other machinery can be a significant source of dust. The Site Manager would ensure that the hard surfacing of heavy used areas and adjacent public roadways are regular cleaned.

Once the actual building of the development commences there is less potential for significant emissions of dust from the site, although emissions *may* still arise from the storage of dusty materials. General storage compounds would be screened, both for security and to prevent wind whipping. In addition, there are certain construction activities that are inherently dusty and would require additional controls eg stone or brick cutting. Such activities *may* require local screening or the activities *may* be limited to certain areas or time periods in order to limit impacts.

Specific measures to prevent dust will include the following practices:

- the provision of easily cleaned hard standings for vehicles (to include the areas close to the site access)
- the regular cleaning *by* brushing and water spraying of heavily used hard surfaced area
- the provision of wheel washing facilities or high pressure hose to ensure all vehicles leaving the site are in a satisfactory state of cleanliness
- dusty materials stockpiles and dusty activities such as stone cutting and grinding to be sited away from the site boundary and/or effectively screened where practicable

7.0 Agriculture

Land

Mitigation of the loss of best and most versatile land is best achieved *by* limiting the extent of the development to the smallest size possible, consistent with operational requirements, and *by* retaining the maximum area of land in continuing agricultural use.

Soil

Soils handled in connection with the areas proposed for pre-construction activity such as archaeology investigation and construction be stripped under appropriate conditions to avoid damage to the topsoil and upper sub-soil and would be replaced across the site. Such a use of the soil resource would comp with the concept of sustainable use of soil.

8.0 Waste Management

Detailed proposals will be drawn up for dealing with waste arising from the construction of the project within a site waste management plan.

These would include:

- storing and reusing earthwork materials and general arisings to negate the export or import of inert materials
- reduction of site generated waste through waste minimisation, segregation and recycling initiatives
- identification, storage and management of potential contaminated materials
- appropriate methods of waste disposal linked to a robust waste disposal audit trail
- all topsoil and subsoil would be handled and stored carefully to minimise the potential for damage to the soil structure. A detailed method statement would be produced clearly identifying correct stripping, soil handling, storage, placement and programming requirements to avoid compaction and moving the material in unsuitable weather conditions
- where possible, construction arisings would be reused within the site as structural or non-structural fill
- where practicable, all concrete and redundant road pavements would be transported to a dedicated crushing and recycling facility for re-use on the project or within the local area
- detailed procedures and guidance would be developed and implemented through the construction process to minimise the import of non-sustainable raw materials and for identifying opportunities for re-using or recycling waste
- site office wastes would be collected in separate containers to maximise the opportunities for recycling, this would include can, bottle and paper banks

9.0 Light Pollution

Consideration will be given to the subject of light pollution during the construction process with developments. Although it is essential to maintain a safe standard of lighting for operational and security purposes, the effects of the lighting have been given consideration when positioning lighting.

Ansell Lighting have designed emergency compound lighting in accordance with BS5266/EN1838/Is 3217.



Chichester Road North Bersted

Installation : New Proposed Installation

Project number : QUO-29712-Y1J4B9
Customer : KEW Electrical Dist Ltd
Processed by : Antonio Formisano
Date : 13.02.2020

Project description:

All room/exterior area dimensions to be checked on-site prior to installation.

Calculation based on standard reflectance values as 50/30/20 and Maintenance Factor 0.8.

Lighting designed to CIBSE guidelines where applicable and/or client requirements, all stated lux values are for overall averages across the room reference plane.

Emergency lighting design has been designed in accordance with BS5266/EN1838/ I.S. 3217 where applicable. The emergency lighting needs to be checked and approved by a local fire control officer. All emergency lighting calculations is completed based on 0.5lux for Open Areas and 1lux for Escape Route.

This emergency lighting does not include the calculation for the location of critical emergency items such as (Plant or Switch rooms location of task, Reception telephone, First Aid Points, Extinguisher points, Call points, push bars, fire panels, etc.) as there are not present on issued drawings, therefore higher require lux levels under emergency conditions cannot be design at this stage.

Please Note: this is a point for point installation as requested by the customer.

The following values are based on precise calculations performed on calibrated lamps and luminaires, and their configurations, whereby gradual, unavoidable deviations can occur in practice. All guarantee claims are excluded for the specified data.

This exclusion of liability applies irrespective of the legal grounds for both damages and consequential damages suffered by users and third parties.

Produced by
Ansell Lighting Design Department

Object : Chichester Road North Bersted
Installation : New Proposed Installation
Project number : QUO-29712-Y1J4B9
Date : 13.02.2020



1 Luminaire data

1.1 ANSELL, FLOODLIGHTING - Mira LED Floodlight (AMLED50)

1.1.1 Data sheet

Manufacturer: ANSELL



AMLED50 Projector FLOODLIGHTING - Mira LED Floodlight

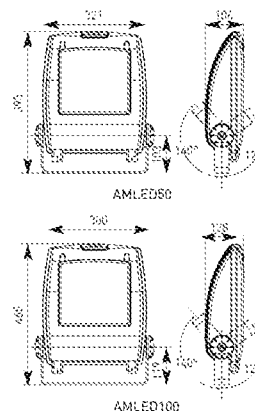
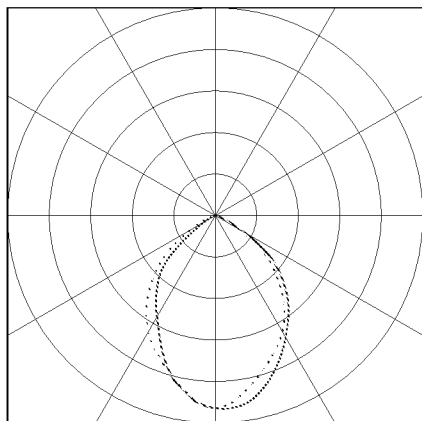
Luminaire data

Luminaire efficiency : 82.012%
Luminaire efficacy : 96.2 lm/W
Classification : A50 ↓100.0% ↑0.0%
CIE Flux Codes : 63 93 99 100 82
UGR 4H 8H : 25.6 / 24.7
Control gear : Electronic ballast
Power : 50 W
Luminous flux : 4810 lm

Equipped with

Quantity : 1
Designation : LED
Colour : 840/4000K
Luminous flux : 5865 lm
Socket : --
Colour reproduction : 1B/80...89

Dimensions : 319 mm x 394 mm x 106 mm





Ansell
LIGHTING

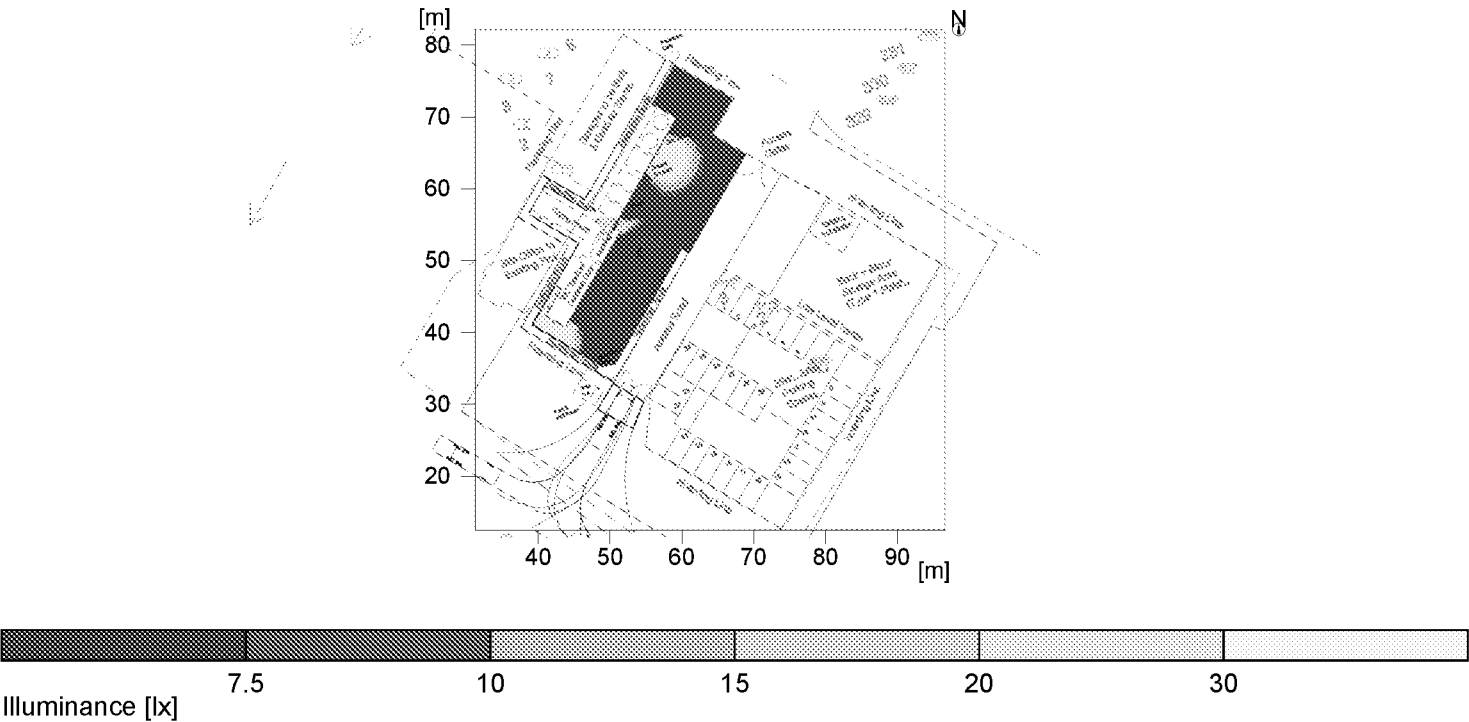
Object : Chichester Road North Bersted
Installation : New Proposed Installation
Project number : QUO-29712-Y1J4B9
Date : 13.02.2020



2 Exterior 1

2.2 Summary, Exterior 1

2.2.1 Result overview, General Area



General	
Calculation algorithm used	Average indirect fraction
Maintenance factor	0.80
Total luminous flux of all lamps	23460.00 lm
Total power	200.0 W
Total power per area (415.97 m²)	0.48 W/m² (2.89 W/m²/100lx)

General Area	
Reference plane 1.1	
	Horizontal
Em	17 lx
Emin	0.0 lx
Emin/Em (Uo)	0.00
Emin/Emax (Ud)	0.00
Upward light ratio (ULR)	0.02
Position	0.00 m

Type No.\Make

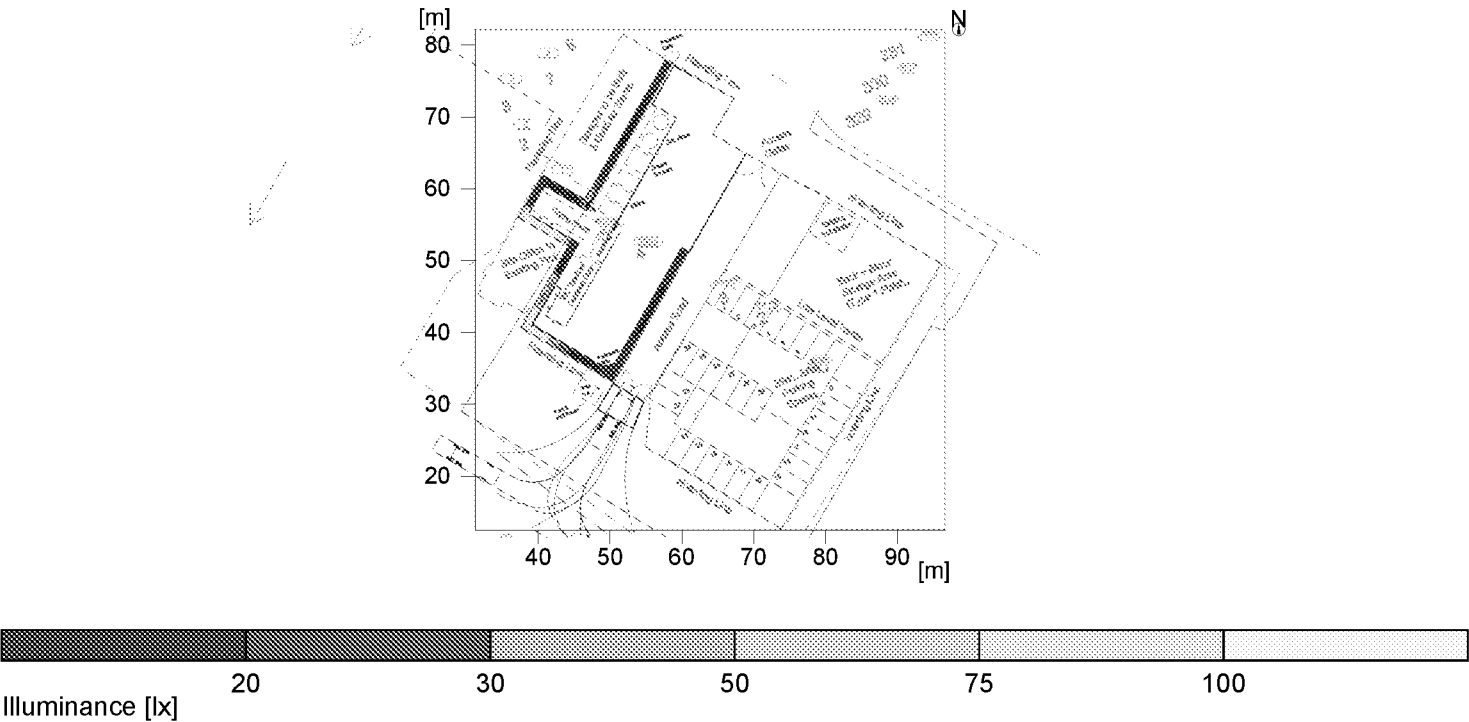
1	4	ANSELL	
		Order No.	: AMLED50
		Luminaire name	: FLOODLIGHTING - Mira LED Floodlight
		Equipment	: 1 x LED 50 W / 5865 lm

Object : Chichester Road North Bersted
Installation : New Proposed Installation
Project number : QUO-29712-Y1J4B9
Date : 13.02.2020



2.2 Summary, Exterior 1

2.2.2 Result overview, Pedestrian Route



General
Calculation algorithm used
Maintenance factor
Average indirect fraction
0.80

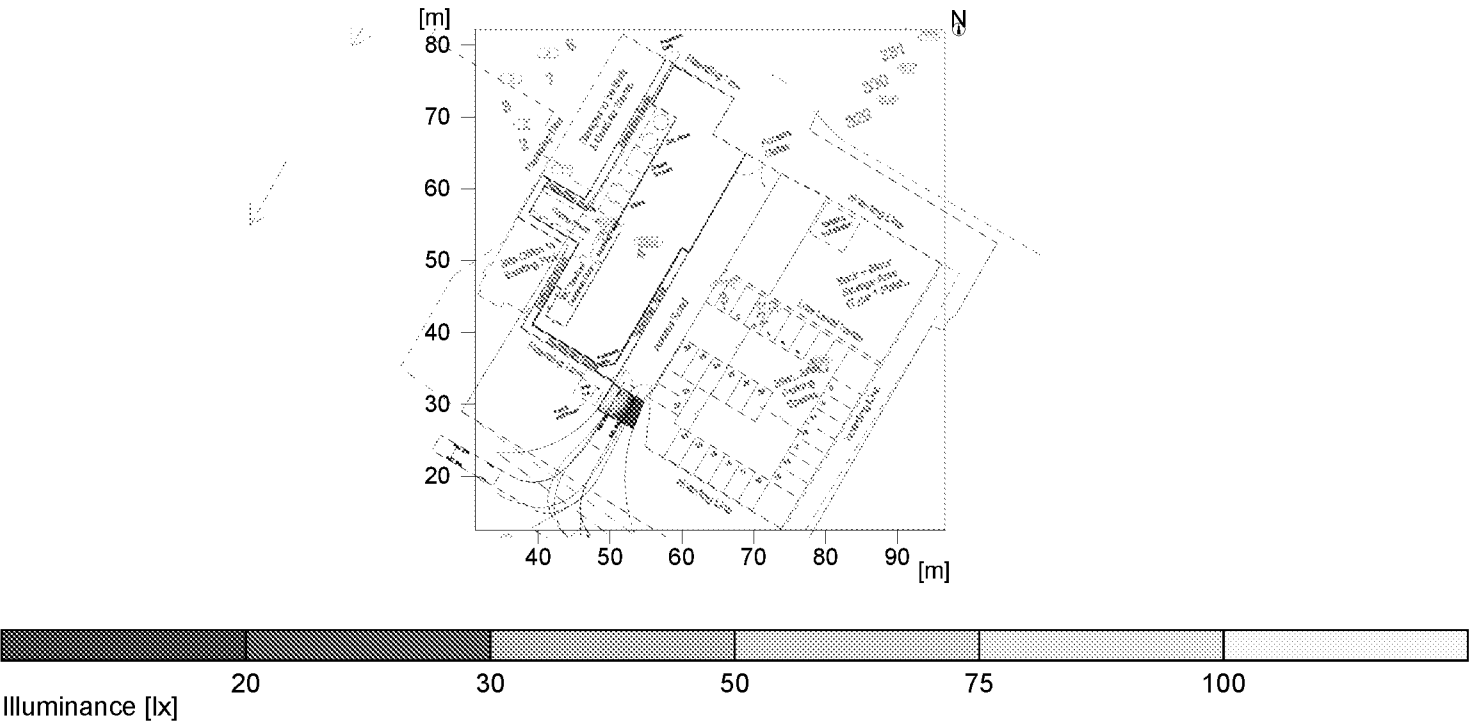
Pedestrian Route	Reference plane 2.1
Em	Horizontal
Emin	44 lx
Emin/Em (Uo)	0.0 lx
Emin/Emax (Ud)	0.00
Upward light ratio (ULR)	0.00
Position	0.02
	0.00 m

Type No.\Make



2.2 Summary, Exterior 1

2.2.3 Result overview, Entrance



General
Calculation algorithm used
Maintenance factor
Average indirect fraction
0.80

Entrance
Reference plane 3.1
Horizontal
Em 51 lx
Emin 7 lx
Emin/Em (Uo) 0.14
Emin/Emax (Ud) 0.03
Upward light ratio (ULR) 0.02
Position 0.00 m

Type No.\Make

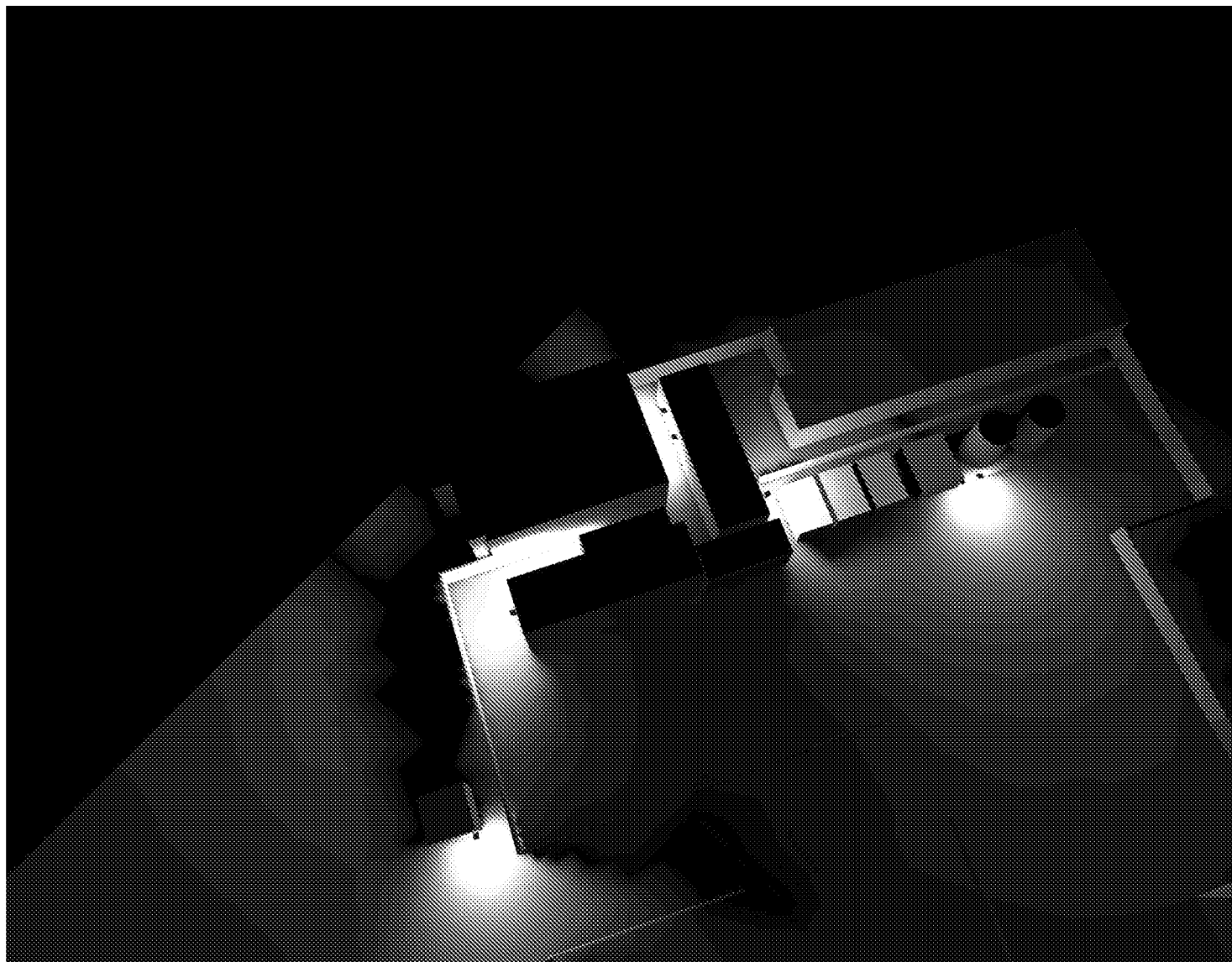
Object : Chichester Road North Bersted
Installation : New Proposed Installation
Project number : QUO-29712-Y1J4B9
Date : 13.02.2020



2 Exterior 1

2.3 Calculation results, Exterior 1

2.3.1 3D luminance, View 1



Luminance in the scene

Minimum: : 0 cd/m²

Maximum: : 86.1 cd/m²