



Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Planning ref

22/00695/HYB

Development Site Address

23 Wood Street, Hinckley, Leicester, LE10 1JQ

Project Description

Demolition of part of the existing warehouse buildings and proposed erection and construction of 26 no. residential apartments with associated parking facilities, amenity space.

Overview of the Project

The project will be operated by Stronghold Homes or a designated subcontractor.

Scope of Construction Works

Preparation Phase -

- **Clearing the Land:** Remove any vegetation, trees, or debris from the site. (OLD BUILDINGS)
- **Leveling and Excavation:** Level the ground, Excavate areas where foundations, basements, or utilities will be placed. Carry out grading to ensure proper drainage
- **Establishing Utilities:** Set up stormwater management systems, including drainage ditches or silt fences to control erosion and runoff.
- **Marking Out the Building's Footprint:** Using markers (stakes, string, etc.) to define the boundaries and outline where the building will be located on the site.
- **Safety Measures:** Installation of safety barriers, signage, and protective fencing around the site to ensure safety for workers and the public.
- **Soil Testing:** Conduct soil testing to determine its load-bearing capacity. This can influence foundation design.



Construction Phase -

- Excavating the foundation trench: Digging trenches for the foundation according to the building plans. Pouring concrete for the foundation.
- Constructing the ground floor and upper floors, and then building internal and external walls of 26 separate dwellings.
- Installing the roof framework, trusses, or beams, followed by covering materials
- **Plumbing:** Installing pipes, drains, and water supply systems.
- **Electrical work:** Installing wiring, sockets, and lighting.
- **Heating and ventilation:** Setting up central heating, air conditioning, and ventilation systems.
- **Gas:** Connecting the gas supply to each dwelling.
- **Brickwork/Cladding:** Applying external cladding, rendering, or completing the brickwork around the building.
- **Drainage:** Installing external drainage systems such as gutters, downpipes, and surface water drains.
- **Groundworks:** Grading, turfing, and preparing the surrounding area of the building site for gardens, paths, driveways, or car parks.
- **Fencing and gates:** Installing perimeter fencing, gates, or walls around the site.
- **Hard landscaping:** Paving, creating block paved parking bays and laying down tarmac.
- **Tree protection:** Root and tree protection during construction

Timing of Works

Site preparation and construction shall be limited to the following hours: Monday - Friday 07:30 - 18:30, Saturday 09:00 - 14:00

No working on Sundays and Bank Holidays

This plan complies with:

- Control of Pollution Act 1974
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM Regulations)



- Guidance on the Control of Dust and Emissions from Construction and Demolition (London Councils, 2014)
- Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993
- Clean Air Act 1956
- Environmental Protection (Smoke Control Areas) (England) Regulations 2000
- The Town and Country Planning (Control of Advertisements) (England) Regulations 2007
- The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - Section 15: Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment
- Building Regulations 2010 (Part F - Ventilation) and Part L - Conservation of Fuel and Power
- British Standard BS 5489-1:2013 - Lighting of roads and public amenity areas
- Guidelines for Artificial Light Pollution (Institute of Lighting Professionals)
- The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006
- The Water Resources Act 1991
- The Groundwater Regulations 2009
- The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
- BS 5930:2015 – Code of Practice for Ground Investigation
- The Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
- Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991
- Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
- Guidance on the Management of Odours (DEFRA)





Management area	Objectives	Control(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Monitoring	Reporting	Corrective Action(s)
DUST	To manage and mitigate dust pollution during the construction process, ensuring compliance with UK legislation, reducing impacts on local communities, and protecting air quality and worker health.	Site Layout & Logistics: Keep stockpiles of materials away from site boundaries and sensitive areas (e.g. residential properties, schools). Position dust-generating activities as far from sensitive receptors as possible. Ensure all access routes are properly surfaced to reduce dust generation from vehicle movement. Watering and Dust Suppression: Use water sprays to dampen dust on haul routes, during excavation, demolition, and material handling operations. Implement a dust suppression system on the site, such as sprinklers or misting	Dust Levels: Dust levels measured using a calibrated dust monitoring system should not exceed established limits (e.g. 250 µg/m³ over a 24-hour period for construction sites). Frequency of Dust Complaints: Reduction in the number of dust complaints from surrounding residents or businesses. Vehicle Movements and Dust Suppression: 100% of vehicles transporting materials should be covered, and wheel wash/road sweeping should be conducted regularly. Watering/Control Efficiency: 100% compliance with dust suppression activities during high-risk activities (e.g.	Pre-construction Dust Assessment: Conduct baseline dust monitoring to measure ambient dust levels around the site before construction starts. Ongoing Dust Monitoring: Regular monitoring will be carried out during construction using dust deposition gauges and/or real-time dust monitors. Monitoring will be conducted at key points around the site, particularly near sensitive receptors. Dust Measurement Equipment: Use calibrated dust deposition gauges, high-volume samplers, and/or real-time dust monitors to assess particulate matter (PM10 or PM2.5). Frequency of	Incident Reporting Procedures: Any dust-related incidents, including complaints from local residents or excessive dust emissions, should be reported immediately to the site manager. Reports should include time, location, cause of the incident, and immediate actions taken. The site manager will investigate each dust incident to determine the root cause and any required corrective actions. Communication with Stakeholders: In the case of significant dust incidents, the local authority and affected stakeholders (e.g. nearby residents or businesses) should be notified promptly.	Immediate Action: If dust emissions exceed acceptable levels, the activity causing the dust (e.g. demolition, excavation) will be halted until the situation is resolved. Increase the frequency of dust suppression measures, such as additional watering or enhanced barriers. Deploy additional dust suppression equipment (e.g. additional water carts or misting systems). Review and Adjustment: Investigate the root cause of excessive dust generation (e.g. equipment failure, incorrect work practices) and make adjustments as



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		systems, where appropriate. Control of Site Traffic: Reduce vehicle speeds on-site to limit dust generation (e.g. speed limit of 10 mph). Use wheel washers or road sweepers to remove dust from vehicles before they exit the site. Ensure vehicles transporting dusty materials are fully covered. Dust Barriers: Install temporary barriers (e.g. hoardings, netting) around the perimeter of the site to prevent dust from migrating to nearby areas. Storage and Handling of Materials: Enclose or cover dusty materials (e.g. aggregates, cement) during storage and handling. Avoid dry sweeping of	demolition, excavation). Site Inspections: At least weekly inspections of dust control measures to ensure ongoing compliance.	Monitoring: Dust monitoring should occur at least weekly, with additional monitoring during dust-generating activities. The monitoring schedule should be reviewed if dust levels are found to be excessive.	Incident Log: All dust incidents and complaints will be recorded in a dust incident log, which will be reviewed regularly to identify trends or recurring issues.	necessary. Reassess and adjust site logistics or operational practices if dust emissions are recurring in specific areas (e.g. increasing barriers or adjusting material handling procedures). Long-Term Improvement: If dust issues persist, consider installing more permanent dust control measures such as more extensive hoarding, upgraded water suppression systems, or covering stockpiles. Review and update training for site personnel on best dust control practices.
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		dust on-site and use wet methods or vacuum systems when practical. Monitoring and Maintenance: Regularly monitor dust levels on-site and at the site boundaries. Maintain all dust suppression equipment to ensure continuous effectiveness.				
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Management area	Objectives	Control(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Monitoring	Reporting	Corrective Action(s)
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ODOUR	Prevent the release of offensive odours that could impact local residents, workers, and the environment. Ensure compliance with UK regulations regarding odour pollution. Implement preventive measures to control sources of odours, such as construction materials, waste, and machinery. Monitor and report any odour-related incidents, and take corrective actions to mitigate them.	Waste Management and Storage: Segregation of Waste: Waste materials, especially organic waste (e.g., food, wet waste, demolition materials), will be segregated to prevent decomposition and the release of odours. Covered Waste Bins: Ensure all waste bins and skips are kept tightly covered to avoid the release of odours. Waste containers should be emptied regularly to prevent build-up of odorous materials. Temporary Storage Areas: Organic waste will be stored in a dedicated, well-ventilated area to allow for effective odour management and avoid attracting pests. Material Handling and Storage: Proper Storage of Materials: Ensure all	Odour Complaints: A reduction or elimination of complaints from surrounding residents and businesses related to unpleasant odours emanating from the site. Waste Handling Compliance: 100% compliance with the proper handling, storage, and disposal of odorous waste materials. Regular Waste Removal: 100% of organic waste and potentially odorous materials will be removed from the site on a regular basis, ideally daily or as required. Effective Use of Odour Neutralisers: Regular use of odour-neutralising substances where appropriate, with a target of 95% compliance. Ventilation Checks: Regular checks on ventilation systems in areas prone to odour build-up (e.g., storage	Routine Inspections and Audits: Conduct routine inspections of waste storage areas, material storage, and machinery to ensure that no offensive odours are being released. Inspections will also include checking for any odorous materials left exposed. Community Feedback: Engage with nearby residents and businesses through a feedback system, such as a dedicated complaints hotline, to monitor any odour complaints or concerns. These will be logged and addressed promptly. Air Quality Monitoring: Air quality will be monitored at the site perimeter and surrounding sensitive areas to assess if any odorous substances are migrating off-site. This can include basic air quality readings for volatile organic	Internal Reporting Procedures: Any odour-related incidents or concerns observed on-site should be reported immediately to the site manager or environmental officer. These incidents should be documented, including the time, location, and possible cause. An incident report should outline any actions taken, such as increasing ventilation, removing waste, or applying odour neutralisers. External Reporting: If odour complaints are received from the local community or businesses, they will be reported to the relevant local authorities (e.g., Environmental Health or the Environment Agency) if necessary. Any major breaches of odour control that could pose a public health risk will be escalated immediately	Immediate Action: Stop Activities: If the source of odour is identified (e.g., exposed waste, chemical spillage), the activity will be immediately halted, and the area will be sealed off if necessary. Increase Ventilation: If the odour is due to poor air circulation, increase ventilation immediately using fans or natural airflow to disperse the odour. Use of Neutralisers: Apply appropriate odour neutralisers or absorbents where the odour is emanating from (e.g., waste areas, storage areas). Investigation and Root Cause Analysis: Identify Source of Odour: Investigate the root cause of the odour to determine whether it's related to waste handling, material storage, or
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		materials, particularly those that may emit unpleasant odours (e.g., solvents, adhesives, paints), are stored in sealed containers or in areas with good ventilation. Minimise Release of Volatile Substances: Limit the use of odorous substances or materials wherever possible, opting for low-odour alternatives. When necessary, ensure that these substances are used in a controlled manner, such as using low-emission adhesives and coatings. Waste Disposal Protocols: Scheduled Waste Removal: Arrange for the regular and timely removal of waste from the site, particularly organic or chemical waste, to prevent the build-up of odours. Licensed Waste Contractors: Ensure that all waste, especially potentially	or waste areas), ensuring 100% compliance with ventilation standards.	compounds (VOCs) or specific odour monitoring if necessary. Monitoring of Waste Disposal: Track and ensure that waste is being disposed of regularly and appropriately, as waste build-up could lead to odour issues. Documentation of the disposal process will be monitored for compliance.	to the appropriate authorities. Incident Log: A comprehensive log of all odour-related incidents will be maintained, recording the date, description, actions taken, and resolution. This log will be reviewed regularly to identify trends and areas for improvement.	machinery usage. Once identified, rectify the issue to prevent recurrence. Update Procedures: If the incident was caused by a procedural failure (e.g., waste not being removed on time), the waste removal procedures will be reviewed and updated as necessary. Long-Term Improvements: Improved Odour Control Measures: If the cause of the odour is difficult to control, consider installing permanent ventilation systems, adding additional waste storage areas, or increasing the frequency of waste removal. Staff Training: Provide additional training to site staff regarding the proper handling of waste, chemicals, and odour neutralising procedures to ensure all workers are
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		odorous waste, is disposed of through licensed waste contractors and complies with UK waste disposal regulations. Use of Odour Neutralisers: Odour Neutralisers or Absorbents: Use commercially available odour neutralisers, absorbents, or air fresheners where appropriate in confined spaces, such as storage areas or toilets, to control any odour nuisance. Control of Construction Activities: Minimise Dust and Chemical Emissions: Construction activities such as cutting, sanding, or demolition, which may release odorous particles or dust, will be controlled by using water suppression or dust extraction systems. Machinery and Fuel Handling:			equipped to manage odour issues effectively. 8. Documentation and Records Odour Incident Log: Maintain a log of all odour incidents, including actions taken and their outcomes, for future reference and to track improvements. Monitoring Records: Document air quality and waste handling inspections, including waste disposal receipts, ventilation system checks, and any odour complaints or feedback received. Staff Training Records: Keep records of staff training on odour control measures and emergency procedures.
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		Ensure that all machinery and equipment are properly maintained and that fuels and oils are stored appropriately to prevent leaks and odour emissions. Monitoring Ventilation and Airflow: Adequate Ventilation in Confined Spaces: Ensure that any confined spaces where odours may accumulate (e.g., storage areas, plant rooms) are adequately ventilated to allow for the free flow of air and to disperse any odour. Use of Exhaust Fans: Where necessary, install exhaust fans or ventilation systems to ensure that air is circulated and any odours are removed quickly.				
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Management area	Objectives	Control(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Monitoring	Reporting	Corrective Action(s)
NOISE	To mitigate and manage noise pollution on the construction site, ensuring compliance with relevant UK legislation, reducing disturbance to local residents and wildlife, and maintaining a safe working environment.	Site Layout & Logistics: Position noisy equipment away from sensitive areas such as residential properties and schools. Place noise barriers or screens around particularly noisy operations. Equipment Selection and Maintenance: Use quieter equipment where possible (e.g. electric-powered tools rather than diesel-powered ones). Ensure that all machinery is regularly maintained to prevent excessive noise from wear and tear. Employ equipment with noise-reduction features (e.g. mufflers, acoustic enclosures). Work Schedule: Restrict noisy work to	Noise Levels: Measurement of noise levels on-site, using a sound level meter, should not exceed the limits defined in the planning consent or local authority guidelines (typically 65-70 dB(A) during the day and 45-50 dB(A) at night). Frequency of Noise Complaints: A reduction in the number of noise complaints from local residents and businesses. Adherence to Working Hours: 100% compliance with designated working hours for noisy activities. Equipment Maintenance Schedule: All machinery to be maintained and serviced regularly, with no recorded incidents of mechanical failure contributing to excess	Pre-construction Noise Assessment: A baseline noise survey will be carried out before any works commence to assess ambient noise levels at surrounding sensitive receptors. Regular Noise Monitoring: Noise levels will be monitored at key locations surrounding the site, especially where sensitive receptors (e.g. homes, schools) are located. Monitoring should occur at least weekly, or more frequently during noisy activities. Noise Measuring Equipment: A calibrated sound level meter will be used to measure noise in accordance with ISO 1996 standards. Third-Party Monitoring: Consider appointing a	Reporting Procedures: Any incidents where noise levels exceed agreed thresholds or where a complaint is received will be logged in a noise incident report form. Include time, location, activity, recorded noise level, and immediate actions taken. Communication with Stakeholders: Notify local authorities and any affected neighbours about noise incidents and corrective measures being implemented. Incident Review: Conduct a review of noise incidents to identify the root cause and determine if adjustments to the noise control plan are needed.	Immediate Action: Stop or reduce the noisy activity causing the issue (e.g. turn off equipment or move operations to another part of the site). Investigate the specific source of excessive noise and assess whether equipment needs to be repaired, replaced, or re-positioned. Review and Adjustments: Re-evaluate noise control measures and increase the level of noise reduction where necessary (e.g. installing additional acoustic barriers, using quieter machinery). If equipment failure is the cause, ensure machinery is repaired or replaced as a matter of urgency. Long-Term Improvement: If a pattern of noise incidents is observed,



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		daytime hours, typically between Monday - Friday 07:30 - 18:30 Saturday 09:00 - 14:00 No working on Sundays and Bank Holidays. Avoid noisy activities during weekends, public holidays, and early mornings or late evenings unless absolutely necessary. Workforce Management: Train workers on noise control procedures and the importance of minimising noise. Employ 'quiet' working practices, such as turning off machinery when not in use. Temporary Noise Barriers and Acoustic Treatments: Install temporary acoustic barriers (e.g. hoardings, soundproof fencing) where appropriate. Use sound-	noise.	third-party noise consultant to periodically review noise data and ensure compliance with agreed levels.		reconsider the work scheduling, equipment selection, or workforce practices to reduce the potential for future disturbances. Provide additional training for workers to ensure greater awareness of noise control procedures.
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		dampening materials on equipment and structures where possible. Monitoring and Control of Specific Activities: Employ spotters or supervisors to monitor the noise levels during high-noise activities such as piling, demolition, and concrete breaking. Limit the duration of high-noise activities to reduce overall exposure to noise.				
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SMOKE	Ensure compliance with UK legislation and environmental regulations. Minimise the impact of smoke pollution on the local community, air quality, and surrounding areas. Implement effective smoke control measures and monitor their performance. Ensure the safety and well-being of workers and the public by controlling smoke emissions during construction activities.	Control of Open Burning: Prohibition on Open Fires: No open burning of materials such as construction waste, chemicals, or debris will be permitted on-site. Designated Burning Areas: If burning is required for specific materials, a designated burning area will be identified, subject to local authority approval, and appropriate controls will be applied, such as using a controlled incinerator. Use of Appropriate Equipment: Smoke-Free Equipment: Ensure that all equipment used on-site (e.g., generators, machinery) is well-maintained and equipped with proper emissions controls (e.g., catalytic converters, exhaust filtration systems). Monitoring of Equipment Emissions: Regular	Incidents of Smoke Emissions: No complaints or reports of excessive smoke emissions from the site. Compliance with Equipment Standards: 100% of machinery and equipment used on-site will be serviced regularly and meet required emission standards. Waste Disposal Compliance: No on-site burning of waste materials unless approved by the relevant authority. Emergency Response Time: In case of any smoke-related incidents, emergency response should take place within 15 minutes of detection. Training Completion Rate: 100% of the workforce will receive appropriate training on controlling smoke emissions and responding to smoke-related emergencies.	Visual Inspection: Routine visual checks will be conducted to ensure that no visible smoke or inappropriate burning activities are taking place on the site. Equipment Monitoring: Conduct regular maintenance of equipment, ensuring it is running efficiently and does not produce excess smoke. This will include monitoring exhaust emissions, fuel efficiency, and engine performance. Air Quality Monitoring: Consider using air quality monitoring devices around the site perimeter (especially near sensitive areas like schools or hospitals) to measure particulate matter and smoke levels. Incident Reporting System: A smoke-specific incident reporting system will be established to log any occurrences of smoke pollution or	Internal Reporting: Any instance of smoke emissions or potential smoke hazards will be immediately reported by the site team to the site manager. This includes excessive emissions from equipment, fires, or debris burning. External Reporting: If smoke emissions affect the surrounding community, it will be necessary to notify local authorities (e.g., Environmental Health Department, Fire Brigade) and provide an immediate response plan. Incident Log: A detailed record of any smoke-related incidents will be maintained, including the cause, the actions taken to control the situation, and the resolution. This log will be reviewed regularly by the project manager to ensure compliance.	Immediate Action: Stop any activities causing excessive smoke emissions (e.g., burning, improper equipment use). Notify the site team, emergency services (if required), and local authorities immediately. Investigate the cause of the incident and take appropriate measures to reduce smoke emissions, such as using dust suppression or improving equipment performance. If necessary, relocate any smoke-generating activities away from sensitive areas. Review and Adjustments: Review equipment maintenance schedules to identify potential faults leading to excessive smoke emissions. If the source of smoke is from non-compliant burning activities,
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		inspections and servicing of all equipment to ensure it is functioning efficiently and does not emit excessive smoke. Dust and Debris Management: Ensure that dust suppression systems are used to minimise the creation of smoke during demolition, excavation, or other dusty activities. Any waste materials generated from the construction process will be managed effectively and disposed of properly to avoid the need for on-site burning. Health and Safety Measures: All workers will be provided with training on how to handle materials that could emit smoke and how to follow safety protocols to minimise exposure to smoke. In the event of accidental fires or smoke emissions, emergency response procedures will be in		complaints. This system will be accessible to the workforce and local stakeholders.		ensure that alternative disposal methods (such as proper waste disposal or recycling) are adopted. Increase monitoring of equipment and site activities if recurring smoke issues are identified. Long-Term Improvements: Introduce new smoke reduction technologies or systems if recurring problems are identified. Adjust work schedules or operational procedures to minimise smoke-generating activities during high-traffic periods or near sensitive areas. Reinforce training and awareness programmes for all staff regarding best practices in smoke control.
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		place to address the situation promptly. Site Cleanliness and Waste Management: Implement a waste management system that encourages recycling and reusing materials to reduce the potential for smoke emissions. Properly store flammable materials to prevent accidental fires or smoke generation. Temporary Enclosures: Temporary enclosures or windbreaks will be used around any activities involving potentially smoky materials or processes (e.g., asphalt heating or certain demolition activities).				
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Management area	Objectives	Control(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Monitoring	Reporting	Corrective Action(s)
LIGHT	Minimise the impact of artificial light on surrounding communities and local	Site Lighting Control: Directional Lighting:	Light Spill into Surrounding Areas: No visible light spill beyond the site	Visual Inspections: Regular visual checks of lighting installations will be carried out to	Internal Reporting Procedures: Any identified issues related to excessive	Immediate Action: If light spill or excessive glare is identified, the affected



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	wildlife. Ensure that light usage is controlled to prevent unnecessary light spill. Enhance worker safety without adversely affecting local residents or wildlife. Adhere to planning permissions and regulations concerning outdoor lighting.	Ensure all lighting is directed downwards or towards specific areas where it is needed, preventing light spill into surrounding areas, especially into residential properties and nearby wildlife habitats. Low-Impact Lighting: Use low-intensity lighting, such as LED lights, to provide adequate illumination for the site without causing excessive light pollution. Motion Sensors and Timers: Use motion sensors or timers to ensure lighting is only on when necessary. This can be applied to site entrance gates, perimeter security lights, and temporary lighting for workers. Use of Task Lighting: Where possible, use task lighting for specific areas (e.g. workstations, pathways) rather than high-intensity	boundary, particularly into residential areas. Compliance with Lighting Standards: 100% compliance with lighting intensity and positioning as per BS 5489-1:2013. Frequency of Light Complaints: A reduction in the number of complaints from the local community regarding excessive light from the site. Lighting Usage Efficiency: Lights should be switched off during non-working hours or when not needed, with a target of 95% of non-essential lighting turned off after working hours. Installation of Task Lighting: 100% of lighting used for specific tasks should be controlled to minimise unnecessary spill and glare.	ensure compliance with the lighting control measures, including checking for light spill beyond the site boundary. Lux Meter Readings: Monitor the intensity of lighting at key locations around the site, especially near sensitive receptors (e.g. residential areas, wildlife zones), using a lux meter. This will help ensure that lighting levels are within acceptable limits. Night-Time Observations: Night-time inspections will be conducted periodically to assess the lighting during evening to ensure that the intensity and placement of lights comply with the EMP. Monitoring Complaints: Track and record any complaints related to light pollution from residents or businesses and take appropriate actions to address them.	light spill, glare, or operational non-compliance will be reported immediately by the site team to the site manager or environmental officer. These reports should include the time, location, cause of the issue, and corrective actions taken. External Reporting: Any significant complaints or concerns from local residents, businesses, or wildlife authorities regarding light pollution should be logged and immediately reported to local authorities if necessary (e.g. Environmental Health or Planning Authorities). Incident Log: A log will be maintained to record all light pollution incidents and complaints, including the details of the investigation and corrective actions taken.	lighting will be adjusted or turned off immediately. Lighting will be redirected or shielded to reduce spill and minimise impact. In case of a complaint, an immediate investigation will take place to identify the cause, and necessary corrective measures will be implemented. Review and Adjustment: A review of the lighting plan will be conducted to assess whether certain lights need to be repositioned. If the site lighting is too intense or too close to sensitive areas, it will be adjusted to comply with regulatory standards. Increase monitoring and visual inspections of the lighting after hours to ensure compliance.
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		floodlights that cover large areas unnecessarily. Minimise Lighting During Non-Working Hours: Reduced Lighting After Hours: Reduce the intensity of lighting outside working hours, such as during evenings, weekends, and public holidays, except for necessary safety and security lighting. Switch-Off Protocol: Implement a switch-off protocol where non-essential lights are turned off at the end of the working day to prevent unnecessary light pollution. Temporary Lighting for Specific Activities: Controlled Use of Temporary Lighting: Temporary lighting will be used during night-time activities such as heavy lifting or excavation, but will be placed away from				Long-Term Improvement: If problems with light pollution persist, more permanent solutions will be introduced, such as installing new low-glare lighting systems or adjusting the lighting strategy to focus on key areas only. Staff training will be conducted to ensure that all workers understand the importance of minimizing light pollution and following the lighting protocols. Further consultation with local authorities may be undertaken to ensure that any concerns are addressed promptly.
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		sensitive areas and directed towards the specific task to minimise impact. Use of Baffles and Shields: Baffles or shields will be fitted to lighting equipment to reduce light spill and glare. Lighting Levels and Types: Compliance with Standards: Ensure lighting levels comply with the requirements set out in BS 5489-1:2013 for the intended use, ensuring minimal light pollution while maintaining adequate visibility for workers. Avoidance of High-Intensity Floodlights: Limit the use of high-intensity floodlights, especially near residential areas or sensitive habitats, unless absolutely necessary. Control of Night-Time Light Spill: Perimeter Lighting:				
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		Install perimeter lighting where required, with shields to prevent light spill into nearby properties. Distance from Residential Areas: Place lighting as far as possible from residential areas and sensitive habitats to limit the impact.				
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Management area	Objectives	Control(s)	Performance Indicator(s)	Monitoring	Reporting	Corrective Action(s)
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LAND CONTAMINATION	Prevent and manage contamination of the land, water, and surrounding environment. Ensure compliance with UK environmental regulations and guidelines regarding land contamination. Minimise the impact of any contamination on public health, wildlife, and the environment. Control and monitor activities that could result in contamination, such as excavation, storage of materials, and disposal of waste.	Site Assessment and Risk Evaluation: Pre-construction Land Assessment: Conduct a site investigation to assess potential contamination risks before construction begins. This should include testing soil, groundwater, and air quality for hazardous substances. Contamination Risk Assessment: Carry out a risk assessment to identify the likelihood of encountering hazardous materials or contaminants during excavation and construction activities (e.g., asbestos, hydrocarbons, heavy metals, etc.). Development of Contamination Action Plan: If contamination is found, develop a specific action plan detailing how it will be managed and remediated. Prevention of Land	No Detection of Contaminants: No contaminants detected in soil, water, or air during regular monitoring. Compliance with Waste Disposal Regulations: 100% of waste materials are disposed of in compliance with hazardous waste regulations, with no unauthorised disposal. Successful Implementation of Remediation Plans: If contamination is identified, the remediation plan should be fully implemented within agreed timelines. Minimal Incidents: No significant spills or contamination incidents occur during construction.	Soil and Groundwater Monitoring: Soil and groundwater will be regularly tested for contaminants (e.g., asbestos, heavy metals, hydrocarbons) at identified risk areas around the site. Monitoring will be undertaken during excavation and after completion of the works to ensure no contamination has spread. Surface Water Runoff Monitoring: Periodic monitoring of surface water runoff will be conducted, particularly during wet weather, to check for contamination. Visual Inspections: Regular visual inspections will be carried out by the site manager to ensure that pollution control measures are being properly maintained (e.g., bunding, spill kits, drainage systems).	Internal Reporting Procedures: If any land contamination incident or breach occurs, the incident will be reported immediately to the site manager. All workers will be trained to recognise the signs of contamination and report them as soon as possible. Reports should include the time, location, nature of the contamination, and actions taken to manage the situation. External Reporting: In the event of a major contamination incident, the relevant local authorities (e.g., Environment Agency) must be notified within 24 hours, as required by UK legislation. Any suspected contamination of public water supplies or sensitive areas will be immediately reported to environmental authorities. Incident Log: A log	Immediate Actions: Contain and Remediate: If contamination is detected (e.g., during excavation), the affected area will be isolated and treated to prevent further spread. Emergency spill containment measures (e.g., spill kits, bunds) will be deployed immediately. Stop Work: If contamination is discovered, work in the affected area will stop until the cause has been identified and appropriate remedial measures have been put in place. Investigation and
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		Contamination: Avoidance of Spillages: Ensure that materials such as oils, fuels, chemicals, and hazardous substances are stored securely in bunded areas and are only handled by trained personnel. Containment of Hazardous Materials: If hazardous materials are encountered on-site, ensure they are isolated and handled according to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002. Designated Storage Areas: Establish designated areas for the storage of construction materials, waste, and hazardous substances, ensuring they are away from surface water drains or sensitive areas. Proper Handling and Disposal of Waste:	Waste Management Compliance: 100% compliance with waste segregation and disposal protocols, with regular checks to ensure no cross-contamination between hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams.	Monitoring Frequency: Soil and water testing should be conducted at least monthly, or more frequently during excavation or potentially contaminating activities.	of all contamination incidents, investigations, and actions taken will be kept for review and future reference.	Review: Root Cause Analysis: Conduct an investigation into the root cause of the contamination incident (e.g., poor waste management, equipment failure, human error) and identify any weaknesses in the existing procedures Review Control Measures: If the control measures are found to be inadequate, they will be reviewed and updated accordingly. This may involve adding additional containment or remediation measures, improving staff training, or revising waste disposal procedures. Long-Term Improvements: Update the EMP: If necessary, the Environmental Management Plan will be updated to include improved contamination control
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		Ensure all construction waste is disposed of in a manner that prevents contamination, using licensed waste carriers for hazardous materials. Excavation and Earthworks Control: Excavation Procedures: When excavating or digging, take precautions to prevent the release of contaminated materials. Any contaminated soils encountered will be identified and managed as per the contamination action plan. Dust Control: Implement measures to control dust and debris during excavation and earthworks, as dust may carry contamination to surrounding areas. Water Management: Prevent contaminated water runoff from the site by using silt fences, sediment				measures or more frequent monitoring. Enhance Training: Increase the training frequency for staff regarding contamination control, emergency procedures, and hazardous waste handling. Consultation with Experts: Consult with environmental specialists or remediation experts if large-scale contamination is identified, to implement the most appropriate and cost-effective solution.
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		traps, or bunds to contain potential contaminants and direct water to treatment systems. Groundwater Protection: If working near groundwater or sensitive water bodies, employ measures such as bunds, impermeable barriers, or groundwater monitoring to prevent contamination. Monitoring of Water Quality: Regularly monitor water quality (e.g., surface water, groundwater) for any signs of contamination, especially during heavy rainfall or excavation work.. Visual Inspections: Conduct daily visual inspections to ensure all control measures (e.g., containment, spill kits) are in place and functioning properly. Tree Protection				Immediate repair or
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TREE PROTECTION	Prevent damage to existing trees (above and below ground) during construction. Maintain compliance with relevant legislation (e.g., AS 4970-2009: Protection of Trees on Development Sites). Ensure tree health and structural integrity are preserved. Minimise disturbance to root zones and tree canopies.	Zones (TPZs) established and clearly marked around each retained tree. Erection of physical barriers (e.g., high-visibility fencing or hoarding) at the boundary of each TPZ before commencement of site works. Signage posted on fencing to indicate the area is a Tree Protection Zone and entry is prohibited. No excavation, compaction, storage of materials, or vehicle movement allowed within TPZs. Ground protection measures (e.g., mulch layering, geotextile with rumble boards) installed if temporary access is unavoidable within TPZs. Pre-construction arborist inspection to identify any necessary tree maintenance or	No physical damage to tree trunks, branches, or root systems. Tree Protection Zones remain undisturbed throughout construction. TPZ fencing is intact and properly maintained. No visible signs of tree stress (e.g., wilting, leaf drop, dieback).	Weekly inspections of Tree Protection Zones by the site manager or environmental officer. Photographic records maintained of TPZs and any observed issues. Inspection logs recorded and filed as part of site environmental management documentation.	Inclusion of tree protection status in monthly environmental reports. Immediate reporting to the environmental manager or council if damage to a tree or breach of TPZ occurs. Arborist reports submitted after inspections or any incident involving tree disturbance. Final tree health assessment included in the post-construction environmental compliance report.	reinforcement of TPZ fencing if found damaged or displaced. Cease work in areas where breaches or damage have occurred until assessed by an arborist. Remedial arboricultural treatments (e.g., pruning, mulching, soil decompaction) as advised by a qualified arborist. Re-training of personnel on tree protection protocols if non-compliance is observed. Implementation of additional protective measures if initial controls prove insufficient.
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		pruning. Implementation of low-impact construction methods (e.g., hand digging, air spading) near trees if excavation is required within or near TPZs. Regular watering and mulching of stressed trees, especially during dry periods.				
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Project Personnel

POSITION	RESPONSIBILITIES	NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
SITE MANAGER	Managing the site and everyday works directly from site inc Health and Safety reporting to PM and Director	TBA	TBA
DIRECTOR	Managing environmental controls and outcomes	Karl Maughan	Karl@stronghold-homes.co.uk