



Brighter strategies
for greener projects



Client: Powerleague Fives Limited
Project: Powerleague - Manchester Nicholls
Report: Construction Environmental Management Plan

QUALITY ASSURANCE

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Prepared by:	Jozie Beattie	Jozie Beattie
Authorised by:	James Bumphrey	James Bumphrey
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been commissioned by Powerleague Fives Limited ('Powerleague') in relation to their Manchester Nicholls site.

The CEMP deals with the potential for environmental effects arising from the construction activities and identifies the implementation of effective environmental management controls, for example, the employment of dust suppression methods and use of properly maintained plant. The CEMP will detail the management, monitoring, auditing and training procedures in place to ensure compliance with the relevant legislation and ensure likely significant effects on the surrounding environment are mitigated.

The CEMP will be a contractual document outlining the different procedures to be undertaken to complete the various works. Individual trade contractors will incorporate requirements for environmental control, based on good working practice, such as careful programming, resource conservation, adhering to environmental regulation and quality procedures. In this way, those involved with the construction works, including trade contractors and site management, will be committed to adopting the agreed best practice and environmentally sound methods.

The trade contractors will be required to demonstrate how they will meet the requirements of the CEMP and how the potential effects will be mitigated, reduced or minimised.

Individual contractor's contracts will incorporate relevant requirements in respect to environmental controls. This will be based largely on the standard of good working practice and statutory requirements as outlined within this CEMP document.

All appointed contractors will be required to produce and submit method statements that address the sequencing, methodology and the controls / precautions that they will use to control and mitigate the risks in respect to the health and safety of those who may be put at risk (i.e. workforce, public and visitors etc.) in connection with their scope of works, but also to address the protection and risk mitigation in respect to the environmental aspects that could otherwise result in significant effects upon the local environment and community (i.e. noise, dust pollution, natural habitats etc.).

The contractor's method statements will be reviewed for adequacy by the Principal Contractor prior to their being permitted to commence works on site. All contractor method statements will be required to be supported by suitable and sufficient safety, health and environmental risk assessments, which address the relevant impacts, associated with the work activities.

The CEMP should be considered a live document which will be updated when additional details/methodology becomes available.

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

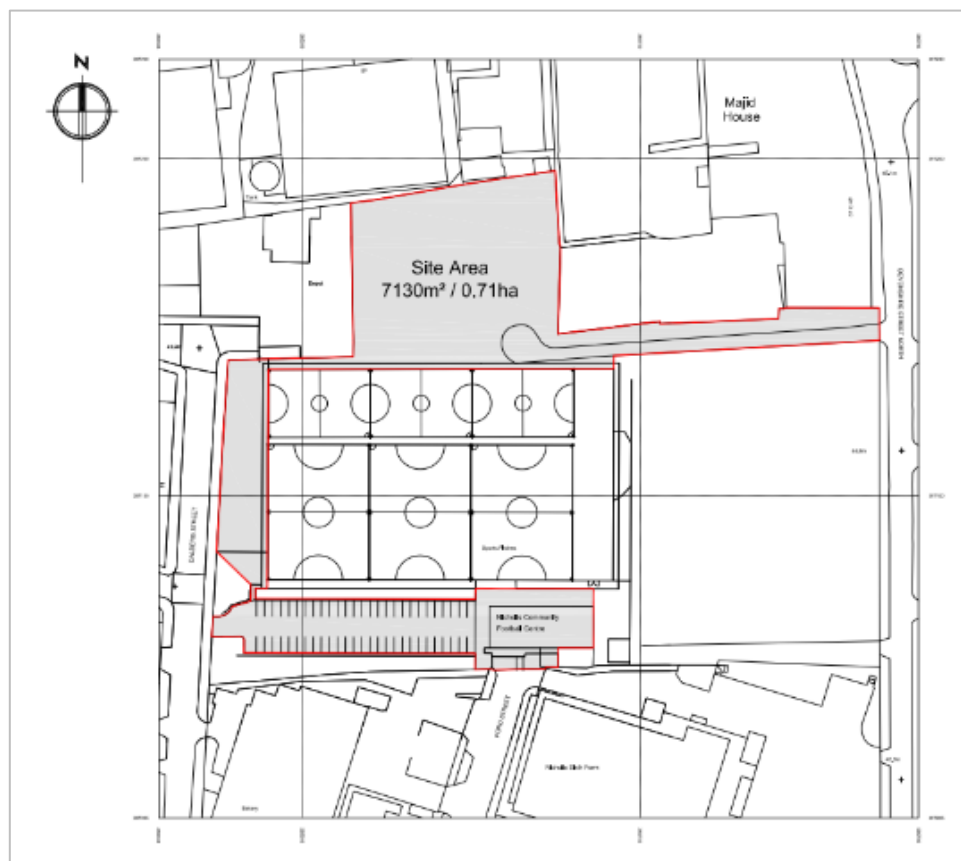
2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (OS NGR): SJ 85646 97165.

The Site is located in Ardwick, an area within Manchester immediately southeast of the A365, M12 6BA. The Site is located to the east of Dalberg Street and to the north of Nicholls Community Football Centre.

Within the immediate area, the Site is largely surrounded by industrial buildings, the A665 to the east of the Site, and the A57 to the south of the Site. Within the wider area Ardwick train station is located of the east of the Site, Powerleague Manchester Central is located to the north of the site, areas of residential green space including Ardwick Green Park are located to the west of the Site, and residential properties are located within the wider site area. Manchester city centre is located approximately 1 km northwest of the Site.

Figure 1.1 Site Location Plan



2.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Proposals seek the construction of six padel courts with associated landscaping.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The following section gives an overview of the environmental baseline.

Air Quality

The Site sits within the Greater Manchester Combined Authority Air Quality Management Area which covers Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂).

Ground Conditions

According the *Land Information System - Soils* viewer, the soil type on Site is categorised as 'Soilscape 17'. This is defined as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clay soils with low fertility. The main risks associated with this soil type are overland flow from compacted or poached fields. Organic slurry, dirty water, fertiliser, pathogens, and fine sediment can all move in suspension or solution with overland flow or drain water.

Flood Risk

The Site entirely sits in Flood Zone 1.

Ecology

There are no nature conservation designations on the Site or in the immediate locality. The closest sites of importance are Ashton Canal (West) Site of Biological Importance (SBI) located 1.1km Northwest of the Site, and Rochdale Canal: Stotts Lane to Ducie Street Basin (SBI) located 1,5km Northwest of the Site.

As is set out in the Ecological Impact Assessment report the key ecological considerations are:

- Bats
- Nesting birds
- Hedgehogs; and
- Foxes

3.0 KEY ACTIVITIES

Exact details of the construction methods and timescales will be confirmed within the updated detailed CEMP however, the likely construction activities and timescales are outlined in the following section.

3.1 PROGRAMME

Construction is anticipated to take approximately 12 weeks.

3.2 KEY WORKS

A detailed specification for the courts is provided in Appendix A. A summary of the key works is provided below:

- Site set up including establishment of temporary construction access trackway;
- Vegetation clearance;
- Removal of topsoil and excavation;
- Construction:
 - Concrete ring beam;
 - Stone layer;
 - Macadam base; and
 - Installation of courts/canopies.

3.3 HOURS OF WORK

The anticipated core working hours for clearance and construction works are:

- 07.00 – 17.30 Mondays to Fridays;
- 08.00 – 13.00 Saturdays; and
- No working on Sundays or Bank Holidays (unless agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority).

Any noisy works required on-site will not commence until 09:00, Monday to Friday, with such works not permitted to be undertaken on Saturdays. For any noisy works where there is a direct impact upon surrounding properties within the specified times, the site manager will make contact with the neighbours to consult on the duration, extent and impact of the works to see if an informal agreement can be reached to minimise the impact of these works.

4.0 SITE SET UP AND MANAGEMENT

The proposed construction site is shown in Figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1 Construction Site Plan



4.1 SITE ACCESS

Access to the Site for construction will be provided from Devonshire Street North to the east.

The Site would be secured by heras fencing and during working hours would remain under control of an appointed person who would physically control entry to site. Construction traffic entering or exiting the Site would give way to road traffic on the public road network (when required). Warning signs would be established and maintained throughout the duration of construction works and would be situated at agreed locations to warn pedestrians and road users of potential hazards.

4.2 CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ROUTING

The appointed contractor will have the critical responsibility of ensuring that each sub-contractor is well-informed about route restrictions before commencing any work. The contractor will also take necessary steps to mitigate the cumulative impacts of other ongoing construction projects in the area by carefully planning routing and access timings.

4.3 DAILY DELIVERIES

Daily deliveries during the construction phases will be managed by efficient scheduling of deliveries and material removal in order to minimise disruption. Construction materials will be stored on-site to manage deliveries effectively.

4.4 SITE SECURITY

The following measures will be implemented:

- Valuable items will be removed from public view and stored in locked areas;
- Site boundaries will be secured when not in use using fencing and locks on gates;
- Potentially hazardous materials will be secured (e.g. fuel outlets will be locked);
- Plant and equipment will be immobilised overnight;
- The movement of people in and out of site will be controlled with the use of site passes;
- Main work sites will be staffed for security on a 24-hour basis;
- Site security cameras may be used in locations which minimise disturbance to residents;
- The security of neighbouring sites will be taken into consideration; and
- Scaffolding, ladders, or any other site equipment will not be left in areas that may cause a nuisance to neighbouring properties.

4.5 LIGHTING

The use of temporary works lighting will be minimised in terms of frequency and duration wherever possible. Security and task lighting will be limited and of short duration. The following measures will minimise risk of adverse effects on residents and wildlife:

- Confine lighting to the task area (using horizontal cut-off optics and zero floodlight tilt angles);
- Orientate floodlights away from any dwellings;
- Use lower power security lighting where possible (and ensure minimal horizontal/vertical light spill);
- Observe a curfew when practicable (although this is not possible during 24/7 working patterns);
- Plant lighting needs to be shielded from view by the neighbouring dwellings and sensitive habitats; and
- Use the site cabins etc. to provide shielding of the lighting from beyond the site.

Particular attention shall be paid to the potential for skyglow and light spill beyond each site. When the lighting is used it will be visually checked from potentially sensitive receptors (e.g. nearby residential properties) and any necessary adjustments made to ensure its visibility and intensity is reduced to a minimum.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS REGISTER

The Principal Contractor will maintain a register of environmental aspects and impacts and a schedule of potential significant environmental effects relating to each activity. The schedule will be reviewed and updated at each project phase or in response to any changes in scope or activity.

Environmental objectives and targets will be developed by the Principal Contractor in order to ensure legal compliance and environmental good practice. Procedures for monitoring construction processes against these objectives will be proposed by the Principal Contractor and agreed with the Client.

5.2 ORGANISATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The updated detailed CEMP will clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the project team. Key responsibilities for the Principal Contractor are set out below:

- Environmental Manager
 - Be responsible for identifying any activities or events on site that may generate risk of environmental damage or adverse environmental effects.
 - Organise corrective actions, to ensure that the corrective procedures are effective and implemented within the appropriate specified period.
 - Be responsible for reviewing environmental actions arising from meetings and for ensuring that environmental issues are reported to staff.
- Site Environmental Representative
 - Monitor and report on environmental performance including waste data and environmental incidents.
 - Identify and liaise with stakeholders in managing environmental impact on site.
 - Ensure that environmental considerations form an integral part of the works process.
 - Ensure all toolbox talks and briefings are adequate for their purpose and are delivered to all on-site staff.
- Site Foreman
 - Responsible for ensuring all staff are working to the correct procedures in accordance with the CEMP.
 - Monitor ongoing works for environmental risks and implement controls or cease works as necessary.
 - Ensure all incidents and near misses are reported to the site environmental representative.
- Environmental Specialists

- This would include any specialists required to manage or oversee aspects of the works, such as ecological mitigation.

5.3 COMMUNICATION

The Principal Contractor will define and implement procedures for internal and external communication, including procedures for receiving, logging and resolving complaints. The Communications Plan will form an important part of the updated detailed CEMP and must be agreed with the Client.

The CEMP will be communicated to the full project team, including all subcontractors, to ensure that all parties are aware of environmental requirements. Details of specific environmentally sensitive activities will be communicated to staff and contractors. Where possible, client and company environmental policies will be displayed on site.

During construction, progress meetings will take place at maximum one-month intervals and will cover:

- Environmental training undertaken;
- Results of environmental monitoring measured against defined objectives and targets;
- Results of Audits and inspections including investigations of any non-conformances; and
- Details of any complaints received and measures for resolving such complaints.

5.4 INDUCTION AND TRAINING

All personnel involved in the construction of the proposed development will receive environmental awareness training. The environmental training and awareness procedure will ensure that staff are familiar with the principles of the CEMP, the environmental aspects and impacts associated with their specific demolition or construction activities, the procedures in place to control these impacts and the consequences of departure from these procedures.

A project-specific training plan that identifies the competency requirements for all personnel allocated with environmental responsibilities will be produced by the Principal Contractor.

Training will be provided by the Principal Contractor to ensure that all persons working on site have a practical understanding of environmental issues and management requirements prior to commencing activities.

Training will include site briefings and toolbox talks for relevant staff to maintain the necessary level of knowledge on community relations and environmental topics. The training will ensure that all personnel are able to follow environmental control measures and will advise employees of changing circumstances as work progresses.

Site induction training will ensure all personnel are aware of the environmental risks and have an understanding of legal obligations, licences and permits associated with site, as well as the associated management plans and procedures. A register of completed training will be maintained by the Environmental Manager.

5.5 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENT RESPONSE PROCEDURE

The Principal Contractor will be required to establish and implement an environmental incident response procedure. This procedure will be designed to respond to environmental hazards and risks at the site and will include emergency control measures that will consider the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines.

The environmental incident response procedure will include:

- Development of an environmental incident / control plan, to include:
 - Control of surface water run-off;
 - Oil & diesel storage;
 - Site plant re-fuelling facilities and procedures;
 - Site plant machinery maintenance;
 - Storage of chemicals and other polluting materials;
 - Control of mud and dust;
 - Concrete wash-out facilities and procedures;
 - Spill-kit deployment and staff training;
 - Emergency response procedures; and
 - Site induction training and briefing.
- Measures to mitigate the adverse effects of an environmental incident;
- 24-hour emergency contact details for (and method of notifying) Emergency Services, Local Authorities, Environment Agency, other statutory authorities and key staff; and
- Measures to be adopted to investigate and prevent the recurrence of an environmental incident.

5.6 COMPLAINTS AND ENQUIRIES

All complaints and inquiries received by the Principal Contractor will be logged promptly and communicated to the Client; details of the location, time and nature of the issue will be recorded. A named individual will be assigned to resolve the issue, including liaison with the complainant and reporting to the site manager and on the outcome of the resolution procedure.

5.7 CHECKING CORRECTIVE ACTION

Monitoring compliance is a crucial part of the implementation of the CEMP. This should take the format of regular site inspections, internal and external audits and, where necessary, environmental monitoring of key parameters.

All areas of non-conformance identified through the monitoring will be documented and investigated and corrective measures will be developed, implemented and then formally closed out through follow up inspections.

5.8 MANAGEMENT REVIEW

The management review should take place on a quarterly basis throughout the construction phase to evaluate ongoing effectiveness of the CEMP. A review of control procedures may be required following any reported non-compliance.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The following table sets out best practice construction phase environmental management measures that will be implemented for the development as appropriate. Scheme specific measures, identified through the assessments completed in support of the application, are identified where present.

Table 6.1 Construction Impacts and Control Measures

Environmental Area	Mitigation/Control Measures
Air Quality	The following measures will be implemented: • Display the name and contact details of the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary (i.e. the environment manager/engineer or site manager); • Display the head or regional office contact details; • Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause, take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner and record the measures taken; • Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked; • Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on-or off-site and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book; • Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results and make the log available to the local authority when asked; • Increase frequency of site inspection by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged periods of dry or windy conditions; • Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible; • Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles; • Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production; • Avoid site runoff of water or mud; • Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods; • Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If being re-used on site, cover as detailed below; • Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping; • Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary-no idling vehicles;

Environmental Area	Mitigation/Control Measures
	• Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or batter powered equipment where practicable; • Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems; • Ensure an adequate water supply on site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate; • Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips;•minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate; • Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods; avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials; • Soft strip inside buildings before demolition (retaining walls and windows in the rest of the building where possible, to provide a screen against dust); • Ensure effective water suppression is used during demolition operations. Handheld sprays are more effective than hoses attached to equipment as the water can be directed to where it is needed. In addition, high volume water suppression systems, manually controlled can produce fine water droplets that effectively bring the dust particles to the ground; • Avoid explosive blasting, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives; • bag and remove any biological debris or damp down suc material before demolition; • Use Hessian, Mulches and trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable; • Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once; • Avoid scabbling if possible; • Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place; • Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery; • For smaller supplies of fine powder materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust;

Environmental Area	Mitigation/Control Measures
	• Use water-assisted dust sweepers on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site; • Avoid dry sweeping of large areas; • ensure vehicles visiting the site are covered to prevent the escape of materials during transport; and • Implement a wheel wash system, where possible
Noise and Vibration	Noise: • Contractors will be required to ensure that works are carried out in accordance with Best Practicable Measures (BPM) as stipulated in the Control of Pollution Act 1974. These include, but are not limited to: ○ Hours of working will be planned, taking into account the nature of surrounding land use and the duration of the work; ○ Where practicable, quiet working methods will be employed, including the use of the most suitable plant, and suitably sized plant; ○ Where practicable, haulage vehicles will not access the site outside of daytime periods; ○ Equipment will be switched off when not required; ○ Internal haul routes will be well maintained and steep gradients avoided; ○ Drop height of materials will be minimised; ○ Plant and vehicles will be started up sequentially rather than all together; and ○ Plant from which the noise generated is known to be directional will, where practicable, be orientated so that the noise is directed away from noise sensitive receptors. • In addition to the BPM mitigation outlined above, the following measures will be implemented for construction and demolition works: ○ Where possible, 'silenced' plant and equipment will be used; ○ Where vehicles are standing for a significant period of time, engines will be switched off; ○ Acoustic enclosures will be fitted where possible to suppress noisy equipment; ○ Plant will operate at low speeds, where possible, and incorporate automatic low speed idling; ○ Where possible, electrically driven equipment will be selected in preference to internal combustion powered, hydraulic power in preference to pneumatic and wheeled in lieu of tracked plant; ○ All plant involved in the construction process will be properly maintained (greased, blown silencers replaced, saws kept sharpened. Teeth set and blades flat, worn bearings replaced etc);

Environmental Area	Mitigation/Control Measures
	○ Consideration will be given to temporary screening or enclosures for static noisy plant to reduce noise emissions and plant should be certified to meet any relevant EC Directives; ○ All contractors will be made familiar with the guidance in BS 5228 (Parts 1 & 2) which will form a pre-requisite of their appointment; and ○ Early and good public relations with the adjacent tenants and occupants of buildings will also reduce the likelihood of complaints. ○ Vibration ● While no significant effects in relation to vibration during construction are considered likely, the Principal Contractor will use best practicable means to minimise vibration generated by the works in order to minimise disturbance to residents and other users of buildings close to the works.
Ecology	General measures ● Standard construction safeguards and working measures, including damping down potential dust. Bats ● Lighting (including construction phase) should be in line with BCT and ILP guidelines. Birds ● Clearance of any trees, buildings (suitable for nesting) and scrub on site should be undertaken outside of the bird nesting seasons (March to September inclusive). If clearance cannot be avoided within this period, it must only take place after a suitably qualified ecologist has confirmed the absence of nesting birds. Hedgehogs ● Relevant safeguards will be implemented to include covering of excavations of provision of a means of escape (e.g., ramp). ● Any shrub vegetation will be cleared in a phased manner. Foxes ● A pre-commencement walkover for foxes is recommended and during this any mammal burrows should be recorded. If foxes are identified as being onsite, their burrows should be sensitively excavated to avoid causing death/injury to any foxes in occupation. Any fox burrows shall be sensitively deconstructed by soft-digging and supervised by a suitably qualified ecologist outside of the fox breeding season (outside of February to June).
Highways and Traffic Management	As a minimum, the following mitigation measures will be included implemented:

Environmental Area	Mitigation/Control Measures
	• As far as practicable, deliveries will be scheduled for outside the main highway peak hours or at times to minimise potential disturbance on local businesses and residents; • Delivery schedules will be carefully managed to avoid congestion on the surrounding roads and at the development site. Off-site vehicle holding areas may be appropriate, with vehicle movements to and from the site controlled by appropriate communication; • Appropriate routes for construction traffic will be developed to minimise off-site impacts; • Traffic management proposals and measures will be designed to maintain pedestrian access and safety in areas surrounding the works site; • Easily cleaned hard standing will be provided for areas where vehicles enter and leave the site; • An approved mechanical road cleaner will be employed to clean the site hard standing and the public highway in the vicinity of the site, should it prove necessary to supplement the on-site wheel washing facilities; • All lorries exiting or entering site and carrying materials that could spill onto the road will be adequately sheeted to prevent the spillage of material during transport; and • Wheel washing facilities will be provided at work sites' egress points to public roads, where required.
Waste	Excavation • Where on-site re-use or recycling are not feasible, the contractor will identify opportunities through a recycling contractor or in external projects. Construction • Recovery of excavated materials arising from excavation works will be optimised. The focus will be on reusing excavation materials onsite followed by alternative recovery routes; and • The Principal Contractor will strive to reduce the quantity of material sent to landfill during the construction phase through effective waste management. Where waste generated by the project cannot be avoided this will be recovered through re-use and recycling where feasible. • The sustainable practices which will be undertaken to reduce, re-use and recycle waste during construction, maintenance and de-construction are detailed below: 1. Designing out waste ○ Waste management will be considered at the design stage of the development to ensure that the minimum amount of material is wasted.

Environmental Area	Mitigation/Control Measures
	2. Sustainable procurement ○ Materials selected will be durable to ensure long life and reduced need for replacement; ○ Over-ordering of materials will be avoided and suppliers that minimise packaging shall be used. Any packaging will be returned for recycling; and ○ Construction material specifications would prioritise the procurement and use of recycled/secondary aggregates and other recycled materials e.g. wood for formwork. 3. Supply chain partners ○ Targets will be established for the minimisation of waste and the recycling of materials. These targets would then be communicated to the workforce and performance against them would be measured and used to promote positive PR. 4. Avoid wasteful working practices ○ Staff will be given appropriate training both as part of site induction and at intervals throughout the life of the project such as Toolbox Talks. 5. Materials management ○ Materials will be appropriately handled and stored throughout their lifecycle from delivery to inclusion, e.g. return surplus materials to storage; ○ Materials will be delivered to the site 'just-on-time', this would limit the need for excess on-site storage and would limit the chance of wastage through damage of the stored materials; and ○ There will be a designated area for the storage of materials. 6. Waste management ○ While reduction of waste will remain the highest priority, waste produced shall be segregated. This will allow materials to be reused/recycled and ultimately reduce the amount of waste that must be disposed. 7. Waste auditing ○ The amounts and types of waste will be monitored to allow assessment of the effectiveness of waste minimisation measures implemented. An audit trail of all materials taken off site for recovery (in tonnes) would be recorded along with their fate. 8. Effective Hazardous Waste Management ○ Hazardous waste will be correctly labelled, shall not be mixed with non-hazardous waste, securely contained, and disposed of by a certified waste carrier for hazardous waste; and

Environmental Area	Mitigation/Control Measures
	○ The Duty of Care (DoC) applies to hazardous wastes.
Water	Site drainage ● Site foul drainage will be discharged, or removed from site, in accordance with relevant permissions obtained from the sewerage or statutory authority; and Pollution control ● All potentially polluting substances will be stored on impermeable surfaces with controlled drainage, away from storm water sewers, grids, channels, watercourses and ditches or adequate measures will be taken to protect against pollution; ● All fuel, chemicals and oils will be stored within bunded areas in accordance with PPG 26 and PPG 2; ● All tank discharge pipes, valves and trigger guns will be contained securely within the bund when not in use; ● Bowsers will be stored within secure areas when not in use to protect from theft and vandalism; ● Leaking or empty oil drums will be removed from site immediately and disposed of via an appropriately licensed waste disposal contractor; ● All hazardous substances on site will be controlled in accordance with COSHH Regulations. The storage compound will be fenced off and locked when not in use to prevent theft and vandalism; ● Refuelling of plant and machinery will take place with appropriate spillage controls. Vehicles will not be left unattended during refuelling; ● Fuel storage tanks will be locked when not in use to prevent unauthorised access and reduce the risk of vandalism; ● Wheel washing will be undertaken in a designated area. Water from wheel washing facilities and wash down areas will be recycled or fully contained and disposed of via tanker or through connection with the foul sewer (in accordance with relevant consent from the sewerage undertaker); ● Washing out of concrete trucks, hoppers, and mixers will take place in areas away from storm water sewers, grids, channels, and watercourses to prevent water pollution; and ● Spill kits will be held on site with a variety of absorbent materials to be used in the event of a spill of fuel, oil or chemicals.

7.0 MONITORING AND REVIEW

7.1 OVERVIEW

Monitoring is a crucial part of the CEMP implementation as it establishes how the site is performing against the objectives of the CEMP and identifies any potential areas for improving the plan.

7.2 SITE INSPECTIONS

The contractor will be required to develop a schedule of regular site inspections and reporting. The completed checklists and reports should be kept at the site office to be made available to external client management and external auditors.

7.3 AUDITS

External audits should be undertaken every six months during construction. These audits should be undertaken by a qualified independent environmental auditor. Alternatively, the client should undertake their own audits of the construction works using in-house professionals.

7.4 SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Based on the findings of the planning application assessments, no routine environmental monitoring (such as air and noise monitoring) should be required. However, this should be reviewed on an ongoing basis based on inspection and audit findings or after receipt of any relevant complaints.

7.5 CEMP REVIEW

The client project manager and the environmental manager should review and update the CEMP on a regular basis during construction. The review should be informed by the results of regular compliance monitoring, internal and external inspections, incident reporting as well as any complaints received. The following items (as well as others) may be considered during a review:

- Roles and responsibilities;
- Training needs;
- Control measures;
- Monitoring requirements (i.e. frequency of inspections);
- Communication; and
- Continuous improvement.

APPENDIX A PADEL COURT SPECIFICATION



Client	Powerleague			
Site	Powerleague Manchester Nicholls Dalberg St Nicholls Community Football Centre Manchester M12 6BN			
Project	Construction and installation of 6nr Padel Courts			
SIS project code	PL			
Document title	Contract Specification			
Document control	Revision	By	Checked	Date
	1 st issue	SM		14-03-24



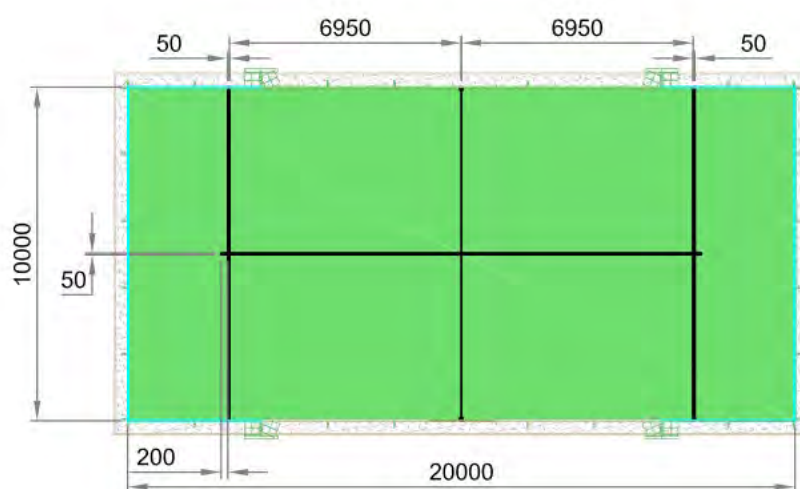
As a part of SIS Group

1: Introduction

We have been appointed by Powerleague to construct, supply, and install 6nr Padel courts at Powerleague Manchester Nicholls. The project involves full construction including topsoil removal, subsoil formation and preparation including drainage, subbase build up and concrete foundation works to support both the Padel courts and Canopy design.

The padel court's internal playing area is 20.0m long x 10.0m wide and will be marked with two service lines and a centre line that crosses over the service line by 200mm, as indicated in Figures 2 below. The two halves of the court should be symmetrical. All line markings to be 50mm in width and coloured white.

Figure 2 - Padel court dimensions (out of court area not included)





Construction

Initial Clearance works

Weedkilling will be undertaken prior to excavation works taking place. Removal of all vegetation and organic materials from the working area. Removal of topsoil to be undertaken to the required surveyed depth of materials until suitable and stable ground has provided. Survey and ground preparation to be implemented to allow foundation works to commence.

Construction design

When constructing a new court(s) the playing surface and enclosure foundation (ring beam) should be constructed level (flat). This ensures that the bottom of the glass panels can finish flush with the ring beam asphalt layer with no requirement to step the panels. To assist the drainage of the area, if required, new-build padel courts may be constructed to level with a gradient of 1:100 established to the formation level. This should ensure that water percolating through the surface will find the perimeter drainage outfall

In-situ formed reinforced concrete ring beam will be formed to the specified depth highlighted with the design drawings meeting suppliers design requirements.

Import of stone layer estimated at 200mm depth to be spread evenly by laser-controlled equipment to a total area of 1,200m². Final level and grading required prior to engineered base. Sub-base: granular material meeting requirement of recycled Type 3 or similar

Concrete Canopy pads to be installed under each supporting column location. Desing and spacing will be site specific and subject to ground compaction / stability surveys. Each concrete foundation to include C30/37 mix, with double layer A393 mesh both top and bottom. Pad specification and tolerance to be no greater then +10/-10mm. Base plates to be grouted with non-shrink cementitious Grout E/G Conbextra GP Fosroc or similar approved.

Engineered layer.

Open textured (porous) macadam base layer. Comprising 65mm consolidated thickness, consisting of 40mm of 25mm open graded & 6mm open textured macadam base containing granite / porphyritic andesite / basalt / quartz / hard limestone or an equal approved free-draining, hard, irregular, crushed and frost resistant material.



As a part of SIS Group



Padel Court Structure

12 modules of 3000x2000mm composed of 60x40x2mm galvanised steel profile and 40x40x1,5mm galvanised steel profile covered with 50x50x4 mm electro welded galvanised steel mesh. These frames are fastened to the upper part of the upper ring and to the pavement with anchor bales.

4 modules of 2000x1000mm composed of 100x50x2mm galvanised steel profile and covered with 50x50x4mm electro-welded galvanised steel mesh.

4 modules of 3000x1000mm composed of 100x50x2mm and 50x50x1,5mm galvanised steel profile covered with 50x50x4mm electro-welded galvanised steel mesh.

2 modules of 4000x1000mm composed of 100x50x2mm and 50x50x1,5mm galvanised steel profile covered with 50x50x4mm electro-welded galvanised steel mesh.

Upper ring of the track made of 160x80x3mm galvanised steel profile.

36ml of 60x40x2mm galvanised steel structural tube for the lower support of the glass panes.

4 pillars that support the upper ring and the base of the lantern made of 100x100x2mm galvanised steel profile. The upper part of these pillars is curved outwards to form the arm of the street lamp made of a 100x50x2mm galvanised steel profile.

4 corner pillars formed by means of 80mm diameter tube for fastening the upper ring in the 4 corners of the glass panes.

POLYCARBONATE fixing brackets between panes.

All the fittings, lugs and screws used to fasten the structure and glass panes, including the anchoring screws, are made of A2 stainless steel.

Baked lacquered with polyester paint.

1m or 3m net post with A2 stainless steel tensor and paddle court net with customisable tape.

Set of A2 stainless steel bolts and nuts and bolts (optional A4).

Glass Rebound Panels

18 modules of 2995x1995mm of 12mm thick tempered glass. Conforms to European & UK standard. Secured by flush screws, with plastic washer and locknut for blocking and protection. Clamped on neoprene back.



As a part of SIS Group



SIS Artificial Court Surface

Artificial turf, 13mm high in monofilament polyethylene fibre HQ in GREEN, BLUE, BLACK, TILE or BLUE (8500dtex), with proportional part of regulation playing lines.

SIS artificial turf in a choice of GREEN, BLUE AND RED.

White silica sand with selected granulometry, jointing tape and bi-component adhesive.

Lighting

The posts supporting the court enclosure are extended and a bracket is fitted to the top of the post to mount one luminaire per column on the lighting design. The extended posts are configured such that the luminaires are located 4.0m from the back wall of the padel enclosure into the side elevations to give a side lit lighting arrangement. No requirement for additional columns located within the walkways between courts.

8nr 200w LED floodlights for one padel court lighting will be positioned.

Canopy Design

The specification is based on our 'Base Model' design. This includes a polyester powder coated finish to the frame and aluminum rainwater goods, with maintenance free galvanized arches. The roof sheets are exclusive fire retardant Opal 60 tensioned fabric.

Power Supply

The LED sports lighting for a padel court will require a single-phase electrical supply and preferably the location of the court(s) will be as close to the supply as possible. Depending on the system of lighting installed, the power requirements will typically range from 1.2 – 2.4kW per court.

End of document

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