

**Health and Social Services Department**  
**Environmental Health, Public Health Department**

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## DRAFT Guidance on information to be provided in a Construction Environmental Management Plan for Environmental Health (ie CEMP)

### 1. Introduction:

As part of the Planning Process Environmental Health may recommend a condition be placed on the Planning permit requiring the applicant provides a **Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)**. These are generally requested for large scale developments which are in close proximity to residential premises and may also involve the remediation/removal of Contaminated Land. The CEMP needs to be provided and agreed in good time to prevent the application being refused as it has passed the 8 week deadline. This highlights the importance of pre- application advice.

Construction and Demolition activities can result in nuisance type complaints (eg noise and dust) if not planned or managed properly. Each case is different and therefore there can be no document that covers all eventualities, however the following is a guide on the type of information Environmental Health would expect to see in a CEMP.

### 2. Roles and responsibilities:

For Information Environmental Health which is part of Public Health based at Maison Le Pape Tel 443712 deals with matters of Public Health and Nuisance issues such as noise, vibration, dust, fumes, odour under the Statutory Nuisances (Jersey) Law 1999 affecting neighbouring premises. The law is reactive and complaint based. The full law can be viewed at: <http://www.jerseylaw.je/>

The Environment Department based at Howard Davis Farm Tel 441600 deals with the Regulation of Water Quality and Waste disposal which includes preventing pollution from the burning of waste on Construction Sites (not including garden waste)

### 3. Noise from Demolition/Construction activities:

The contractor and sub contractors should follow the Guidelines on Noise Control for Construction Sites issued by the Health Protection of the States of Jersey Health & Social Services.

The guidance can be downloaded at:

<http://www.gov.je/Industry/Construction/Pages/ConstructionSite.aspx>

In particular noisy work ie that work resulting in noise being heard outside the boundary of the site should take place:

- a. 08.00 - 18.00 Weekdays
- b. 08.00 - 13.00 Saturdays
- c. No noisy working Saturday pm, Sundays or Bank Holidays

Please note the Statutory Nuisances (Jersey) Law 1999 does not apply to vehicles on the public highway or complaints from businesses. In general the achievement of 70 dB 1 Hour LAeq at the nearest domestic dwelling is the target level. The Guidelines on Noise Control for Construction Sites states a maximum noise level ie Lmax of 75LAeq dB at the boundary of the site.

Any equipment for eg de-watering pumps would need to be screened/enclosed if running 24 hours a day to prevent noise nuisance to neighbouring premises. The site needs to be suitably hoarded to also assist in noise reduction.

An initial noise baseline survey should be considered prior to commencement of works. Noise meter readings/records can also assist with any noise complaints. Regular monitoring should occur and be recorded in the site diary.

Measurement Equipment: The client should provide a suitable Type 1 or 2 Sound level meter for measuring noise levels calibrated in accordance with BSEN 60651: 1994 & BSEN 60804: 1994

#### 4. Vibration from Demolition/Construction activities:

Monitoring of vibration will depend on the proposed work involved, vehicle movements and proximity to sensitive premises. Generally anything over 15mm/s will lead to vibration problems. Ref: British Standard 7385: Part 1, 1990 discusses the measurement of vibration in buildings in general terms with more specific advice for damage investigation given in BS 7385: Part 2, 1993 and for human perception in BS 6472, 1992. If the development is close to a particularly sensitive building vibration monitoring equipment may be required by Environmental Health or Building Control.

#### 5. Dust/Odour/Fume from Demolition/Construction activities

Mayor of London's Best Practice Guidance: the control of dust and emissions from construction and demolition.

This document is presently being amended to suit Jersey. Depending on the category of site ie a Green, Amber, Red site, the size of the site, proximity to neighbouring premises, and type of dust produced (ie contaminated dust particles) we may require dust levels to be monitored at the boundary of the site ie

Boundary monitoring for dust ie Total respirable particles TSPs and PM<sub>10</sub> (particles of a mean aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns) at the boundary of the site.

The following suppliers of Dust monitoring equipment are known to the Department:

a. Envirotechology (ET) E-Sampler Ambient Particulate Monitor + Tripod for E-Sampler: Contact Mike Webley - Technical Director Enviro Technology Services plc DDI: +44 (0) 1453 733230 [mike.webley@et.co.uk](mailto:mike.webley@et.co.uk)

b Turnkey Instruments : Osiris particle monitoring equipment, 1 & 2 Dalby Court, Gadbrook Business Centre, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 7TN United Kingdom 01606 44520

c. Normandie Health and Safety Ltd. Fuel Compound Jersey Airport L'Avenue de la Reine Elizabeth II St Peter JE3 7BP: Tel: 747598

You may wish to use another reputable company/product. Monitoring should be ideally real time and monthly (print out) records kept and copies forwarded to Environmental Health. This will allow if complaints are received you to cross check with the dust monitoring records. Ideally total respirable dust and PM<sub>10</sub> should be monitored for. The suppliers should provide up to date calibration information and any details on +/- % accuracy and the relevant software for downloading. The unit may need to be sited at height so as to avoid potential vandalism. The monitor will need to be on relevant boundary of the site (prevailing wind direction is westerly) and is likely to need an external protected power supply.

## 6. Communication with residents/action on verification of a complaint

We recommend the client/main contractor notify residents, the Parish and local businesses of the proposed work with dates and times of any disruptive works well in advance. Complaints should be logged and investigated as necessary by the foreman or other suitable person. Complaints can be minimised by effective communication with surrounding residents.

However it is important that the neighbours accept that Construction Sites will cause some disruption to them and courts are unlikely to take action if the site is being run properly.

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