



# **Construction Method Statement for Palm Court & Lionel House**

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# 1.PROJECT INFORMATION

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## A. Introduction

This Construction Method Statement (CMS) provides project-specific management measures and outlines responsibilities for compliance with legislation.

This document intends to provide the necessary information to demonstrate that the developer fully understands the requirements and conditions placed on them regarding the works at Palm Court and Lionel House, Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London. This report specifically addresses the prior approval conditions under case references HGY/2022/4453 and HGY/2022/4426.

This CMS is a live document which should be reviewed at regular intervals and when activities or conditions on site change in a way that may influence management measures.

## B. Planning condition reference

This section outlines the required items for the Council's Construction Method requirements and related planning conditions. This report has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of the conditions for both applications as detailed below:

HGY/2022/4453 (Palm Court) Condition 5: No development shall take place until a Method of Construction Statement, to include details of:

- a) parking and management of vehicles of site personnel, operatives and visitors;*
- b) loading and unloading of plant and materials;*
- c) storage of plant and materials;*
- d) programme of works (including measures for traffic management);*
- e) provision of boundary hoarding behind any visibility zones;*
- f) wheel washing facilities; have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Only the approved details shall be implemented and retained during the demolition and construction period.*

HGY/2022/4426 (Lionel House) Condition 5: No development shall take place until a Method of Construction Statement, to include details of:

- a) parking and management of vehicles of site personnel, operatives and visitors;*
- b) loading and unloading of plant and materials;*

- c) storage of plant and materials;
- d) programme of works (including measures for traffic management);
- e) provision of boundary hoarding behind any visibility zones;
- f) wheel washing facilities; have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Only the approved details shall be implemented and retained during the demolition and construction period.

### C. Site address

The site address is Palm Court and Lionel House, Palmerston Road, Wood Green, London

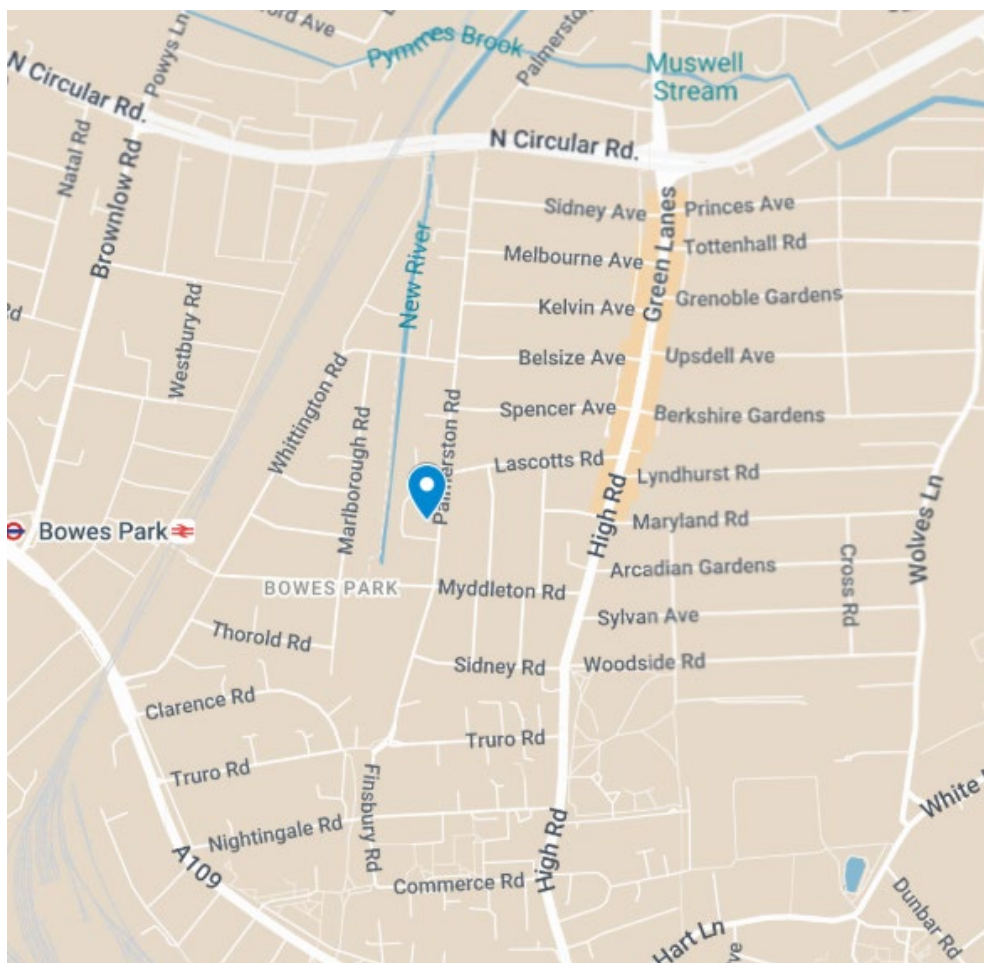


Figure 1: Project Location view

### D. Project Details and Overview

This project involves the construction of an additional floor above two detached blocks of flats to provide new residential accommodation. The development at Palm Court (HGY/2022/4453) will create 4 self-contained flats (4 x 1B1P) with balconies. The development at Lionel House (HGY/2022/4426) will provide 3 self-contained flats (3 x 1B1P) with balconies. Both schemes remain in residential use (Class C3) and include the provision of secure cycle parking, refuse storage, and associated external modifications.

## 2. SITE MANAGEMENT

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### A. Site personnel Responsibilities

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

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

- Develop and review the CMS and specialist procedures.
- Update the CMS and inform the council if required.
- Lead the appointment of construction staff and environmental specialists.
- Ensure delivery of environmental training to personnel within the project team.
- Monitor construction activities and performance to ensure compliance with the CMS and that identified and appropriate control measures are being effective; and,
- Act as a main point of contact between the regulatory authorities and the project on environmental issues.
- Any emergency deviation from shall be notified to council.
- Implement a no bonfire policy on site.

### B. Managing materials, site storage, and good housekeeping

Site storage and welfare facility are within the site hoarding area. All plant and materials will be stored on site away from the pedestrian and vehicular access routes. Please refer to the Appendix A for further information.

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

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

### C. Site security

To secure the construction site and its facilities, site hoarding will be installed. A range of allowable variations are as follows:

- The Standard Hoardings will cover the construction zone: A 2.4m minimum height, plywood faced, timber framed boundary hoarding, of a surface density of not less than 7kg/m<sup>2</sup> for normal security and noise limitation requirements. It may be necessary to increase the minimum height to protect buildings from noise.

The hoarding layout will always maintain the minimum required footway width to allow safe, unobstructed passage for wheelchair users, mobility-impaired persons, and pedestrians with buggies or prams.

The provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 will be followed in all cases. Hoardings erected causing poorly lit walkways will have bulkhead lights fitted.

All site access doors and gates within the hoarding will strictly open inwards into the site so as not to impede the pedestrian thoroughfare. Furthermore, gates will, as far as practicable, be positioned and constructed to minimize noise transmitted to nearby noise-sensitive buildings from the worksite or from plant entering and leaving.

Gates in the fencing or hoarding should, as far as is practicable be positioned and constructed to minimize the noise transmitted to nearby noise sensitive buildings from the worksite or from plant entering or leaving the site.

Hoardings will be provided and maintained, by the Contractor. Adequate security will be exercised by the Contractor to prevent unauthorized entry to or exit from the site. Site gates will be closed and locked when there is no site activity and site security provisions will be set in motion. Provision of alarms will follow HSE requirements.

### 3.COMMUNITY LIAISON AND COMMUNICATION

#### A. Site Contacts

The site contact information and emergency contact information and complaint contact information will be clearly presented on the fencing.

| Contact Name & Surname | Company | Role | Mobile Number | Email |
|------------------------|---------|------|---------------|-------|
| TBC                    | TBC     | TBC  | TBC           | TBC   |

#### B. Complaints Procedure

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

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

#### C. Documentation

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

#### D. Community Liaison

The site management team will liaise with residents continuously and place all necessary notices beforehand, including relevant contact details of key personnel.



## 4. SITE OPERATIONS

### A. Construction Programme

The following dates are indicative and will be subject to review once the main contractor is formally appointed. A detailed construction programme will be finalized in coordination with the appointed contractor to ensure full compliance with the project requirements.

| ITEM                                                                                                   | INDICATIVE<br>START<br>DATE | INDICATIVE<br>FINISH<br>DATE | VEHICLE TYPE AND PURPOSE                                                                                                                                                                                                  | VISITS<br>/<br>WEEK | TOTAL<br>/<br>WEEK |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Site Setup &amp; Health and Safety Procedures</b><br>(Hoarding, scaffolding and welfare facilities) | 01/12/2026                  | 31/12/2026                   | <b>Van / LGV (up to 3.5t):</b> Tools, equipment and small deliveries<br><b>Flatbed / HIAB (&gt;7.5t):</b> Hoarding, scaffolding and welfare equipment<br><b>Skip lorry:</b> Initial clearance and waste collection        | 3–5<br>2–3<br>1     | 6–9                |
| <b>Structural Preparation</b><br>(Reinforcement of existing roof structure and services diversion)     | 04/01/2027                  | 31/01/2027                   | <b>Van / LGV (up to 3.5t):</b> Service materials and tools<br><b>Flatbed / HIAB (&gt;7.5t):</b> Reinforcement steel and structural materials<br><b>Skip lorry:</b> Roof strip-out and preparation waste                   | 3–5<br>1–2<br>1–2   | 5–9                |
| <b>Main Extension Works</b><br>(Construction of the additional floor/structural frame)                 | 01/02/2027                  | 30/04/2027                   | <b>Van / LGV (up to 3.5t):</b> Fixings, tools and small materials<br><b>Flatbed / HIAB (&gt;7.5t):</b> Frame, floor components and wall panels<br><b>Skip lorry:</b> Construction waste                                   | 4–6<br>2–3<br>1–2   | 7–11*              |
| <b>Roofing &amp; Building Envelope</b><br>(Making the new floor water-tight)                           | 01/04/2027                  | 31/05/2027                   | <b>Van / LGV (up to 3.5t):</b> Membranes, sealants and accessories<br><b>Rigid delivery / flatbed (&gt;7.5t):</b> Roofing, insulation, windows and doors<br><b>Skip lorry:</b> Packaging and roofing waste                | 3–4<br>1–2<br>1     | 5–7                |
| <b>Interior Fit-out</b><br>(Internal partitions, plumbing, electrics, and finishes)                    | 01/05/2027                  | 31/08/2027                   | <b>Van / LGV (up to 3.5t):</b> Electrical, plumbing and finishing materials<br><b>Rigid delivery lorry (&gt;7.5t):</b> Plasterboard, kitchens, sanitaryware and joinery<br><b>Skip lorry:</b> Fit-out waste and packaging | 4–6<br>1–2<br>1     | 6–9                |

|                                |            |            |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                   |     |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| <b>Façade Works</b>            | 01/07/2027 | 31/08/2027 | <b>Van / LGV (up to 3.5t):</b> Façade accessories and finishing materials<br><b>Flatbed / HIAB (&gt;7.5t):</b> Façade, balcony and external works materials<br><b>Skip lorry:</b> Façade waste              | 2–3<br>1–2<br>0–1 | 3–6 |
| <b>Snagging &amp; Handover</b> | 01/09/2027 | 30/09/2027 | <b>Van / LGV (up to 3.5t):</b> Replacement items, cleaning and testing equipment<br><b>Flatbed / HIAB (&gt;7.5t):</b> Scaffolding, hoarding and welfare removal<br><b>Skip lorry:</b> Final waste clearance | 2–4<br>0–1<br>0–1 | 2–6 |

\* Mobile crane: provisionally 2–4 additional visits over Months 3–5, if required.

## B. Working hours

Construction works audible at the site boundary will be restricted to the following hours:

Monday to Friday: 08:00 to 18:00

Saturday: 08:00 to 13:00

Sundays and Public Holidays: No working

To minimize disruption to the local transport network and ensure pedestrian safety, the site strictly commits to avoiding works-related vehicle movements to and from the site during peak network hours and school drop-off/pick-up times. No construction vehicles will arrive or depart during the following restricted windows:

08:00 – 09:00 (Morning peak and school drop-off)

15:00 – 16:00 (School pick-up)

17:00 – 18:00 (Evening peak)

## C. Construction Traffic Management

Construction deliveries to Palmerston Road will be coordinated to ensure minimal disruption to traffic and pedestrian flow.

To clarify the site arrangement and avoid the loss of existing residential parking, the rear car park will not be utilized as a works compound or delivery holding area. Instead, works operations and site compound facilities will be contained within the rear garden areas. The car park area will be used for vehicle access, occupying approximately 2–3 parking spaces. All adjacent Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) restrictions will be respected. Following the completion of the works, the rear garden areas will be fully reinstated to their original condition.

Deliveries will be arranged in accordance with Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992, as amended in 2002, in order to carry the materials by manual handling. Site Manager to inform the drivers to ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary – no idling vehicles. The main contractor will inform the site team about available public transport options.

## D. Noise control and management

Noise and vibration control during construction will follow BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 and BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 guidelines to minimize the impact on the surrounding area.

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

The Principal Contractor will ensure that all contractors prepare and make available for inspection a method statement in accordance with BS 5228:2009 Part 2: Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites. This statement will specify the type of plant to be used and the proposed noise control methods. Contractors will also be required to comply with the relevant provisions of the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

The risk assessment will:

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

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

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

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

- Developers and constructors to follow guidelines in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise.
- Plant and vehicles should comply with EU noise emission limits.
- Select quiet plant whenever possible.
- Control the hours of operation of all plant and vehicles and avoid their unnecessary use.
- Use acoustic screening where possible.
- Use noise attenuators where needed.
- Locate vehicle routes away from sensitive sites and ensure road surfaces are well maintained to reduce rattling of vehicles.
- Avoid noise-sensitive areas regards to materials handling and storage.
- Locate stationary plant away from noise-sensitive areas.

Requirements under the law:

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

Using hearing protection effectively:

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

Don't:

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

## E. Vibration control and management

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

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

- Observation of specific working practices
- Reference to relevant information on the probable magnitude of the vibration corresponding to the equipment used in the working conditions.
- If necessary, measurement of the magnitude of vibration to which his employees are liable to be exposed.
- Employer shall assess whether any employees are likely to be exposed to vibration at or above an exposure action value or above an exposure limit value.

The risk assessment will include consideration of:

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

The control measures will include:

- **Prevent:** Where possible think about eliminating or reducing the amount of vibration. Consider:
  - eliminating unnecessary vibrating tasks at the design stage and using prefabricated components
  - using an alternative process that does not expose workers to vibration. For example:
  - block splitters instead of cut-off saws
  - bursting or crushing instead of pneumatic drilling
  - isolating workers from tasks creating vibration; eg by using a breaker attachment for an excavator or remote controlled equipment instead of a hand-held breaker

- **Control:** Even if you stop some of the risk this way, you may still do other work that can create significant vibration. Control the risk by:
  - Equipment – don't buy or hire a problem if you don't have to. Select low-vibration tools and equipment. Make sure it is also correct for the work you are doing. Equipment that is unsuitable, too small or not powerful enough may mean the task takes much longer and exposes workers to unnecessary vibration.
  - Work practices – the right equipment still has to be used correctly. Check how it should be operated to ensure you get reduced vibration levels. Promote techniques that reduce grip force. Improve the design of workstations to limit the loads on hands, wrists and arms caused by any possible poor posture. Devices, such as jigs and suspension systems, can be used to take the weight and vibration of the tools away from the worker.
  - Rest and rotate workers – limit the time workers are exposed to vibration for long, continuous periods. Rotate workers where tools require continual or frequent use.
  - Gloves and warm clothing – provide protective clothing if needed to keep workers warm and dry. Maintain core body temperature as this encourages good blood circulation. Use gloves to keep hands warm but be aware that they do not provide any protection from vibration.
  - **Train:** Tell workers about the risks from vibration and how to use the controls properly.

## F. Air Quality & Dust Management Measures

Dust control during construction will follow Supplementary Planning Guidance (GLA, 2014): The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition to minimize environmental impact and protect public health.

- A range of approaches to mitigate the impact on air quality will be used to meet best practice:
- Use of low-emission vehicles;
- Removal of materials that have potential to produce dust, where possible;
- Enclosure of material stockpiles at all times and damping down of dusty materials during dry weather;
- Provision of appropriate fencing to reduce dust dispersion and restrict public access;
- Maintenance of Site fencing, barriers and keep scaffolding clean using wet methods;
- Control of cutting or grinding of materials on the Site and avoidance of scabbling;
- Dust generating machinery e.g., disk cutters to be fitted with vacuums;
- Appropriate handling and storage of materials, especially stockpiled materials;
- Restricting drop heights onto lorries and other equipment;
- Fitting equipment with dust control measures such as water sprays, wherever possible;
- Using a wheel wash, avoiding of unnecessary idling of engines and routing of Site vehicles as far from sensitive properties as possible;
- Ensuring bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery;
- Using gas powered generators rather than diesel if possible and ensuring that all plant and vehicles are well maintained so that exhaust emissions do not breach statutory emission limits;

- Switching off all plant when not in use
- No fires would be allowed on the Site;

| Dust Control Guidance for Demolition Activities / Stripping Out Activities |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sheeting/screening                                                         | Buildings should be screened with suitable debris screens and sheets.                                                                                                               |
| Biological materials                                                       | Bird droppings and other biological material should be removed prior to demolition.<br>Care must be taken that the material does not become airborne but is sufficiently contained. |
| Water sprays                                                               | Suitable and sufficient water sprays must be used.<br>Spraying should be carried out prior to and during demolition.                                                                |
| Chutes for dropping demolition materials to ground level                   | Enclose chutes and skips. Regular water spraying should be carried out.<br>Material drop heights should be minimised.                                                               |
| Removal of materials from site                                             | Materials should be removed from the site as soon as is practical.<br>Prolonged storage of debris on site or exposure to wind should be avoided.                                    |
| Transport of materials                                                     | Vehicles removing demolition materials must have their loads effectively sheeted.                                                                                                   |
| Vehicle routes                                                             | As far as practical, routes should be located away from residential and commercial properties.                                                                                      |

| Dust Control Guidance for Construction Activities               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cutting, grinding, drilling, sawing, trimming, planing, sanding | <p>Cutting on site should be avoided by using prefabrication whenever possible.</p> <p>Avoid cutting out errors and re-bars.</p> <p>Employ equipment and techniques that minimise dust emissions, using best available dust suppression measures.</p> <p>Use water sprays to minimise dust from cutting equipment.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation should be used where possible.</p> <p>Fans and filters should be serviced and maintained to ensure correct operation.</p> <p>Design to fill wherever feasible rather than cutting back oversized work.</p> |
| Cutting roadways, pavements, blocks etc.                        | <p>Use a diamond bladed floor saw with water pumped through to suppress dust</p> <p>Standard angle grinders and disk cutters with no dust control should not be used for this purpose.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Raking out mortar/pointing                                      | <p>Standard angle grinders and disk cutters with no dust control should not be used.</p> <p>A mortar raking kit, fitted on to a standard 50 angle grinder can be used on soft mortar.</p> <p>For hard mortar, a super-saw with oscillating blades can be used.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

|                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Angle grinders and disk cutters                                                                                                                           | Dust extraction/minimisation systems should always be used.                                                                                                                                                         |
| Painting and decorating                                                                                                                                   | Sanding and cutting machinery should be fitted with dust suppression or collection equipment.<br>Vacuum cleaning should be used wherever possible.                                                                  |
| Fitting out plastering, rendering, decorative finishing, furniture fitting                                                                                | Cutting and sanding machinery should be fitted with dust suppression/collection equipment.<br>Vacuum cleaning should be used whenever possible.                                                                     |
| Installation of electrical systems and plumbing chasing of walls, soffits, and floors                                                                     | Cutting and sanding machinery should be fitted with dust suppression/collection equipment.<br>Vacuum cleaning should be used whenever possible.                                                                     |
| Installation of fireproofing and insulation (usually from man-made mineral fibres, such as mineral wools, special purpose and continuous filament fibres) | Dust suppressants should be used when blowing fibres into voids and spaces.<br>Local exhaust ventilation should be used when handling and cutting fibrous insulating materials.                                     |
| Cleaning processes                                                                                                                                        | Dry sweeping should be avoided and only carried out with vacuum extraction methods attached.<br>Damp sweeping using fine mist should be used.<br>Washing and damping down should be carried out whenever necessary. |

## G. Mud control and Management

As the proposed works at Palm Court and Lionel House primarily involve upward extensions with no significant groundworks or excavation required, the risk of mud or debris being tracked onto the public highway is minimal. However, the following measures will be implemented to ensure compliance with Condition 5(f):

All vehicles entering or leaving the site carrying spoil, waste, or bulk materials will be fully sheeted and secured to strictly prevent any dust, debris, or spoil from being discharged onto the public highway or footways.

The principal contractor will take strict measurements to prevent deposition of mud on the highways. This will be included but necessarily be limited to:

- There will be clean hard standings for vehicle entering, parking, and leaving the site.
- Wheel cleaning facility will be deployed within the site hoarding.
- Complete sheeting of each lorry load of spoil removed to prevent spoil falling off during its journey to the tip.

## Wheel Cleaning

During the construction phases vehicles exiting the site may carry deposits of clay or wet concrete, trapped on their tires, out on to the street. To prevent this occurring, a wheel cleaning regime will be implemented.

To reduce the pollution risk, make sure that you consider all relevant measures, including:

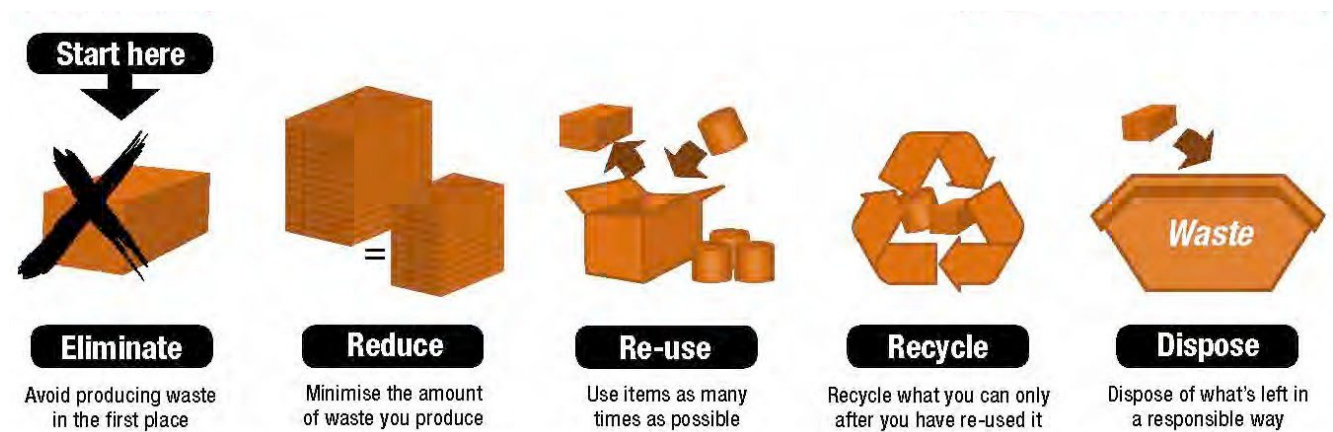
- plant and wheel washing is carried out in a designated area of hard standing at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain, rock outcrop (hard rock at surface)
- run-off is collected in an impermeable sump
- settled solids are removed regularly and appropriately disposed of



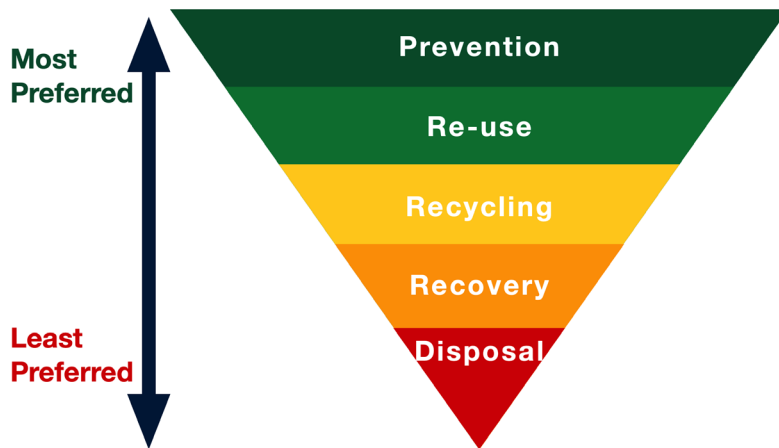
Figure 1 - Proposed Wheel Washer

## H. Waste Management

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



The site waste management preference is described as below.



The Principal Subcontractor to follow the below steps.



### Waste Management on Site

Surplus or waste materials arise from either the materials imported to site or from those generated on-site. Imported materials are those, which are brought to the project for inclusion into the permanent works.

Generated materials considerations to waste management such as waste reduction, segregation of waste, disposal of waste, financial impacts of waste disposal and recording, monitoring, education and reviewing.

This section outlines the procedures that have been put into place and demonstrate how they benefit the environment, how the principal contractor can measure the effects and how these procedures and practices are sustainable.

### Segregation

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



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

- Wood
- Construction Metals
- Brick/rubble
- General waste
- Concrete Waste

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

- Plasterboard
- Paper and cardboard (bagged up)

### Management

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

- Re-use
- Recycle
- Landfill

### Re-use

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

### Recycling

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

### Landfill

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

### Anticipated Waste and Processing

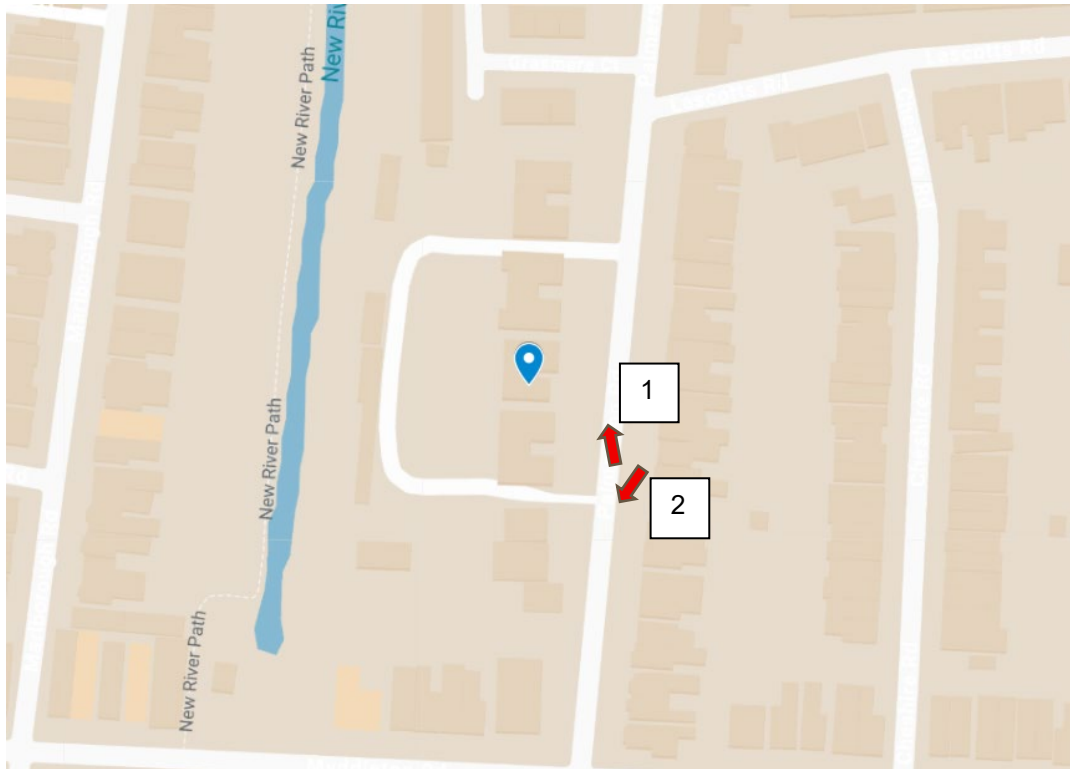
| Waste Type                       | Main Management Process                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Soil arisings                    | Reuse on site where appropriate, remediate where necessary |
| Concrete,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

### Green and Reverse Logistics Measures

To promote sustainable waste management and minimize vehicle movements, the following green and reverse logistics measures will be implemented:

- **Backhauling / Reverse Logistics:** Delivery vehicles delivering materials to the site will, where practicable, be utilized to remove segregated construction waste, empty packaging, pallets, and reusable containers on their return journey, thereby reducing redundant trips.
- **On-Site Sorting and Segregation:** Dedicated, clearly labeled skips and recycling stations will be provided to segregate timber, metals, plasterboard, and clean inert waste at the source to maximize recycling rates and divert waste from landfills.
- **Take-Back Schemes:** The Contractor will actively coordinate with major suppliers to participate in manufacturer take-back schemes for surplus materials, pallets, cable drums, and protective packaging.
- **Consolidation and Local Sourcing:** Materials will be bulk-ordered and consolidated to minimize total delivery trips, with a preference for local suppliers to reduce transport emissions.

## I. HIGHWAY DILAPITATION SURVEY



A photographic dilapidation survey was completed on 22 September 2026 to record existing conditions. The Contractor will coordinate with the Council's Highways team and undertake a joint final inspection, making good any damage caused by the works to the Council's approved standards.

**Photo 1:**



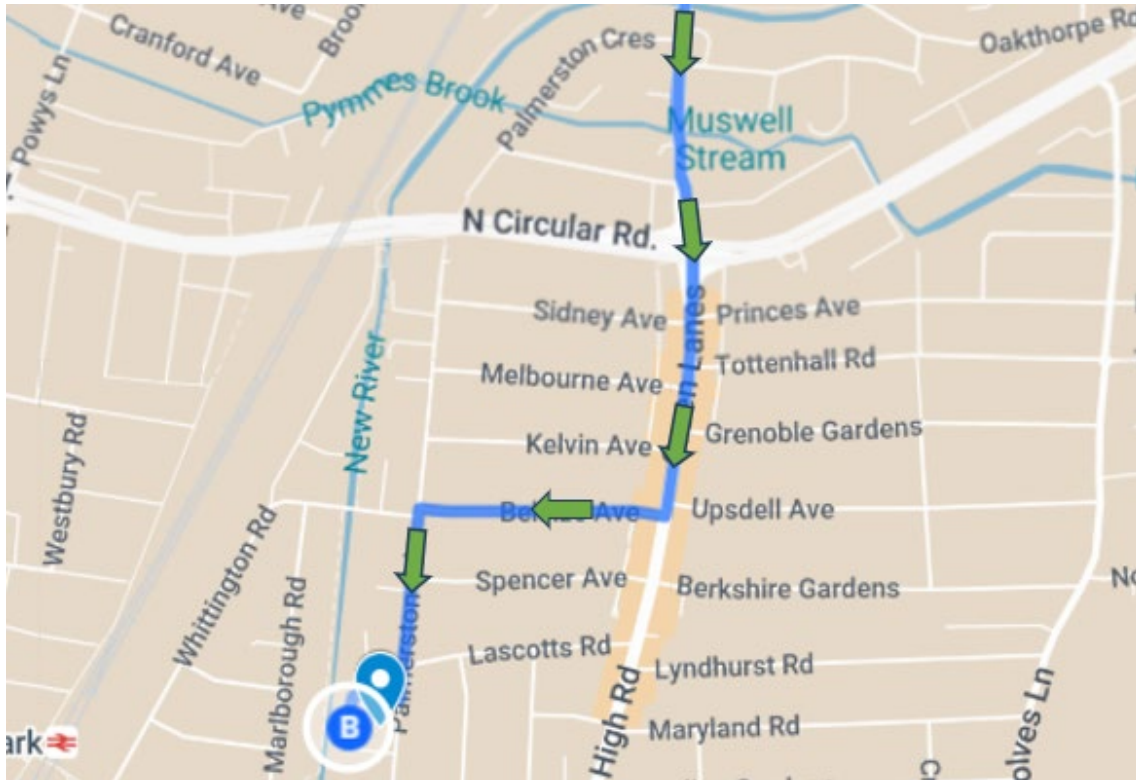
**Photo 2:**



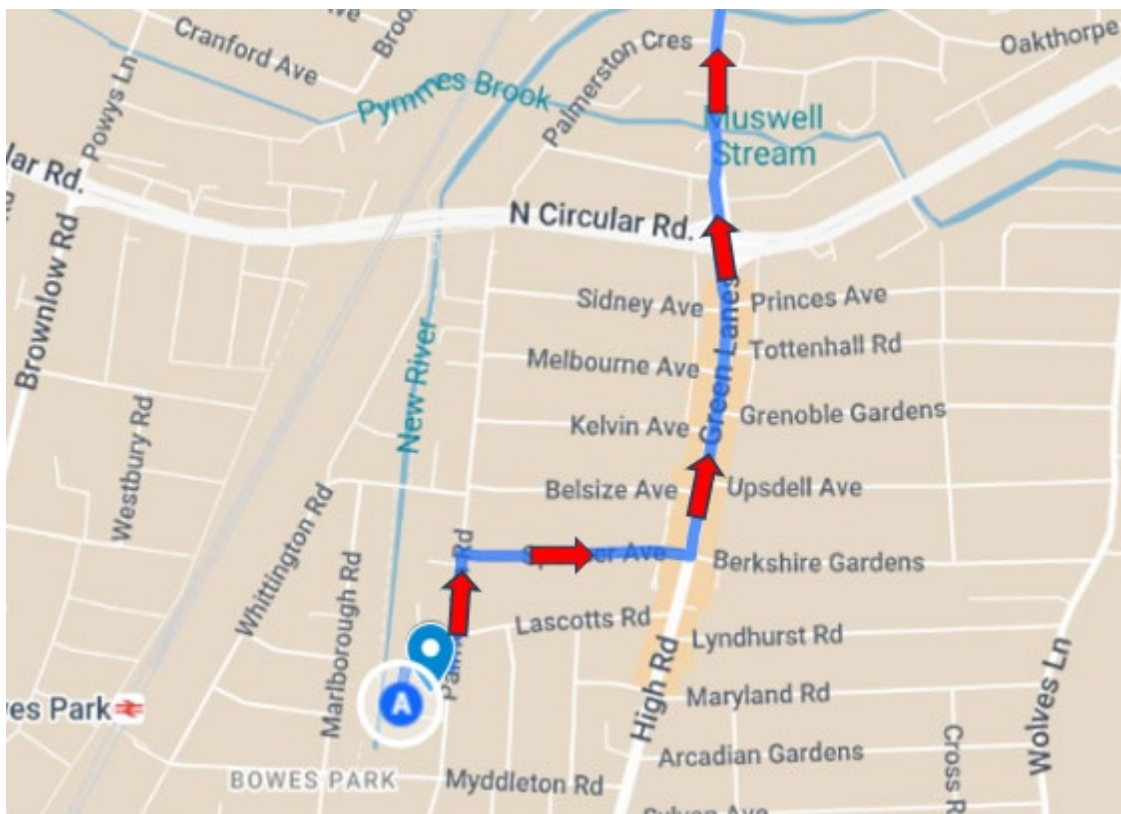
**APPENDIX A – Site Arrangement Plan**

## Appendix B: Vehicle Routes

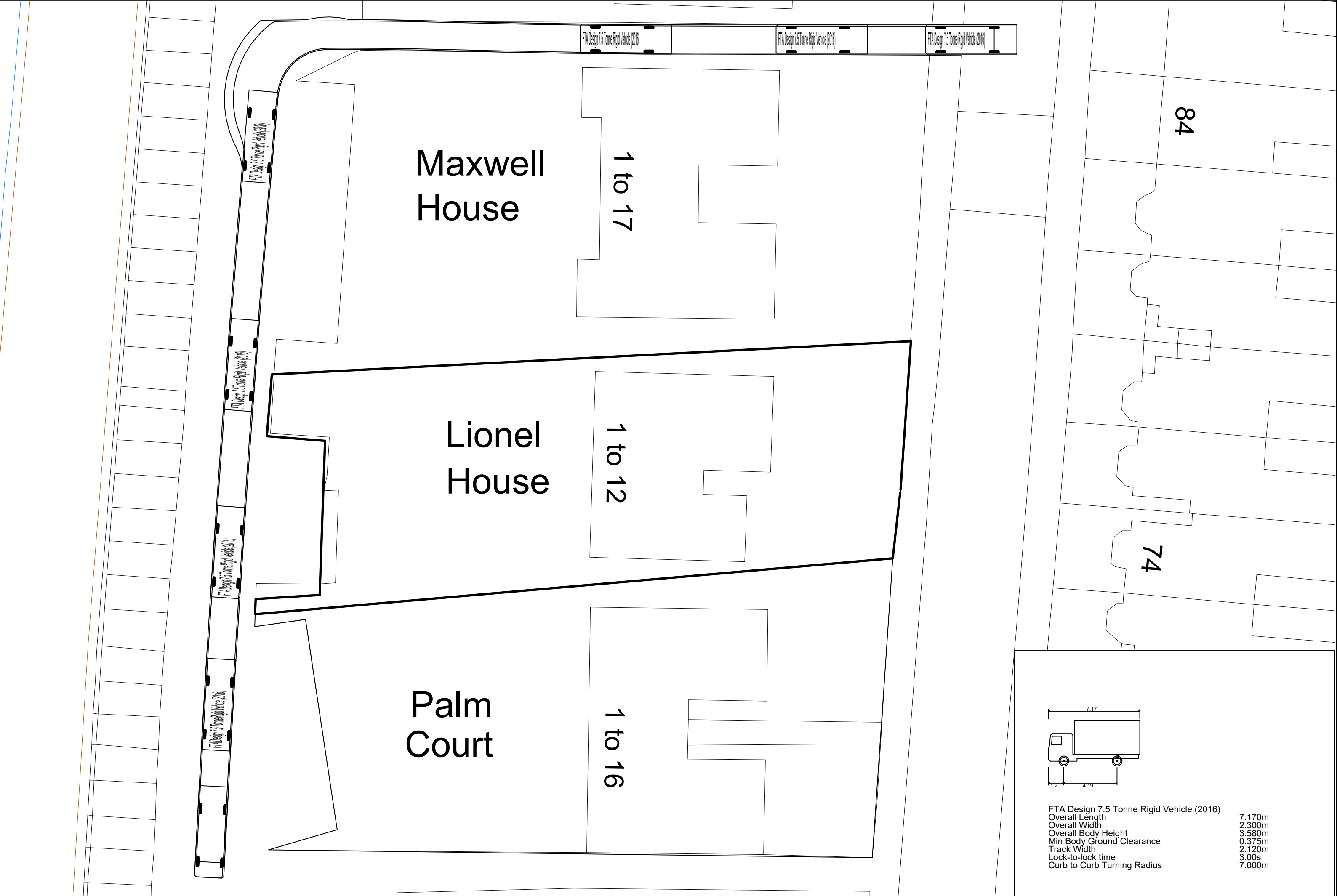
To the Site:

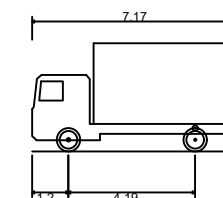


From the Site:



**APPENDIX C**





**LIONGATE**  
CONSTRUCTION

## REPORT INFORMATION

| REPORT NAME                                                       | REV | DATE       | PREPARED BY               | PREPARED FOR | CHECKED AND APPROVED BY |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Construction Method Statement (CMS) for Palm Court & Lionel House | 0   | 04/02/2026 | Liongate Construction LTD |              |                         |
| Construction Method Statement (CMS) for Palm Court & Lionel House | 1   | 22/09/2026 | Liongate Construction LTD |              |                         |