Statement relating to Dust Control in accordance with planning Condition 6 on planning approval 2017/0577
Residential development of 278 Dwellings at Land off Newland Avenue and Carrs Lane, Cudworth, Barnsley

Construction sites are dusty places, especially in the summer. Much of this dust is on the ground and when dry, it can be thrown up into the air by trucks and other vehicles.

Dusts, regardless of what they contain, have recently been identified as possible causes of COPD by the HSE and Occupational Health professional boards.

The site management team will ultimately be responsible for dust suppression on the site.

Roles and responsibilities are clearly defined within the Barratt Group Occupational Safety, Health & Environmental Management System. A copy of the roles and responsibilities of the Site Manager accompany this statement. Also accompanying this report is a brief Environmental Policy Statement outlining the group's vision on environmental issues.

All our Site Managers attend the SMSTS training course on site safety.

This course concentrates on Health and Safety which includes the health and safety of the workforce. Part of this is protecting the workforce against environmental impacts, one of which is fugitive dust.

Dust emissions during the construction of buildings or roads are associated with land clearing, drilling and blasting, ground excavation, and cut and fill operations (i.e., earth moving). Dust emissions can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific operations, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. A significant amount of the dust emissions results from construction vehicle traffic over temporary roads at construction sites. Dust emissions from residential construction are a function of the total acres of land disturbed and the volume of soil excavated. The volume of soil excavated also varies by type of structure under construction.

Dust suppression is not required in the wetter months of the year.

In the drier month's water will be used to suppress dust where practical. The site manager will be present during all working hours to manage the activity of dust suppression.

Vehicle movements will be kept to a minimum.

If dust appears from unidentified sources, the site team will suppress the dust where possible. Safety, Health & Environmental Briefings (SHEB's) will be provided to site operatives at least monthly and should reflect the actual work being undertaken on site. Records must be maintained of the briefings. All operatives/visitors on site receive a Barratt Group Induction prior to commencing work on site. Environmental Incidents and complaints should be recorded in the incident book on site and records forwarded to the divisional office and Group SHE department as required. Complaints should be dealt with locally by the Division and confirmation of action provided on or attached to the incident report form.

Documentation must be provided for work activities, which is reflective of the work actually being undertaken. The type of control documentation required should be detailed in the Construction Phase Safety, Health and Environmental Plan.

We will employ the following procedures: -

1. **Supervise**: Ensure controls are properly used and RPE is worn correctly.
2. **Maintain**: Regularly look for signs of damage to water suppression or dust extraction equipment. Someone competent should examine any dust extraction equipment thoroughly and test its performance at least once every 14 months.
3. **Control (the risks)** Stop or reduce the dust Before work starts, we will look at ways of stopping or reducing the amount of dust we might use.Use different materials, less powerful tools or other work methods. For example, you could use: the right size of building materials so less cutting or preparation is needed; silica-free abrasives to reduce the risks when blasting; a less powerful tool – e.g. a block splitter instead of a cut-off saw; a different method of work altogether – e.g. a direct fastening system.

The Barratt Group Standards section 06 is a series of flow charts to Monitor, Report and Audit Environmental standards.

We know what activities create dust and will suppress the dust when possible. Unforeseen circumstances are, unforeseen, so we don't know they are going to happen. If dust appears from unidentified, unforeseen sources, the site team will suppress the dust where possible.

This information will be made available to the public upon request to the Barratt homes head office and also within the site manager's compound on site throughout the duration of the development

List of methods employed as first Line defence against dust

The following methods / list (not exhaustive) will be used as first line of defence against dust suppression in hot dry conditions. This will be monitored and reviewed on the type of site operations, wind direction and weather conditions.

Once dust is in the air, it is very hard to control. One of the simplest ways of controlling it is to stop it from getting into the air. Where there is regular traffic, this will be undertaken by the simple roadway water hose sprayers.

Water Suppression of vehicles

This picture shows a construction vehicle truck passes through a wheel hose pipe sprayer This helps to prevent the truck from throwing up dust from the roadway.

- All Heavy Plant carrying earth to and from site will be covered with proprietary

Wet Cutting

Cutting building materials is a common task. It's an everyday part of the job for our construction subcontractors

The images below show the dramatic effect of using water to suppress dust when cutting stone or a similar material.

- When the cutter is used dry, a great deal of dust is created.
- The worker is at risk of breathing in this dust, as is anybody else working nearby. In this picture, a hose has been connected to the cutter. This supplies water to jets spraying onto the cutting blade. Almost no visible dust is produced!

On-tool extraction – removes dust as it is being produced

Spoil Heap Management

We will manage spoil on site to keep heaps to a minimum in height.

The Site Manager will decide on best location for these to prevent nuisance formed by dust, prevailing wind and location of local residential areas.

Programmed stripping, service and road construction will take place in agreed phases to prevent getting ahead of programme and generating large heaps of risings.

Where spoil heaps are necessary for long periods of time we may look at seeding heaps to prevent dust "whipping "off the spoil heaps or providing temporary dust barriers in form of temporary close boarded fences to protect workers and the public in particularly close locations.

Sources

HSE information sheet: Construction dust Construction Information Sheet No 36 (Revision 2)

BARRATT GROUP STANDARD (BGS) 06 MONITORING, REPORTING & AUDITING OF SAFETY HEALTH &ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Management System 2016