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Building Industry Consultative Council Training & Research Centre

BEST ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PRACTICE FOR THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION SECTOR – PAGES 611

European Commission – JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE Institute for Prospective Technological Studies Sustainable Production and Consumption Unit THE HEART OF THE DOCUMENT IS THE 'BEST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BEMPs) - 1

BEMPs to improve the environmental performance of the construction activity through better land planning and integration with urban sustainability objectives (Chapter 2)

BEMPs to improve the building design (Chapter 3) THE HEART OF THE DOCUMENT IS THE 'BEST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BEMPs) - 2

BEMPs to improve the sustainability of construction products (Chapter 4)

BEMPs to improve the environmental performance of the construction process (Chapter 5) THE HEART OF THE DOCUMENT IS THE 'BEST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BEMPs) - 3

BEMPs to improve operation and maintenance of buildings (Chapter 6)

BEMPs to improve building deconstruction (Chapter 7) THE HEART OF THE DOCUMENT IS THE 'BEST ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES' (BEMPs) - 4

An additional chapter highlighting the links between Civil Works and building construction is included. (Chapter 8)

OVERVIEW OF INPUTS AND OUTPUTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR – Fig. 1



Chapter 1: contains general information about the construction sector such as data on turnover and employment as well as the direct and indirect environmental aspects which are illustrated by means of the overview of the inputs and outputs.

Chapter 9: dwells on emerging techniques, some techniques concerning the improvement of building design are described.

Chapter 10: of the SRD provides a brief overview for micro-, small-and mediumsized enterprises.

Chapter 10: specifically lists the applicability of the BEMP techniques described in this document to SMEs, and highlights any restricting factors particularly relevant to microenterprises and SMEs. Options to facilitate SMEs with environmentrelated investments are referred to.

Chapter 11: of the SRD contains concluding tables that compile the information from BEMPs description.

Conclusions are drawn with respect to key environmental performance indicators and benchmarks of excellence.

BUILDING PLANNING

- Build in brownfields, minimise the space between buildings.
- Refurbishment of unused buildings, adding floors, improving the quality of land use, etc. to avoid urban sprawl,
- Harvest rainwater, reuse it and recycle grey water.

BUILDING DESIGN - 1

Reduce soil sealing and avoid undesired impacts over natural spaces.



BUILDING DESIGN - 2

Prevent waste generation during construction through designing out waste techniques, as modern methods of construction, reducing extensively the environmental impact of the construction site.

BUILDING DESIGN - 3

Building is designed out to prevent waste during design and for best recycling and reuse at deconstruction as per section 3.4.7.

- Less than 5 % of recyclable material is sent to landfill or incineration without energy
- recovery.

Dust prevention efficiency is higher than 90 % according to the methodology defined in section 5.6.2.5.

Reduce disturbance to the Neighbourhood, especially in sensitive areas, as residential areas or sites close to natural spaces.

- Reduce noise and vibration by
establishingvibration by
appropriatepreventionandmitigation
- measures.

Reduce night lighting by rescheduling works when it is adequate, screens and directional lighting.

Prevent odours and air emissions avoiding fires, stopping machinery not in use and keeping good practices for chemicals and fuels.

Select machinery with high energy efficiency and with low associated emissions, especially regarding to NOx and particulate materials.

for

Establish procedures complaint management.

Use environmental selection criteria for materials, products and construction elements attending to the performance of their supply chain, distribution and transportation distance.

The performance during use (toxicity, release of pollutants, energy performance, noise protection and other indoor quality requirements).

The recyclability at the end of building lifetime.

The performance of paints, wood and floor coverings are deeply described in the document.

BUILDING DE-CONSTRUCTION

and demolish Deconstruct building selectively, maximizing the amount of salvaged materials and the recyclability of obtained wastes.

Tasks to be undertaken by each member of the EUROCODE WORKING GROUP-1

Chapter 1 – General Information About the Construction Sector & EMAS Implementation - 21 Pages

Chapter 2 – Land Planning – 30 Pages

Chapter 3 – Building Design – 200 Pages

Chapter 4 – Construction Products - 34 Pages

Tasks to be undertaken by each member of the EUROCODE WORKING GROUP - 2 Chapter 5 - Construction & Refurbishment – 149 Pages

Chapter 6 – Building Operation & Maintenance

Chapter 7 – Building End-of –Life – 43 Pages

Chapter 8 – Civil Works

Chapter 9 – Emerging Techniques

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– 31 Pages

– 15 Pages

- 14 Pages

Tasks to be undertaken by each member of the EUROCODE WORKING GROUP - 3

Chapter 10 – Micro, Small & Medium Sized Enterprises – 7 Pages

Chapter 11 – Conclusions

Chapter 12 – Glossary

- 10 Pages

– 1 Page

Chapter 13 – Annexes

