Template for site water management plan

Following these 10 simple steps will allow you to develop a site water management plan for your construction project.

1. **Identify the activities that you will use water for on the site:**
   - For information on the different activities which use water click [here](http://).  
   - Develop a table of activities, picking out those that you think will be used – such as in Table 1.  
   - Identify as you go down the list which ones you might be able to use a non-potable source.  
   - If mains water will need to be used, potential technologies or behaviours that will reduce water use should be reviewed to identify the most sustainable solution for your site. Options for each activity can also be found [here](http://).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity on site</th>
<th>Can non-potable water be used?</th>
<th>Suitable options to avoid potable water demand</th>
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2. **Identify the water sources that will be available on your site.**
   - For information on potential water sources that may be available click [here](http://).  
   - Develop a table of sources, remembering to think about the possibility of early use of tanks and other vessels that may be built as part of the construction project itself.  
   - You will also need to think about the potential capacity of the water supply, or timing of the water use for each source. At this stage make a note of whether capacity or timing of supply could be an issue that needs consideration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water source</th>
<th>Is there a capacity issue with this source?</th>
<th>Will the timing of availability need consideration?</th>
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3. **Match potential sources from (2) to activities identified in (1).**
   - For each activity you have identified, consider if it is feasible to use the source, whether there any licenses or consents that need to be obtained – click [here](http://) for more information - and if it is safe to use the source – click [here](http://) for more information.
Consider the water hierarchy. The aim of considering all possible sources is to reduce reliance and use of mains water, and at the same time use the most sustainable sources possible. More information on the water hierarchy can be found here.

Table 3 Identify water sources on site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Water source identified</th>
<th>Consents / licenses / planning required</th>
<th>Is the source safe to be used for the activity?</th>
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- Non-Potable sources are generally not guaranteed supplies and may need potable water back-up where rainwater and attenuated water supplies are exhausted. You will also need to consider the volume of source available versus the volume of water you’re likely to need for the activity. If your source isn’t adequate to meet all the demand, you need to identify a second source that could be used.

4. At this stage it is pertinent to consider the local water resources and catchment situation.
   - You should identify if there might be any problems with supply for instance during a potential drought? Click here for more information.

5. Have you got your permits /licenses / consents to gain/dispose of water?
   - More information on what may be required can be found here. Consider alternative options for disposal of water; for example there may be restrictions on the disposal of groundwater from sites.

6. How will you plan the site to reduce the occurrence of pollution incidents?
   - More information can be found here and here.
   - Consider how you will manage site drainage? Draw a site plan that identifies key features with regard to water management. An example site drainage plan can be found here. This will bring together all of the information contained above and should indicate, where applicable:
     - Site drainage arrangements, including surface water drains, foul sewers (including direction of flow) and soakaways
     - Access and egress routes for site and possible surface water pathways
     - Oil interceptors, if site drainage remains live, or location of drain bungs
     - Location and contents of storage tanks
     - Location of any designated COSHH areas
     - Location of any known or suspected contaminants (e.g. hydrocarbons)
     - Location of any adjacent watercourses or ditches
7. **How will you measure, monitor and manage your water?**
   - Refer to guidance on these activities [here](http://www.greenconstructionboard.org/index.php/resources/water-management-planning/water-management-planning-framework).
   - Set a project target(s) for reducing water use? Refer to guidance on reporting against baseline and targets [here](http://www.greenconstructionboard.org/index.php/resources/water-management-planning/water-management-planning-framework).

8. **Have you procured/specified efficient site accommodation and plant/equipment?**
   - There are many ways you can ensure that welfare facilities and processes which use water on site are as efficient as possible. Detailed guidance can be found [here](http://www.greenconstructionboard.org/index.php/resources/water-management-planning/water-management-planning-framework).
   - Make sure that the methods of reducing potable water demand you identified under step 1 are specified and used as procurement specifications.

9. **Have you prepared a training and awareness plan for staff to reduce water use on site?**
   - Remember technology alone will not result in a sustainable, water efficient construction site – it is the staff on site who operate machinery and water outlets and have the power to reduce the water used on sites. Resources for and ideas for training materials for these can be found [here](http://www.greenconstructionboard.org/index.php/resources/water-management-planning/water-management-planning-framework).

10. **Have you planned for site handover to ensure the site operates correctly?**
    - Handover to the client and end user(s) needs to be support with comprehensive information. More information can be found [here](http://www.greenconstructionboard.org/index.php/resources/water-management-planning/water-management-planning-framework).
    - The site water management plan developed during construction can be handed over to the owner, or a similar document should be provided including:
      - Location of material, material reuse and waste storage/ segregation zones.
      - Location of key water using activities and the technology to be deployed.
      - Supply routes from water sources to key water using activities.
      - Maintenance regimes for any rainwater harvesting, grey water reuse, or water recycling systems installed.

Finally, you may wish to consider the water footprint of your site. Simple guidance and useful links on water footprinting can be found [here](http://www.greenconstructionboard.org/index.php/resources/water-management-planning/water-management-planning-framework).