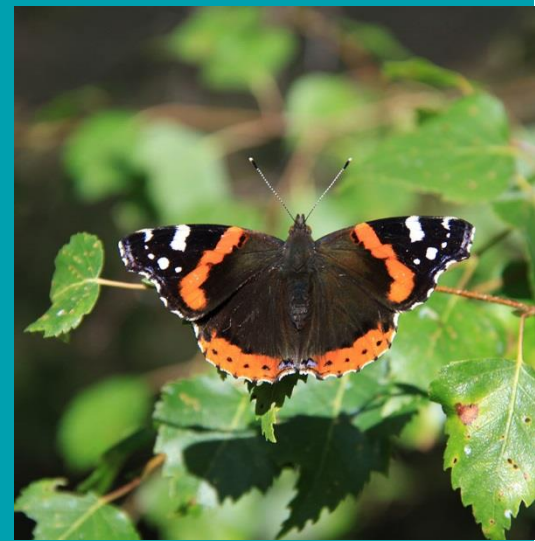


Pennant Walters

Mynydd Carn y Cefn Wind Farm

Draft Construction
Environmental Management
Plan



Report For

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

- 1.1.1 This Draft Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) accompanies the Draft ES for statutory consultation, in relation to the proposed construction and operation of the Mynydd Carn y Cefn Wind Farm near Abertillery.
- 1.1.2 A CEMP is a tool for managing the environmental impacts of a development during the post consent phase and is often produced at the request of Natural Resources Wales (NRW) or Planning and Environmental Decisions Wales (PEDW), as a condition of planning consent.
- 1.1.3 This document has been produced to accompany the application for a Development of National Significance (DNS) and as such, is not the product of a formal request. This Draft CEMP has been produced to demonstrate that Pennant Walters Ltd understands the potential impacts of the works, which have been assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and to put in place a mechanism to ensure that the commitments made in the Environmental Statement (ES) are implemented appropriately.
- 1.1.4 Revisions to this Draft CEMP shall be agreed and approved by Pennant Walters and recorded. The plan shall be continually reviewed to take into account additional environmental information encountered during the design and construction phases. It shall also allow for the inclusion of requirements and amendments that arise from the granting of a DNS or legitimate concerns of Third Parties. All personnel and sub-contractors working on the project shall perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of the CEMP. The construction contractors shall report regularly to the Project Manager on the status and effectiveness of its implementation.

1.2 Overview of the Project

- 1.2.1 The Mynydd Carn y Cefn Wind Farm development (hereafter referred to as the Wind Farm) comprises of the following:
- Up to eight turbines;
 - Internal wind farm tracks;
 - Hard standing areas e.g., crane pads;
 - Laydown and storage areas;
 - Grid connection infrastructure, including an on-site substation; and
 - Temporary working areas e.g., construction compounds.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies within the Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council administrative area, with its boundary located approximately 500m from the western edge of Abertillery (Grid Reference: SO 20347 04330). The eastern section of the Site is separated from the town's western boundary by a 200-300m buffer of mature trees. The village of Cwm is located

approximately 700m to the north-west of Site at its closest point at Marine Industrial Estate, at an elevation approximately 150m lower than the Site.

- 1.2.3 The Proposed Development is a wind farm consisting of up to eight wind turbines, each with a three-bladed rotor with a radius of up to 75m, a hub height of 105m and maximum height to blade tip of 180m.
- 1.2.4 The grid connection between the on-site substation and the electricity grid at Crumlin will be the subject of a separate application.
- 1.2.5 The general location, site boundary and layout of the Wind Farm are shown in **Appendix A**. Through the EIA process, the majority of environmental effects were avoided, minimised, and mitigated through a careful iterative design process, and therefore are embedded into the project. However, as identified in the Draft Environmental Statement (ES), there are potential effects that cannot be mitigated through design, therefore, further environmental mitigation measures are required to be put in place during the construction of the Wind Farm. These measures are described in the document.

1.3 CEMP: Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 This Draft CEMP is intended to provide the contractor and client with a useful and essential project specific tool to manage on-site construction activities that may impact on the environment. The key aims of the CEMP are to:
- Ensure all environmental commitments are met and that all requirements of relevant statutory legislation, standards, and guidance are fulfilled;
 - Ensure that disturbance to the physical environment from the Wind Farm is avoided, or where this is not possible, that disturbances are minimised and appropriately mitigated;
 - Ensure that impacts on transport, tourism, historic sites, and cultural heritage are avoided, or where this is not possible, that impacts are minimised and appropriately mitigated;
 - Ensure that the agreed site restoration is achieved on completion of the construction of the Wind Farm; and
 - Ensure effective engagement with key stakeholders is undertaken as appropriate, in the delivery of the required mitigation.
- 1.3.2 Compliance with the CEMP will be a contractual requirement for all personnel and contractors involved in the construction of the Wind Farm.

2. Environmental Policies, Corporate Responsibilities and Emergency Procedures

2.1 Pennant Walters Ltd

- 2.1.1 The overall responsibility for implementation of this CEMP lies with Pennant Walters Ltd and its appointed contractor for the construction works: the successful implementation of the CEMP will ensure that all relevant environmental commitments and responsibilities are adhered to. Pennant Walters Ltd is also responsible for auditing the implementation of environmental mitigation measures on site and ensuring an audit plan is developed, prior to construction commencing.
- 2.1.2 These documents, together with adherence to key legislation and good practice guidance, represent the environmental requirements and standards which all personnel must comply with when working on behalf of Pennant Walters Ltd. This CEMP fully accords with all legislative requirements.

2.2 Appointed Contractor

- 2.2.1 The appointed contractor for the construction of the Wind Farm (working on behalf of Pennant Walters Ltd) will be responsible for:
- Implementing the requirements of this CEMP in compliance with standard and site-specific Environmental Management Systems (EMS). The EMS must comply with ISO 14001;
 - Managing the environmental performance of all sub-contractors on site, including weekly monitoring to ensure that all sub-contractors comply with the requirements of the CEMP and ISO 14001;
 - Weekly monitoring of the environmental aspects of site works, ensuring compliance with the CEMP and ISO 14001, including regular inspections, audits, and appropriate procedures for addressing urgent matters; and
 - Training of site staff, including all sub-contractors, in general environmental awareness on specific environmental protection issues.
- 2.2.2 The appointed contractor will also be responsible for ensuring, through the incorporation of the provisions outlined in this document, that all relevant planning consent conditions, licences, and mitigation commitments that apply to site work are satisfactorily discharged. This will ensure that the environmental impact of construction activities is kept to a practicable minimum.

2.3 Overall Responsibilities for Site Management Team

- 2.3.1 Overall day-to-day responsibility for ensuring that all standard and site-specific environmental actions are adhered to rests with the appointed Site Management Team (once appointed) and the Ecology Clerk of Works (ECoW).
- 2.3.2 The appointed Site Management Team will undertake regular meetings and site inspections, to ensure that all site-based personnel are aware of the environmental commitments, as referenced or detailed in this document.
- 2.3.3 Under the direction of the appointed contractor, all personnel and any sub-contractors working on this project, must take all reasonable precautions and undertake all reasonable measures within their control to ensure that all legal requirements are complied with and that no unnecessary damage, disturbance, or pollution results from undertaking the proposed construction works.

2.4 Emergency Procedures

- 2.4.1 All environmental incidents must be reported to the Site Management Team who will decide whether the incident is reportable to NRW or other Regulators.
- 2.4.2 NRW should be contacted by the Site Management Team within 2 hours where an incident results in direct pollution of a watercourse. This should allow for inspecting the incident, taking immediate actions to control/mitigate impacts and enable NRW to inform third parties and to take further mitigation steps if required.
- 2.4.3 In addition to notification of any environmental incident via the National Pollution Hotline number (0800 807060), the local NRW Office (Abergavenny, Monmouthshire) must be contacted and informed.
- 2.4.4 All emergency response arrangements will be included in the construction site induction and communicated to the relevant regulatory bodies if required.

Spillage Control

- 2.4.5 For plant/equipment leaks:
- STOP the source of the spill or leak if possible;
 - CONTAIN the spill using spill kits, sand or soil;
 - DIVERT the spill away from drains and watercourses;
 - CLEAN up the spill. Put all used spill kit materials and contaminated soil in a waste bag and dispose of as hazardous waste;
 - REPORT the spill to your supervisor;
 - REPLENISH spill kit after use; and
 - ANY pollution of a watercourse to be reported immediately to the appointed contractor's Project HSSE Manager.

- 2.4.6 Should there be any incidents then these would need to be reported to the appointed contractor's site manager.

Flood Emergency Response

- 2.4.7 The site is not in a flood zone. In the unlikely event that there are flood alerts in the vicinity of the construction site:
- CONTACT NRW flood warning line on **0345 988 1188**;
 - OBTAIN as much information as possible from NRW i.e., what timescales are involved and what level of flooding is expected;
 - If flooding is IMMEDIATE, ensure that fuel, oil, and other potential contaminants are moved out of danger or stored as securely as possible; and
 - If the extent of the flooding becomes serious and an EVACUATION of the site is deemed necessary, a decision to evacuate will be made by a senior person on site – the appointed contractor's Project, Site or HSSE Manager.

Other Environmental Incidents

- 2.4.8 If there is any other type of environmental incident, stop what you are doing and report it to your supervisor. These may include:
- Complaints from third parties e.g., noise, dust, light pollution;
 - Discovery of suspected contaminated land;
 - Discovery of protected animals, birds, or reptiles;
 - Damage to trees and hedgerows;
 - Discovery of archaeological or historic remains; and
 - Near misses – where events could have led to a minor or major incident.
- 2.4.9 The appointed contractor's Site Management Team should be notified immediately.

3. Construction Environmental Issues

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section of the CEMP identifies key environmental issues which may require to be addressed during the construction process, together with appropriate environmental management actions.

3.2 Timing of Works and Contingency Plans

3.2.1 The timing of the construction works will be very important. Where possible, the works will be planned to avoid periods of high rainfall and also the winter months, given that the winter months are generally windier and wetter, which makes the schedule of turbine lifts difficult, and creates additional challenges with managing run off and storm events. Further guidance on surface and groundwater management can be found at **Appendix B**.

3.2.2 Hours of working will be limited to take place between 07:00 to 19:00 hours on weekdays and 07:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays, with no working taking place on Sundays or bank holidays.

3.2.3 There are various contingency plans in place in this Draft CEMP and appendices covering emergency procedures for various aspects including pollution prevention, flooding, waste management etc. These various measures are all considered to amount to suitable and appropriate contingency plans for the construction of the Wind Farm.

3.3 Site Environmental Monitoring Processes

Monitoring Schedule

3.3.1 Where required on the project, environmental monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the appointed contractor's relevant HSSE Procedures and Guidance Notes.

3.3.2 The following monitoring will be carried out throughout the duration of the construction:

Table 3.1 Monitoring Schedule

| Item | Details | Staff Responsible |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Daily Monitoring | Local access tracks from A4046 onto the adjacent public highway and hardstanding areas for mud/debris needing to be cleaned. | Site Manager |
| | Aggregate and sand delivery vehicles to be appropriately sheeted | Site Manager |
| | Access tracks inspected for dust arisings and dampened down | Site Manager |

| Item | Details | Staff Responsible |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| | Site inspected for litter | Site Manager |
| | Clearance of litter | All site staff |
| Weekly Monitoring | Storage containers and bunds in temporary compound checked for leaks / damage | Site Manager |
| | Waste removed from storage areas | Site Manager |
| | Fences around sensitive environmental areas checked for correct position and for damage | ECoW (for ecological areas) Site Manager |
| | Signage and fences/gates around rights of way checked to ensure they are readable, in the correct position and not damaged | Site Manager |
| Monthly Monitoring | Position and direction of lighting | Site Manager |
| | Condition of access tracks, including adjacent verges and drainage channels | Site Manager |
| | Operation of wheel wash and condition of drainage serving this | Site Manager |
| As required | Servicing of vehicles and machinery | Site Manager |

3.4 Site Waste Management

3.4.1 The following good site waste management practices will be implemented by the appointed contractor for the construction works:

Ordering

- Do not over order materials;
- Minimise ordering standard lengths as opposed to the 'real' lengths as this will increase potential for waste; and
- Think about delivery times.

Storage – Good Housekeeping

- Incorrect storage could lead to damage or contamination - replacement items are then required;
- Check shelf life and storage instructions on packaging;
- Segregate waste types – inactive, active, special, and then material types – metals, wood, concrete, plastic etc.;

- Recycle and reuse materials wherever possible e.g., timber, plastics, cardboard, tyres etc. Money can even be made from this!
- Waste must not be kept in a corroded or worn container;
- Ensure that any container is secure, where necessary, so as to prevent accidental spillage, leakage etc;
- Waste must be kept in a manner that prevents it from falling from containers while in storage or in transit;
- Waste must be protected in an appropriate manner to prevent scavenging from animals; and
- Do not allow waste storage containers to overflow.

Delivery and Handling

- Avoid damage during unloading;
- Unload in designated areas, where possible, to minimise double handling;
- Do not accept incorrect deliveries; and
- Be aware that repetitive handling leads to damage.

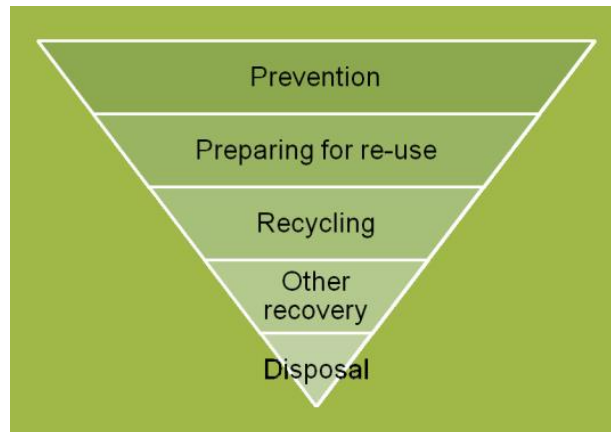
Waste Sorting, Storage and Recycling

- 3.4.2 Fully enclosed skips and other smaller containers will be used for all wastes on site. Waste materials will be sorted into separate skips to allow segregation of waste materials for recycling or recovery.
- 3.4.3 All the legal documents to ensure the Duty of Care for waste will be kept at the appointed contractor's site management office during the construction of the Wind Farm.
- 3.4.4 All waste leaving the site will be accompanied with a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) (for non-hazardous material) or Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN).

Waste Hierarchy

- 3.4.5 Further to the above, the appointed contractor will be required to undertake waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy to help ensure that the amount of waste generated is minimised, and where possible, recycled. **Figure 3.1** below sets out the waste hierarchy which will be used during the construction process.

Figure 3.1 Waste Hierarchy



Source: [Corporate cover and copyright page for consultations \(gov.wales\)](#)

Importing of Waste

3.4.6 Should any waste need to be imported to site during the construction works they would be stored and used only in accordance with either a waste management licence or exemption under The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011¹. Similarly, any waste removed from site would be disposed of at suitably licensed or exempt waste management facilities in accordance with these regulations.

Sewage

3.4.7 All sewage will be captured in an enclosed self-contained tank, which will be emptied by a visiting tanker.

3.5 Details of Track Maintenance, Oil Storage and Lighting Columns

3.5.1 Detailed Construction Method Statements will be prepared by the appointed site contractor team for each element of the works, prior to commencement, however, the following sections provide an overview of the working methodologies, which will be employed on the site, during the construction period for these details.

Track Maintenance

3.5.2 A regular maintenance regime will be established to prevent water ponding and excessive build up on the track surface. This will generally be carried out by:

- Regular grading of the tracks to remove any slurry;
- Topping the track with graded stone to ensure minimal ponding; and
- Using an observational technique which will highlight areas that require additional maintenance.

¹ [Applying the waste hierarchy: guidance | GOV.WALES](#)

- 3.5.3 Reinstatement of the sides of the access tracks will be undertaken where possible as the construction progresses. This will be dependent on a number of factors such as weather conditions, the programme, permanent cable location and the site track layout.
- 3.5.4 On completion of the access tracks, it is envisaged that any further disturbed ground would be reinstated.
- 3.5.5 A further reinstatement period will also be required at the end of the project to complete works to the site compound areas. Typically, turves and topsoil removed in the original excavation will be re-used in the restoration to ensure natural regeneration.

Oil Storage

- 3.5.6 A Water Management Plan (WMP), has been prepared in support of the CEMP and is attached at **Appendix B**.
- 3.5.7 The following general requirements will be followed on site:
- Spill Stations will be located at each work area where refuelling is carried out or any risk of spillage is identified. Positions will be reviewed continually and relocated to suit ongoing/programmed works;
 - Spill Response Instructions will be kept on prominent display at fuel storage areas, spill stations and in the site office;
 - Oil and fuel storage tanks will be self-bunded and will be physically protected by spill trays. All valves and tank couplings will be located within the tank bund, and a spill kit will be held beside the bulk storage tank;
 - Mobile plant and vehicles will be refuelled beside relevant tanks. Filler handles will be auto-shut-off trigger-spring type, i.e., as per garage pumps. They will be stored within the bund at all times. Static plant will be refuelled at their operational location using a mobile bunded fuel bowser or jerry cans (all static plant to have spill tray/plant nappy);
 - All fuel and oil containers will be locked in a secure store to prevent theft and vandalism;
 - Where fuel is to be transported in small quantities, only fuel-type marked 'jerry cans' 5/10/20 litre will be used. All bunds and settlement areas will be checked daily for evidence of pollutants. Adequate oil absorbent and containment materials must be held in signposted 'spill stations' and staff briefed on how to use spill equipment effectively; and
 - Oil contaminated water from bunded areas, drip trays or plant nappies will be removed using oil-absorbent pads. Contaminated water or other materials will be disposed to an appropriate disposal site with the necessary paperwork in place in accordance with Site Waste Management arrangements (**Section 3.4**).

Lighting Columns

- 3.5.8 Should there be a need to provide temporary illumination of working areas in the mornings and evenings and also if any night-work is required so as to ensure safe

working, then this will be achieved through the use of mobile lighting units. Although the site is generally remote from residential properties, temporary lighting will be positioned in such a manner that light 'spillage' is avoided. No permanent lighting columns would be installed on site.

- 3.5.9 Temporary lighting during the construction phase would avoid lighting ditches, ponds, hedges and woodland. Motion sensors would be used, minimising the use of light; spill limited so only the task area is lit using accessories (e.g. hoods) to shield or direct light to where it is required. Lighting would use narrow spectrum light sources emitting minimal ultraviolet light peaking higher than 550 nm, white lighting should be of a warm /neutral colour temperature.

3.6 Details for Post-Construction Restoration/Reinstatement of Temporary Working Construction Areas Not Required During the Operation of the Development

- 3.6.1 There will be a number of temporary working areas that will need to be created during the construction works. Following completion of the construction works, the land used for temporary working construction areas will be returned to soft landscape elements to maximise biodiversity and appropriate to the overall land use as an area of upland grazing. These objectives are compatible with the Outline Habitat Management Plan (HMP) and should be considered in conjunction with this document.

3.7 Construction SuDS

- 3.7.1 Throughout the construction phase of the development, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will be provided. This will help to ensure that contaminated surface water runoff, arising from earthworks, roads, drainage, compounds and any other associated infrastructure, do not pollute any watercourses. Further details are provided in **Appendix B**.

3.8 Water Abstraction

- 3.8.1 There will be no abstraction from watercourses. In the event that there is not enough mains water available on site for plant washing and dust suppression, water may be tankered to the site.

3.9 Public Safety and Access

- 3.9.1 Appropriate signage and fencing as necessary will be put in place on site during the construction works to ensure that public safety is maintained. Should there be any need to restrict access during the construction works, then this will be kept to a minimum and will only be for areas where there are active works taking place.
- 3.9.2 An information board will be kept adjacent to the site compound and site access which will provide information on the timing of construction works and contact details for the appointed site manager in the event of any queries.

- 3.9.3 A number of Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) within the site boundary have been identified for diversion. Advisory safety signs will be placed on PRoW routes advising users of the construction works and the diversions to the PRoW network in place.
- 3.9.4 Signage will be required where a PRoW crosses the site access to advise users of the construction works taking place. Occasional temporary, short restrictions may be required when abnormal loads of high traffic loads are expected. Such temporary restrictions will be managed by site staff (banksman) at the access point.

4. Topic-Specific Management Plans

4.1 Dust Management

4.1.1 The main activities involved in this project which may cause dust emissions include the following:

- Construction vehicle movements;
- Cutting and grinding of concrete and blocks;
- Earthworks; and
- Stockpiles.

General Requirements

4.1.2 Particular care would be required to maintain dust emissions at a practicable minimum when working in the vicinity of residential properties and environmentally sensitive areas. Good practice mitigation would be required during dry conditions. The use of Best Practicable Means (as defined in Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) would be employed. The appointed contractor will be responsible for undertaking and recording daily checks to manage dust emissions. The environmental measures to be implemented to control dust emissions during construction and decommissioning are:

- Check the local weather forecast at the start of the working day, to identify likely daily weather conditions;
- The use of dust suppression facilities on-site. This would include the provision of water bowsers with sufficient capacity and range to dampen down all areas which may lead to dust escape on-site;
- Any storage on-site of aggregate or fine material would be properly enclosed and screened so that dust escape is avoided. Adequate sheeting would also be provided for the finer materials which are prone to 'wind whipping';
- Wheel wash facilities would be installed for vehicles entering and exiting the Site where required. This facility would be able to automatically clean the lower parts of the HGVs, by removing mud, clay etc from the wheels and chassis in one drive through operation;
- HGVs entering and exiting the Site would be fitted with adequate sheeting to totally cover any load carried which has the potential to be 'wind whipped' from the vehicle;
- Good housekeeping or 'clean up' arrangements would be employed so that the Site is kept as clean as reasonably practicable. There will be daily inspections of the working areas and immediate surrounding areas to ensure that any dust accumulation or spillages are removed/cleaned up as soon as reasonably practicable;

- The appointment of a contact to whom complaints/ queries about construction dust can be directed. Any complaints to be investigated and action taken where appropriate.
- Undertake regular visual checks throughout the day to ensure dust at the above locations is being suppressed;
- Avoid the use of open skips wherever reasonably practicable;
- In the event that dust is being blown off-site, cease dust generating activities until wind conditions improve or dust is suitably managed;
- Undertake regular visual checks throughout the day of dust management during earthworks and regular movement of HGVs on tracks;
- Actively monitor dust management and where dust pollution is likely to affect neighbours, cease all activities until suitable management procedures can be implemented;
- A record will be kept on site of all dust related complaints and remedial actions taken;
- Complaints will be reported to the Appointed Contractor's Site Management Team and where required, a review of the dust management procedures will be undertaken; and
- Staff will be briefed on changes required to working practices to ensure the incident is not repeated.

4.1.3 In addition to the above daily checks, the following dust management procedures will be followed on site:

- All staff will be trained on the importance of dust management procedures;
- Activities on site will be planned to ensure risk of pollution from wind-blown dust is reduced to a minimum;
- The A4046 in the vicinity of the site access will be monitored regularly and a road sweeper will be deployed along the A4046 should that be deemed necessary by Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, Caerphilly County Borough Council or the site manager.
- Only appropriate plant will be used, and all equipment will be regularly maintained; and
- Burning of materials is not permitted in any working area.

4.2 Noise Management

4.2.1 Whilst adverse effects from construction noise and vibration are considered very unlikely, the works to construct the site and associated connection will be undertaken in accordance with best practice as described in a CEMP. Embedded measures to minimise noise and vibration from the construction of the development are identified in Table 4.1 Summary of the embedded environmental measures **Table 4.1.**

Table 4.1 Summary of the embedded environmental measures related to Noise

| Receptor | Potential changes and effects | Embedded measures | Compliance mechanism |
|---------------------|--|--|---|
| Construction | | | |
| All | Construction noise and vibration effects from site works | All construction activities undertaken in accordance with good practice as set out in BS5228-1:2009+A1:2014 | Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) |
| All | Construction noise and vibration effects from site works | All employees on the construction site will be advised of quieter methods of operating plant and tools, and to report any damage to noise control measures as soon as they are identified | CEMP |
| All | Construction noise and vibration effects from site works | Where practicable, for any particular activity, suitable plant, machinery and working practices will be adopted. All equipment will be maintained in good working order and will be fitted with appropriate noise controls at all times (e.g. silencers, mufflers and/or acoustic hoods) | CEMP |
| All | Construction noise and vibration effects from site works | Construction plant capable of generating significant noise and vibration levels will be operated in a manner to minimise the duration of the higher magnitude levels | CEMP |

4.3 Water Management Plan

4.3.1 A Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) and a Drainage Management Strategy (DMS) have been prepared to form the Water Management Plan (WMP) in support of the CEMP and is provided at **Appendix B**.

4.4 Soil Storage and Management

4.4.1 Soil stripped from the temporary construction compound and the turbine foundation area and any other areas on site where soil has to be stripped, will be stored in temporary mounds alongside each area, for re-spreading, following completion of turbine installation. Soils stripped from the crane hardstandings, will be stored alongside each area for future use in reinstatement.

4.4.2 The following measures will be employed on site to store and manage soil during the construction works:

Topsoil and Subsoil Storage

- 4.4.3 Storage and handling of soil will be informed by the Defra (2009) Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites to avoid damage to soil structure and help to minimise soil compaction.
- 4.4.4 If unexpected contamination or suspected contamination is detected, additional testing and risk assessment will be required to determine appropriate measures. Materials will be segregated, where possible, to prevent cross-contamination occurring and will only be reused if confirmed to be suitable for use and in accordance with other requirements of the MMP.
- 4.4.5 Elements of the Proposed Development which require removal of topsoil during construction and where topsoil cannot be reinstated will be kept to the minimum footprint required for the Proposed Development
- 4.4.6 Where topsoil and subsoils are placed into storage, the following measures would be carried out to minimise the potential for compaction, especially in the bund core, and maintain biological activity:
- The soil would be placed in storage bunds, no more than 5m in height, and would be seeded with a suitable grass seed mix if anticipated to be left in storage for longer than 6 months.
- 4.4.7 Where this is not possible, the topsoil would be placed in storage bunds no more than 3m in height and would be seeded with a suitable grass seed mix, if anticipated to be left in storage for the winter or longer than 6 months.
- Temporary storage of soils will be carried out in accordance with the MMP. This document will outline where excavated non-waste materials will be reused in line with the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoWCoP). The MMP will include a declaration by a Qualified Person that the MMP has been completed in accordance with the DoWCoP and that best practice is being followed
 - Permanently displaced soil will be reused within the Proposed Development application boundary where practicable in accordance with the MMP

Subsoil Handling During Replacement

- 4.4.8 Where possible, and for much of the subsoil activity at the site, the subsoil will be placed directly onto restored ground. This reduces the potential for soil degradation.
- 4.4.9 Before replacement of any topsoil, the subsoil layer will be lightly graded to provide a suitable bed for topsoil replacement.

Topsoil Handling During Replacement

- 4.4.10 Plant and machinery engaged in topsoil replacement operations shall only travel across previously replaced subsoil, via clearly marked access routes to avoid damage to any areas where topsoil has been restored.

- 4.4.11 The soil shall be replaced as a single unit by 'loose tipping' methods to ensure that a uniform restored, and uncompacted soil profile is achieved.
- 4.4.12 Following completion of the respreading of an area restored to topsoil, the surface will be lightly graded.

4.5 Ecological Management

ECoW

- 4.5.1 An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed prior to commencement of construction works on site. The ECoW will carry out pre-construction surveys and will advise on ecological and environmental matters during the construction of the wind farm and ensure compliance with the Ecology Method Statements (**Appendices C-E**).
- 4.5.2 Where necessary, Tool Box Talks (TBT) will be undertaken by the ECoW with the appointed contractor for the construction works and any sub-contractors, in order to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on any habitats or protected species.
- 4.5.3 The main ecological impacts that could arise from this development are:
- Habitat loss/damage at work locations;
 - Disturbance/killing/injury to species; and
 - Contamination from accidental spillages.

Ecology Method Statements

- 4.5.4 Ecology Method Statements have been prepared in support of this CEMP and are appended to this CEMP (**Appendices C-E**). These outline the general mitigation measures and procedures that must be followed where there is a potential for bats, reptiles, otters, badgers, nesting birds, and Section 7 'Priority species' to be affected by the construction works. They also explain the responsibilities of Pennant Walters Ltd and contractors, the legislative protection for these species and the measures required to avoid/minimise impacts on them and thereby the risk of criminal offences being committed.

General Ecology Mitigation

- 4.5.5 A number of general mitigation measures for ecology are required on site and include the following:
- All construction activity will be limited to clearly-defined working areas, vegetation clearance will be kept to a minimum;
 - Habitats which would be subject to temporary loss, will be re-vegetated and reinstated as soon as possible after construction.
 - Storage of materials will be confined to areas of hard standing and appropriately located away from sensitive features, such as those areas of known value to protected species and watercourses

- Construction areas, including access tracks, site compounds and storage areas will be marked with signage/barriers or taped off at all times during construction activities. No access beyond these delineated boundaries is permitted without prior authorisation from the appointed contractor's site manager.
- Periodic ecological inspections and supervision of any sensitive works or receptors will be carried out by the ECoW.
- All site staff will be briefed on procedures to be implemented if any protected species are found within the working area. In the event that a protected species is encountered during the course of the works, all works will be stopped, and the siting will be reported to the site management team, who will liaise with the ECoW.

4.6 Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Management

- 4.6.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological mitigation will be prepared in response to any potential requirements of the planning permission. The details of the WSI will be agreed with the Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust (GGAT) who advise Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council, and this will help to ensure that any Archaeological or Cultural Heritage assets are not damaged.
- 4.6.2 The WSI will set out the agreed method statement for archaeological measures pertaining to the construction of the wind farm. This will include the protection and temporary fencing of known non-designated assets located within the Development Site in proximity to construction works. The WSI may allow for observation on the archaeological resource by targeting key areas. The mitigation strategy (archaeological measures) will be devised to be appropriately responsive to the potential nature of the archaeological resource and the character of the proposed works.

Site Specific Constraints

Designated Historic Assets

- 4.6.3 No designated historic assets are located within the Development Site and so none will be directly affected by the construction works.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.6.4 Eighteen non-designated historic assets are located within the Development Site. The assessment concluded that the known historic assets within the Development Site were isolated assets in localised areas.
- 4.6.5 The WSI will provide a mitigation strategy to ensure that the construction works do not adversely impact on these non-designated assets.

General Archaeology Requirements

- 4.6.6 The following other general archaeology requirements should be followed:

- The Site Management Team and all site-based staff (including subcontractors) must take all reasonable actions to protect recognised cultural heritage assets. Staff must also be vigilant for potential archaeological discoveries; and
- If suspected archaeological finds are made, these will be protected by fencing off the area until an Archaeologist is contacted.

4.6.7 If any human remains or treasure is found, then the following guidance should be followed:

Human Remains

4.6.8 In the event of human remains being encountered, work will cease, and the area made secure. Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly local authorities will be informed, and a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (if required under the 1857 Burials Act) prior to any removal of human remains.

Treasure

4.6.9 The Treasure Act 1996² sets out a legal requirement that archaeological material which meets the statutory definition of treasure must be reported to the local coroner within 14 days. The definition of treasure as set out by the Act and modified by the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 is:

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10 per cent by weight of metal is precious metal (that is, gold or silver) and that it is at least 300 years old when found. If the object is of prehistoric date it will be treasure provided any part of it is precious metal;
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find (see below);
- All coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (but if the coins contain at least 10 per cent of gold or silver there must be at least ten of them);
- Only the following groups of coins will normally be regarded as coming from the same find:(a) hoards that have been deliberately hidden, (b) smaller groups of coins, such as the contents of purses, that may have been dropped or lost, and (c) votive or ritual deposits;
- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is treasure³; and
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the

² UK Government (1996). Treasure Act 1996. (Online) Available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents> (Accessed April 2022)

³ An object or coin is part of the 'same find' if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground.

intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category.

5. Site Environmental Inspection and Auditing Procedures

5.1 Site Environmental Inspections

- 5.1.1 Environmental inspections of the project will be carried out on a regular basis and the results recorded on form MS-HSSE-1201-4 (see **Appendix F**). Such inspections will vary according to the individual receptor. These inspections will consider the environmental aspects and potential construction impacts detailed above in Section 3. A suitably qualified ECoW will be appointed to supervise and inspect works as necessary. More detailed audits will be carried out by the Site Management Team periodically in accordance with Pennant Walters Ltd.'s protocol. Such audits will be undertaken in order to ensure compliance with the approved planning conditions and all other legal requirements.
- 5.1.2 Records of all training carried out at the Wind Farm (including inductions) will be retained and made available for viewing during environmental audits if required.
- 5.1.3 If a complete failure or absence of a required CEMP element is discovered during site audits, a major non-conformance will be raised. The project will have seven (7) days from the date of issue of the audit report to recover the situation and put measures in place to prevent its re-occurrence.
- 5.1.4 If an area of weakness is identified when an element of the system is not being carried out correctly, then a non-conformity will be raised, and the project will be given one month from the date of issue of the report to rectify the situation.

5.2 Environmental Audits

- 5.2.1 A planned programme of compliance audits will verify the integrity and effectiveness of the environmental management system used throughout this project and may include site visits. The purpose of any visit includes:
- Ensuring that this CEMP and all other environmental commitments are being adhered to and that the relevant documentation is being completed;
 - Ensuring that progress towards environmental objectives and targets is being monitored;
 - Ensuring that legislation and all other requirements are being complied with;
 - The audit report shall make recommendations for improvement and identify the appropriate personnel and timescales for completing these actions. The contents of the report shall, if necessary, be discussed at site HSSE meetings; a
 - Following the audit, if deemed necessary an investigation shall be instigated and corrective actions taken. The effectiveness of any resultant actions carried out will be assessed by the project at an appropriate time scale.

6. Document Control and Environmental Nuisance Complaints

6.1 CEMP Document Control

- 6.1.1 This CEMP is a working document. **Appendix G** contains a CEMP Revision Control Register which will be maintained by the appointed contractor's Environmental Management Team. The register will show any revision numbers, revision details and dates for the main CEMP and all Appendices.

6.2 Register for Environmental Nuisance Complaints

- 6.2.1 Should any complaints be received which are of an environmental nature, then these would be recorded on the complaint register (see **Appendix H**). This register will be maintained within the environmental file on site and made available during environmental audits if required. All environmental complaints will be discussed as part of regular environmental progress meetings.

7. Re-instatement Measures

7.1.1 Any post construction requirements (for example re-instatement works) are to be confirmed with the appointed contractor for the construction works and agreed with Local Council/landowner/statutory bodies as appropriate. Any such requirements would be documented in the following table:

Table 7.1 Project Completion Requirements

| Post Construction Requirements | Action | Responsibility |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

7.1.2 Whilst, as noted above, re-instatement measures will be confirmed with the appointed contractor in due course, reinstatement will occur as soon as the Wind Farm construction is finished to minimise topsoil storage time and potential for erosion. In addition, and set out below are some general re-instatement measures for the appointed contractor to follow:

- As each area of the Wind Farm is completed, that part of the site will be reinstated using selected excavated materials arising from the track, crane hardstanding and turbine foundation excavations;
- As far as practicable, and subject to environmental and hydrological considerations, such materials will be reused throughout the site for reinstatement and landscaping to minimise the requirement for importing/exporting material;
- Site reinstatement of all peripheral areas of the site disturbed during construction will be restored, as far as is practicable, to their condition prior to commencement of the development using stripped and stored topsoil/subsoil;

- All temporary works and fences will be removed. Where necessary, stored topsoil will be spread, rolled and re-seeded and the area put back into agricultural use;
- Wind turbine foundations will be backfilled and reinstated, subject to relevant drainage considerations, using stored excavated subsoil and topsoil and the surrounding land returned to agricultural use;
- The site tracks and crane hardstandings will be graded following completion of construction works;
- The site compound will be restored at the end of the construction period. Reinstatement will involve removing the imported material and underlying geotextile if installed. Stored subsoil and topsoil will be spread, rolled and re-seeded and the area put back into agricultural use; and
- Upon completion, all construction plant will be removed from the site.

7.1.3 An audit will be undertaken to ensure that any project completion requirements have been satisfactorily completed and will be documented in **Table 6.2** below

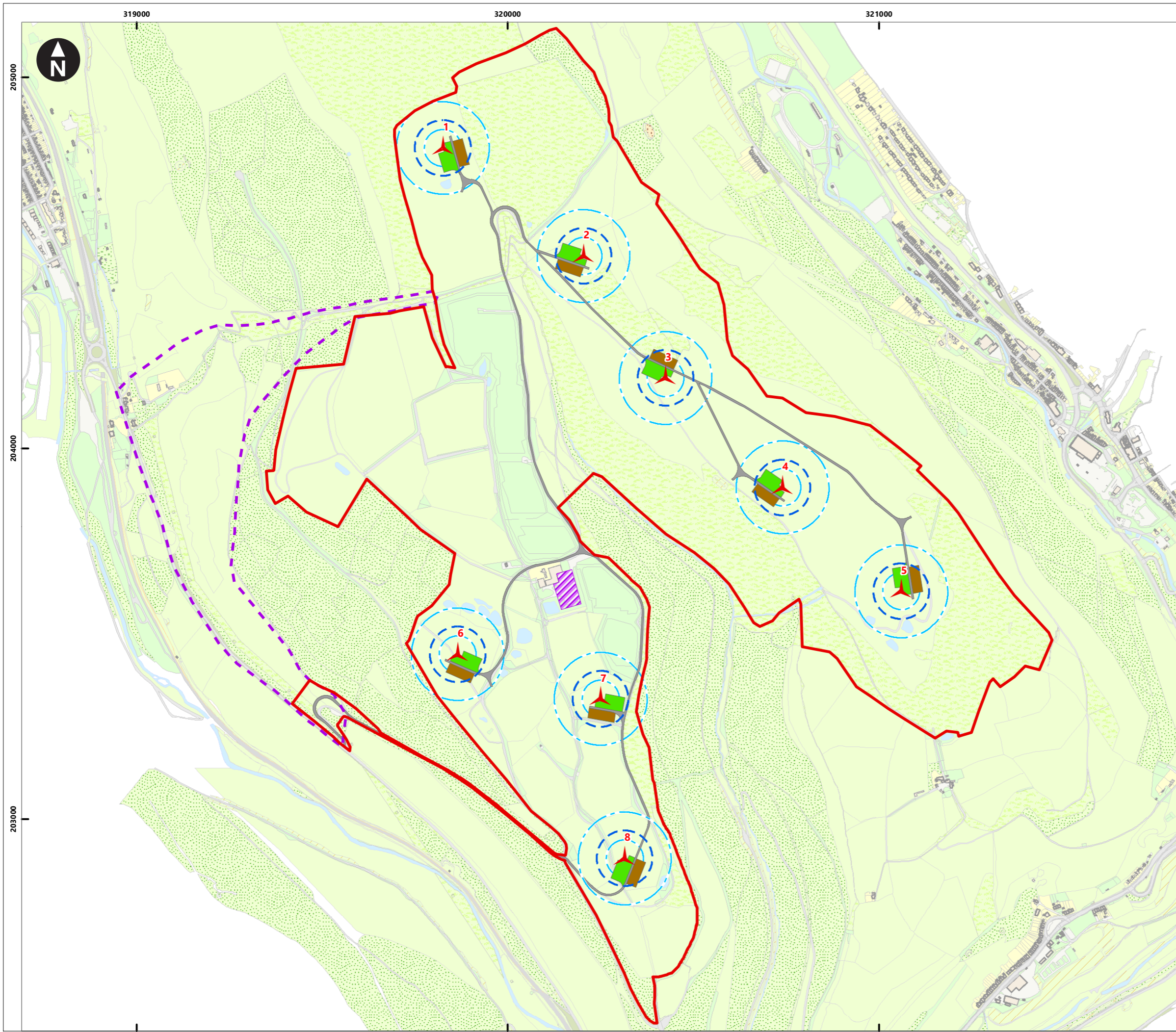
Table 7.2 Audit Record

| Audit | Date Undertaken | Summary of Findings | Responsibility |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Appendix A

Site Plans





- Key
- Site boundary
 - Proposed turbine location
 - 150m rotor
 - 50m micro-siting
 - Contractor's compound and electrical substation
 - Track
 - Crane pad
 - Crane pad storage
 - Proposed grid connection corridor

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 m
Scale at A3: 1:10,000
© Crown copyright and database rights 2021 Ordnance Survey
0100031673

Pennant Walters
Mynydd Carn y Cefn Wind Farm
Draft Environmental Statement

Figure 1.2
Overall site layout



Appendix B

Water Management Plan



Technical note:

Mynydd Carn y Cefn Wind Farm

Water Management Plan

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

- 1.1.1 The objectives of this Technical Note are to set out working methods to protect surface water and groundwater from pollution and other adverse impacts including change to flow and water levels during the construction and operational phases of the proposed wind farm on the Mynydd Carn y Cefn ridge in South Wales and Grid Connection corridor which are collectively referred to as the Proposed Development. This document forms an appendix to the Draft Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

1.2 Development Proposal

- 1.2.1 A summary description of Proposed Development is provided below. A more detailed description is provided in the Draft ES **Chapter 4: Description of the Proposed Development**.
- 1.2.2 The Proposed Development is a wind farm consisting of a maximum of eight wind turbines, each with a three-bladed rotor with a radius of up to 75m, a hub height of 105m and maximum height to blade tip of 180m.
- 1.2.3 The Proposed Development also comprises associated infrastructure including internal wind farm access tracks, crane pads and blade storage at each of the turbines, a temporary construction compound (TCC), and grid connection infrastructure, including an on-site substation. The Proposed Development covers an area of approximately 208ha.

Site location

- 1.2.4 The Proposed Development Site for the wind farm and Grid Connection corridor lie within the Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council (BGCBC) administrative area and is located approximately 500m from the western edge of Abertillery (Grid Reference: SO 20347 04330). The predominant land use across the Proposed Development Site for the wind farm and Grid Connection corridor is greenfield land (dominated by grassland and small areas of forest) with small areas of built development including farms, a solar farm and access tracks. There are two Natural Resources Wales (NRW) main rivers in valleys to the west (Afon Ebwy Fach) and east (Afon Ebwy) of the Proposed Development boundary, and an ordinary watercourse, the Nant Big, which issues in the centre of the Proposed Development Site for the wind farm before flowing south.

1.3 Structure of this Document

1.3.1 The document is structured as follows:

- Section 2 – provides a description of the proposed surface water management, groundwater management and required consents/permits during the construction phase of the Proposed Development;
- Section 3 – sets out mitigation measures designed to prevent the potential release of pollutants from the Proposed Development construction areas; and
- Section 4 – sets out the flood emergency management measures for the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

2. Water Management

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This Section provides a description of the proposed surface water management (**Section 2.2**), groundwater management (**Section 2.3**) and required consents/permits (**Section 2.4**) during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

2.2 Surface Water Management

2.2.1 Flooding from surface water sources is a potential risk when the intensity of rainfall is greater than the local drainage and infiltration capacity, causing water to flow overland. Where low-points or barriers to flow are present, particularly deep areas of flooding may occur. It is therefore important to consider changes in surface water runoff patterns during the construction of the Proposed Development.

2.2.2 The creation of new hardstanding surfaces during construction and operational phases has the potential to increase surface water runoff rates and volumes and modify runoff pathways. Appropriate management of surface water will therefore be necessary to ensure risks to on-site and off-site (down-gradient) third party receptors are appropriately addressed.

2.2.3 The following measures will be implemented by the Site Contractor to manage surface water runoff during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.

2.2.4 Surface water runoff from new areas of hardstanding will be collected in SuDS prior to discharge to ground. Further investigation of the viability of infiltration as a means by which surface water runoff could be discharged to ground will be undertaken post submission of the ES to inform final design for construction. In the case that the soakaway testing concludes that infiltration is not solely sufficient in managing runoff, and discharge to the watercourses is required, this will be subject to a Consent from NRW and from BGCBC via approval from Caerphilly County Borough Council's (CCBC) SuDS Approval Body (SAB) who undertake this role on behalf of BGCBC¹. Any discharge to surface water would be restricted to the greenfield runoff rate.

2.2.5 Temporary dewatering of excavations would be suspended if a flood alert or flood warning is in place downstream (and the on-site discharges could feasibly contribute to the flood event).

2.3 Proposed SuDS Solution

2.3.1 The indicative SuDS solution proposed for the construction phase of the Proposed Development is set out in Table 2.1. It is assumed that the Grid Connection wooden poles would have a negligible footprint and therefore no requirement to manage runoff.

¹ See: <https://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/en/resident/planning/how-to-apply-for-planning-permission/permission-for-drainage/> (accessed 13/04/22)

Table 2.1 Indicative proposed SuDS Solution

| Proposed Development element | Indicative SuDS |
|------------------------------|--|
| Construction phase | |
| TCC | SuDS basin adjacent to TCC (required if proposals result in increased runoff from the proposed TCC area which is currently a farmyard) |
| Operational phase | |
| Access tracks | Swales and/or filter drains located on the downslope side of the tracks. It is expected that gradients will vary across the Proposed Development Site for the wind farm, therefore it may be necessary to use check dams within the swales to attenuate flows and promote infiltration. Also, cross drains would be provided beneath the access tracks surface to convey runoff to the swales, before being discharged into an adjacent watercourse. |
| Substation | Swales or SuDS basin adjacent to substation. It is anticipated that runoff from the roof will be collected into an underground water storage tank, which would then be re-cycled as greywater for re-use in the substation building. |
| Wind turbines and crane pads | Swales adjacent to wind turbines and crane pads |

2.4 Groundwater Management

- 2.4.1 The potential for encountering groundwater during excavations is considered to be limited, and where encountered, it is likely to be of low sensitivity, perched and in small quantities.
- 2.4.2 Any groundwater dewatered from excavations (e.g., excavations associated with turbine foundation, overhead line wooden poles and underground cables linking the turbines to the substation) would be discharged to adjacent ground, away from watercourses as far as possible. If infiltration is not possible, and discharge to the watercourses is required, this will be subject to a Consent from the NRW and CCBC (on behalf of BGCBC) and dewatering would be suspended if a flood alert or flood warning is in place downstream (and the on-site discharges could feasibly contribute to the flood event).
- 2.4.3 Any discharge to surface water would be restricted to the greenfield runoff rate and will be treated in a suitable basin/trench before discharging.

3. Pollution Control Measures

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Section sets out mitigation measures designed to prevent the release of pollutants from the Proposed Development construction areas. This is because contaminated runoff has the potential to impact on the water quality of receiving water bodies (**Section 10.9** of Draft ES **Chapter 10: Hydrology**). An overview of the relevant pollution prevention guidance is first provided in **Section 3.2** followed by a description of the pollution control measures for watercourses (**Section 3.3**) and groundwater (**Section 3.4**) and the water quality monitoring programme (**Section 3.5**).

3.2 Pollution Prevention Guidance

3.2.1 NRW direct developers to a range of guidance documents covering pollution prevention published on the NetRegs website². Some of these documents have been rebranded as Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) documents, whilst others remain as Pollution Prevention Guidance (PPG) documents, awaiting updates. This suite of guidance will be followed during construction of the Proposed Development to prevent pollution of the water environment. This is not an exhaustive list and will need to be developed further by the Applicant prior to construction.

- GPP 1: Understanding your environmental responsibilities - good environmental practices;
- GPP 2: Above ground oil storage tanks;
- GPP 3: Use and design of oil separators in surface water drainage systems;
- GPP 4: Treatment and disposal of wastewater where there is no connection to the public foul sewer;
- GPP 5: Works and maintenance in or near water;
- PPG 6: Working at construction and demolition sites;
- PPG 7: Safe storage – The safe operation of refuelling facilities;
- GP 8: Safe storage and disposal of used oils;
- GPP 13: Vehicle washing and cleaning;
- PPG 18: Managing fire water and major spillages;
- GPP 20: Dewatering underground ducts and chambers;
- GPP 21: Pollution incident response planning; and

² See: Netregs (2021). Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs) - Full list (Online) Available at: <https://www.netregs.org.uk/environmental-topics/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpp-documents/guidance-for-pollution-prevention-gpps-full-list/> (Accessed 13 April 2022)

- GPP 26: Safe storage - drums and intermediate bulk containers.

3.3 Protection of Watercourses

3.3.1 Construction activities may adversely affect the quality of surface water or groundwater as a result of contaminated runoff from, or spillages within the construction areas. Control and mitigation measures to be implemented to prevent pollution are set out below.

Specific Measures for Preventing Pollution from Surface Water Discharges

3.3.2 Pollution control measures with respect surface water discharges include:

- Surface runoff and any pumped groundwater from the construction areas will be collected, attenuated, and treated in SuDS prior to discharge, either by infiltration to ground only or in combination with a direct discharge into an open surface water body (surface water disposal route to be confirmed post-ES). As described in **Section 2.2**, the SuDS considered include swales and SuDS basins; and
- If dewatering of the excavations is required, appropriate treatment will be provided before discharge to surface water or groundwater. No silty water will be pumped directly into any watercourse.

Specific Measures for Preventing Pollution from Watercourse Crossings

3.3.3 If watercourse crossings are required to enable access over any watercourses, site specific pollution control measures for the watercourse crossings will be employed in line with the PPG guidelines detailed in **Section 3.2**, with the provisions of PPG5 being particularly pertinent. These include:

- If dewatering of any open trench excavations is required appropriate treatment of the pumped water will be provided before discharge to adjacent ditches or ground, and this could include the use of silt busters (or similar), if necessary;
- Surface water runoff from exposed ground and stockpiles will be collected and treated (for example silt busters (or similar)) prior to discharge to adjacent ditches or ground; and
- All equipment containing hazardous fluids will have double skinned fuel tanks or be parked on drip trays with appropriately sized PVC berms to contain any fluid spills or storm water runoff. Spill kits will be carried on all plant that operates with hazardous fluids.

Specific Measures for Preventing Pollution from Stockpiles and Exposed Ground

3.3.4 Pollution control measures with respect to stockpiles and exposed ground include:

- Minimise the amount of exposed ground and soil stockpiles from which water drains and the period of time such water drains (any surplus excavated materials would be disposed of off-site as early as possible);

- Only remove vegetation from the area that needs to be exposed in the near future (ensure a vegetated strip will be left adjacent to any watercourses in accordance with the 20m stand-off distance from any watercourse);
- Stockpiles will be present for the shortest practicable timeframe, with materials being reinstated as the construction work progresses. Stockpiles which remain present for three months or longer will be carefully managed using seeding techniques;
- Excavated materials during construction works will be segregated and stored or re-used on-site in compliance with the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Code of Practice). The appointed contractor will prepare a Materials Management Plan prior to construction, responding to the final design and balance of materials that need to be managed. Any temporary onsite storage of excavated materials suspected or confirmed to be contaminated will be on impermeable sheeting, covered over and with adequate leachate / runoff drainage to prevent migration of contaminants from the stockpile. Materials will be segregated where possible to prevent cross-contamination occurring. Such materials will only be reused if they are confirmed as suitable for use in line with the requirements of the Materials Management Plan; and
- Detention basins, swales, straw bales will be provided where necessary to remove suspended solids from runoff from stockpiles before discharge into the watercourses (see above).

Specific Measures for Preventing Pollution from Concrete and Cement

3.3.5 Pollution control measures with respect to safe storage and use of concrete and cement, concrete and cement mixing and washing areas should:

- Be sited no closer than 30m from any watercourse or surface water drain to minimise the risk of contaminated runoff entering a watercourse;
- Have settlement and re-circulation systems for water re-use, to minimise the risk of pollution and reduce water usage; and
- Dispose of contained water to either foul sewer if possible or tanker off site.

Specific Measures for Preventing Pollution from Storage and Use of Oils and Chemicals

3.3.6 Pollution control measures with respect to safe storage and use of oils and chemicals include:

- Fuel storage will be in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016³ and other NRW recommended guidance (in particular the following documents on the NetRegs website²: GPP1, GPP2, GPP3, PP7, GPP8 and GPP26). All stores of fuel will be located at least 10m from any watercourses, at least 50m from any well, borehole or spring, and away from areas at risk of flooding;

³ See: Natural Resources Wales (2016). Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016 (Online) Available at: <https://naturalresources.wales/media/681287/osr-wales-faq-rt-pc-final-draft-v2-01022017.pdf> (Accessed 13 April 2022)

- Areas that are used for fuel storage, plant maintenance and refuelling will be surfaced with fully impermeable materials to prevent any infiltration of contaminated runoff and within a secondary containment system such as a bund;
- Any tanks containing oils, fuels and chemicals will be double skinned. There will be a bunded capacity of 100% of the maximum tank volume for non-hazardous fluids. For hazardous chemicals, fuels or oils bund capacity will be the larger of 110% of the largest tank volume for single tank bunds, (or, in the case of multi tank bunds, 110% of the largest tank capacity or 25% of the combined tank capacity, whichever is the largest);
- An accident response protocol will be developed to ensure any spillages or potential pollution incidents are dealt with appropriately including the provision of containment for spills of contaminated liquids. Appropriate spill kits should be stored in the immediate vicinity of the storage facility, and trained staff should be available in case of incident;
- Plant and machinery will be maintained to minimise the risks of oil leaks or similar;
- Areas for transfer of contaminating materials/substances (i.e., from vehicular tankers to onsite storage tanks) will be protected in a similar manner to the measures outlined for the storage areas;
- All oiling, and greasing will take place above a drip tray or on an impermeable base to protect underground strata and be located away from drains, watercourses, or abstraction locations;
- Drip trays will be placed below static mechanical plant;
- If possible, use a biodegradable hydraulic oil in plant, when working in or near watercourses;
- If possible, use water based or low solvent products; and
- Avoid products containing lead as a drying agent and those containing hazardous solvents (toluene or chlorinated hydrocarbons).

Specific Measures for Preventing Pollution from Refuelling Activities

3.3.7 The following pollution control measures with respect to refuelling will be implemented (risk of spillage is greatest when refuelling plant):

- Refuel mobile plant in designated areas, or on impermeable base a minimum of 30m away from drain, watercourses, or abstraction locations;
- Use a bunded bowser;
- Supervise all refuelling and bulk deliveries;
- Check the available capacity in the tank before refuelling;
- Don't jam open a delivery valve;
- Check hoses and valves regularly for signs of wear;

- Turn off valves after refuelling and lock them when not in use;
- Position drip trays under pumps to catch minor spills;
- Keep a spill kit with sand, earth, or commercial products for containment of spillages; and
- Provide incident response training to staff and contractors.

Specific Measures for Preventing Pollution from Vehicle and Wheel Washing

3.3.8 Pollution control measures with respect of vehicle and wheel washing on site include:

- Vehicle washing and cleaning will be carried out in areas that are clearly marked and isolated from surface water drainage systems, unmade ground, and porous surfaces (designated washing bays); and
- A designated washing bay should be designed so that runoff is isolated using channels, gullies, gradients, directed to a silt trap or sediment tank to remove larger particles, and either collected in a sealed system for re-use or authorised disposal or discharged to public foul sewer (subject to approval).

3.4 Protection of Groundwater

3.4.1 The pollution prevention measures outlined above, along with good construction practices would ensure that any oils, fuels, solvents, and other pollutants used during the construction process will not discharge to the ground. Such measures would also ensure that surface water bodies that may be hydraulically linked to groundwater would not be impacted upon by groundwater.

3.5 Water Quality Monitoring

3.5.1 A water quality monitoring programme will be agreed with NRW and implemented during the construction phase. This could include monitoring of the discharges to surface water (if any proposed) to demonstrate that the discharges aren't having an impact on the receiving watercourse. The frequency, duration and monitored parameters of the monitoring programme will be agreed with the regulators prior to the commencement of monitoring activities.

Issued by

.....
Luke Stockton

Approved by

.....
Richard Breakspear

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Appendix C

Bats and Tree Method Statement

CEMP APPENDIX C:

Bats and Trees Method Statement

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 All British bat species, and their roosts, are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and the *Habitats Regulations 2017* (as amended). In summary, this makes it a criminal offence to capture, kill, injure, or take (handle) a bat; disturb a bat; and damage, destroy or obstruct access to any breeding site or resting place of a bat, or any structure or place that a bat uses for shelter or protection.
- 1.1.2 In order to comply with legislation, this Method Statement has been developed to describe precautionary practices that must be put in place during works to remove all or part of any tree with potential bat roost features, but where survey work has not confirmed that the feature is used by bats.
- 1.1.3 ***Any operative carrying out works to trees that have been identified as offering potential roost features for bats, who does not follow this Method Statement, may be contravening legislation and therefore risks facing prosecution.***

2. Toolbox Talk

- 2.1.1 As part of the site induction, all site operatives will be briefed to provide them with a basic overview of the life history, habitat requirements, identification and legal protection of bats, and the environmental measures to be followed in order to avoid adverse impacts on the bats that could occur within the working area.

3. Verification Surveys

- 3.1.1 Trees assessed as having medium to high potential for roosting bats will be subject to verification surveys no more than one week in advance of any works being carried out (either tree climbing or detector surveys, as deemed appropriate by the project ecologist). This is because tree roosting bats regularly switch roosts, and may use any feature for short periods. Upon completion of the verification surveys, the ECoW will notify if it is appropriate to commence tree felling activities. If any bat roosts are identified, this Method Statement will no longer be considered sufficient, and a licence will be required from Natural Resources Wales in order to carry out the works. A site specific Method Statement will be required to accompany the licence application.

4. Tree Felling

4.1.1 Trees assessed by the ECoW as having low potential for roosting bats, or trees that have been released for felling following verification surveys, will be felled in line with the following measures. A suitably experienced ECoW or licensed bat worker will supervise these works and oversee the general implementation of this method statement.

- Ivy will be removed by contractors, following which the ECoW will inspect the trees to identify the presence of any potential roost features such as cavities, splits, cracks or loose bark. Trees without any significant cavities or splits would then be released for felling. Trees with previously unidentified cavities or splits may require further verification surveys (see section 3).
- Trees with features suitable for roosting bats but believed not to contain roosting bats will be section felled by a tree climber, lowering parts of the tree containing potential roost structures to the ground gently and orientating any holes upwards to allow any concealed bats to escape overnight.
- Where possible, works will be carried out in April or October, to avoid the main bat breeding and hibernation periods (May-August and November-March respectively).

5. Partial Tree Removal

5.1.1 Works involving the partial removal of trees, e.g. limb removal or 'topping', will be carried out in line with the same Method Statement as for tree felling (see sections 3 and 4) where the section to be removed supports a potential roost feature.

6. Actions to take if a Bat is Found

6.1.1 Contact details for the ECoW will be displayed on-site. All operatives will remain vigilant throughout the works, and report any sightings of bats on-site, dead or alive, to the project ecologist.

6.1.2 In the unlikely event that a bat be discovered roosting on-site during works where the supervising ECoW is not present, work in that area will stop immediately and the ECoW contacted.

6.1.3 If advice cannot be obtained immediately, the bat should be monitored carefully: in many cases it may fly off if not injured, but bats are in a state of torpor during the day and usually cannot fly immediately – in cold weather it may be up to 30 minutes before they can do so. For the same reason, if a feature supporting a bat is disturbed the bat could fall to the ground. If this happens, and the bat does not appear to be injured, it should be picked up carefully using gloves and placed somewhere reasonably high up, for example on a ledge or windowsill, and kept under observation. If it has not flown off within 30 minutes, or appears injured, it should be put into a box with a tight-fitting lid and airholes, with a crumpled clean cloth or piece of kitchen paper to cling to, and a small, shallow container of water, and kept in a quiet place until advice can be sought

Appendix D

Reptile Method Statement

CEMP APPENDIX D:

Reptile Method Statement

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 The four widespread¹ species of reptile that are native to Britain, namely common or viviparous lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and are afforded limited protection under Section 9 of this Act. This makes it an offence, inter alia, to:
- Intentionally kill or injure any of these species.
- 1.1.2 In order to comply with legislation, this Method Statement has been developed with reference to best practice guidelines², to describe precautionary practices that must be put in place during works within habitat that has the potential to support reptile or is considered sub-optimal or sufficiently restricted in extent, that direct ecological supervision is not required for all activities.
- 1.1.3 When the measures described below are taken into account, the cumulative risks and impacts on the local reptile population(s) are considered to be negligible. The Ecological Clerk of Works (ECOW), will oversee and quality-control the implementation of the ecological tasks undertaken, and determine when and where it is appropriate to apply the measures described in this Method Statement. The purpose of this Method Statement is to define the risks to reptiles as a result of the Proposed Development, and to set out a mitigation strategy that will negate or minimise the risk of any potential impacts on these species and contravention of the relevant legislation.
- 1.1.4 ***Any operative who does not follow this Method Statement may be contravening legislation and therefore risks facing prosecution.***

¹ The other native species of British reptile (sand lizard and smooth snake) receive a higher level of protection in England and Wales under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* and the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). However, the distribution of these species is restricted to only a very few sites and none are within the RCP. All marine turtles (*Cheloniidae* and *Dermochelyidae*) are also protected.

² Herpetofauna Groups of Britain and Ireland (1998). *Evaluating local mitigation/translocation programmes: maintaining best practice and lawful standards. HGBI advisory notes for Amphibian and Reptile Groups (ARGs)*. HGBI, c/o Froglife, Halesworth.

2. Toolbox talk

- 2.1.1 As part of the project induction, all site operatives will be briefed by the ECoW to provide them with a basic overview of the life history, habitat requirements, identification and legal protection granted to reptiles. The toolbox talk will also identify the habitats present on site that have the potential to be used by these species, and outline the procedures and environmental measures to be followed in order to avoid breaches of legislation and/or adverse impacts on these species that could occur within or in the vicinity of the working area.

3. Methods

3.1 Preparation of working area

- 3.1.1 Prior to works commencing on-site, the ECoW will liaise with the delivery contractor to clearly demarcate the required working areas to which this method statement applies, including those required for vehicular access. Based on the condition of habitats (with regard to reptile suitability) during working area preparation the ECoW will outline whether mitigation measures will be conducted unsupervised (**Section 3.2**) or supervised (**Section 3.3**).

3.2 Unsupervised (Mid-March to October inclusive)

- 3.2.1 In the majority of areas identified as supporting reptile habitat, site clearance and preparation will be required **through mid-March to October**, and must be undertaken when day time temperatures are above 9°C to ensure that reptiles are active and able to move out of harm's way. These activities will not require direct supervision by the ECoW.
- Vegetation within the footprint of the working area, plus a 1m buffer, will be trimmed/ cut down to a height of approximately (no less than) 15cm using hand tools (which may include power tools such as a strimmer or chainsaw), in order to encourage reptiles to move out of the area. Any debris including branches and trunks should be lifted (not dragged) off site immediately.
 - At least one, but no more than five days later, (allowing time for affected animals to move out of the area of reduced vegetation, but no more than five days later as animals may recolonise the undisturbed habitat), the vegetation will be taken down to ground level using hand tools;
 - Unless agreed otherwise with the ECoW, no materials should be stored within the delineated area as they could be used for refuge any piles of debris/ rubble/ wood chippings will be dismantled by hand and removed from the area. Such materials will be lifted (not dragged) out of the working area;
 - The vegetation must be maintained at ground level height during the works or until the roots etc. can be removed. This will make the habitat less attractive to reptiles;

- The operatives carrying out these works will remain vigilant so that any reptiles disturbed are either able to move out of the working area, or are caught and safely relocated out of harm's way. Any reptiles observed on-site will be reported to the ECoW.

3.3 Supervised (Mid-March to October inclusive)

- A walkover (to include hand searching if required) by the ECoW will be carried out prior to works commencing to identify any visible reptiles;
- Vegetation within the footprint of the working area, plus a 1m buffer, will be trimmed/ cut down to a height of approximately (no less than) 15cm using hand tools (which may include power tools such as a strimmer or chainsaw), in order to encourage reptiles to move out of the area. Any debris including branches and trunks should be lifted (not dragged) off site immediately. This activity will not be directly supervised by an ECoW, due to the low risk of reptiles being injured by such works. In order to ensure this remains the case, it is crucial that no ground disturbance occurs as a result of this activity. Reducing vegetation encourages fauna to move out of the working area into adjoining habitats, without risk of injury;
- At least one, but no more than five days later, (allowing time for affected animals to move out of the area of reduced vegetation, but no more than five days later as animals may recolonise the undisturbed habitat), the ECoW will repeat the walkover search. The ECoW will then directly supervise while vegetation is taken down to ground level using hand tools and arisings removed off site;
- Unless agreed otherwise with the ECoW, no materials should be stored within the delineated area as they could be used for refuge. Any piles of debris/ rubble/ wood chippings will be dismantled by hand and removed from the area. Such materials will be lifted (not dragged) out of the working area;
- The vegetation must be maintained at ground level height during the works or until the roots etc. can be removed. This will make the habitat less attractive to reptiles. An excavator with a toothed bucket will be used to slowly and gradually strip upper vegetation and topsoil. Deeper excavations will then be made, to remove any remaining tree stumps and buried rubble;
- any protected species found during these activities will be safely caught by the ECoW and relocated out of harm's way, released in suitable habitat beyond the working area.

3.4 November to mid-March inclusive

3.4.1 Works within reptile habitat may be permitted within the period November to mid-March only where small areas of sub-optimal habitat are affected, and the ECoW has confirmed that the habitat has sufficiently low-negligible potential for hibernating reptiles. These activities will not be directly supervised by the ECoW.

- Vegetation within the footprint of the working area, plus a 1m buffer, will be trimmed/cut down to ground level using hand tools. This will aim to make the area

unsuitable for reptiles, so that they do not move into it on emergence from hibernation;

- The operatives carrying out these works will remain vigilant so that, in the unlikely event that any reptiles are present, these can be caught and safely relocated out of harm's way. The ECoW should be contacted immediately if any reptiles are found. Particular care must be taken, as in cool weather reptiles will likely be unable to move out of the way themselves. Such animals may appear lifeless on discovery;
- If any reptile is discovered during November to mid-March clearance works, the site works must cease while the ECoW is contacted and further advice obtained. This is because reptiles often hibernate in communal locations, and there is a chance that if one has been found, continuing with works may result in the disturbance (any potential injury) of more animals.

3.5 General working practices

- Vehicles will not be driven over, nor machinery stored or placed on reptile habitat that has not been declared 'clear' by the ECoW
- the working area will be delineated to prevent activities encroaching onto habitat or features that have not been cleared in line with this, or any other appropriate Method Statement;
- No rubbish/materials should be discarded or dumped within the development site boundary, as reptiles may use these materials for temporary shelter. It is imperative that during all site works due care and attention is paid to any materials accidentally left lying around in case reptiles are sheltering under or within them. All such materials should be examined for the presence of reptiles before they are moved/discarded/destroyed, which must be conducted off-site.
- All cleared vegetation will be removed from the working area at the end of each day and destroyed, or stored in a pre-agreed designated location to prevent birds attempting to nest amongst such material, unless an alternative arrangement is agreed with the ECoW.
- Following implementation of this Method Statement, the area will be maintained as bare soil until completion of works to prevent any animals moving back in. If animals are allowed to return to the area, it is likely that the process will need to be repeated to ensure that no offence is committed;
- Once the site has been prepared in line with this Method Statement, the working areas will be deemed free of reptiles, and the proposed works can proceed without further supervision. In order to ensure that the area remains free of reptiles, it will be necessary to maintain the working area and the buffer as bare soil until construction works are complete to discourage any animals from moving back in;
- Contact details for the ECoW will be displayed on-site. All operatives will remain vigilant throughout the works, and report any sightings of reptiles on-site, dead or alive, to the ECoW.

Appendix E

Generic Protected Species Method Statement

CEMP APPENDIX E:

Generic Protected Species Method Statement

1. Introduction

1.1.1 A number of species receive protection under UK and European law. When carrying out works, generic measures will be put in place, as appropriate, to ensure compliance with legislation relating to the following species/ species groups, in the following circumstances:

- Nesting birds – within all areas of scrub, bracken, grassland, trees (all sizes, alive and dead) and crop fields;
- Badgers – within vegetated areas that might be used by badgers, but where no setts are known to occur closer than 30m to the works area; and
- Otters – in proximity to all water courses and waterbodies, but where survey work has not confirmed the presence of an otter holt.
- Species protected under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, known as Section 7 “Priority Species”. This includes brown hare, polecat and hedgehog.

1.1.2 These measures will be adopted where they are required only as a precaution (i.e. survey work has identified the potential for the species to use the site, but not evidence of the species using the site), or where potential impacts on the relevant protected species are likely to be low. The project ecologist will determine when and where it is appropriate to apply this Method Statement.

Any operative who does not follow this Method Statement may be contravening legislation and therefore risks facing prosecution.

2. Relevant Legislation

2.1 Nesting birds

2.1.1 With the exception of certain game birds in certain circumstances, all wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). In summary, this makes it a criminal offence to damage or destroy a bird nest while it is in use or being built; and to take or destroy the egg of any wild bird. Some species, listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, receive additional protection. This makes it illegal to disturb the bird while it is nest building, or is at a nest containing eggs or young, and to disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

2.2 Badgers

2.2.1 Badgers are protected under the *Protection of Badgers Act 1992*. In summary, this makes it a criminal offence to kill, injure or take a badger, or attempt to do so; to damage, destroy or obstruct access to a badger sett; and to disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett.

2.3 Otters

2.3.1 Otters and their habitat are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and the *Habitats Regulations 2017* (as amended). In summary, this makes it a criminal offence to capture, kill, injure, or take (handle) an otter; disturb an otter; and damage, destroy or obstruct access to any breeding site or resting place of an otter, or any structure or place that an otter uses for shelter or protection.

2.4 Section 7 (Priority species)

2.4.1 Species protected under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, known as Section 7 "Priority Species". This includes brown hare, polecat and hedgehog.

3. Toolbox Talk

3.1.1 As part of the site induction, all site operatives will be briefed to provide them with a basic overview of the life history, habitat requirements, identification and legal protection of granted to nesting birds, badgers and otters. The toolbox talk will also identify the habitats present on site that has the potential to be used by these species, and outline the environmental measures to be followed in order to avoid adverse impacts on the protected species that could occur within the working area.

4. Verification Surveys (Badgers and Otters)

4.1.1 There is potential for badgers/ otters to move into new areas or create new setts/ holts at any time. As a result, **two months prior to works** commencing on the site, update badger and otter surveys will be carried out. This will enable the ECoW to confirm that the measures set out in this Method Statement remain valid and appropriate for the proposed works, and identify any new badger setts or otter holts occurring within or adjacent to the site. If such is identified, it is likely that this Method Statement will no longer be considered sufficient, and a licence will be required from Natural Resources Wales (NRW) in order to carry out the works. A site-specific Method Statement would be required to accompany the licence application in this instance.

5. Preparation of Working Area (for Nesting Birds)

5.1.1 The core breeding season for birds in Wales runs from March through to July, however this varies between species and some will breed outside of this time period. The period of **February to August inclusive** can be used a reliable period to encompass the breeding seasons of most British bird species.

5.2 February - August inclusive

- Working areas, including access routes, will be clearly marked out in advance of works commencing. Works will then be restricted to the delineated areas, with any requirement to extend beyond those marked areas subject to further mitigation measures in line with this Method Statement;
- Clearance or disturbance of any habitat suitable for nesting birds during the period February to August will be immediately preceded by an inspection by an experienced ecologist to identify evidence of bird breeding activity (taken as the commencement of nest building through to fledging);
- If such is found, the vegetation that contains the nest, and a suitable buffer around it, will be left undisturbed until the young birds have fledged. The size of the buffer will depend on the species and the situation, therefore this will be assessed and determined by the ecologist on-site.

5.3 September to January inclusive

5.3.1 Works within potential bird nesting habitat outside of the core bird breeding season, i.e. between **September and January**, will proceed unsupervised by an ECoW. All operatives will however remain vigilant and if any evidence of nesting bird activity is observed, works will cease in that area until further advice can be sought from the ECoW.

5.4 Schedule 1 bird species

5.4.1 If during any survey works or pre-vegetation clearance inspection, the ECoW identifies a Schedule 1 bird species nesting within or in close proximity to the works area, additional measures will be required. Schedule 1 species receive a greater level of legal protection against disturbance of nesting birds and any dependent young at or near to the nest site. In such a case the ecologist will provide additional guidance specific to the working practices and the species encountered. This may include:

- A construction works programme would identify all known Schedule 1 nests and avoid, amend or reduce works during sensitive periods i.e. breeding season;
- A disturbance buffer around each nest site would be determined, specific to the species encountered and its expected tolerance to the given works;

- Should vegetation clearance or construction works be unavoidable within a proposed buffer and disturbance to nesting Schedule 1 species considered likely, it may be necessary to obtain a derogation licence to proceed. In this instance, phased removal of vegetation would be required prior to this period;
- Pre-construction surveys would be required in order to establish the presence of nesting Schedule 1 species and monitoring of the nest site would be undertaken during the construction period by an ornithological clerk of works;
- As a precaution, the following mitigation/ reduction measures would also include the adoption of the following sensitive working practices:
 - ▶ Consideration would be given, where applicable, to the installation of temporary visual screening (Heras fencing with plywood hoarding or such like), at a height of 3m around each construction working area, helping to limit noise and light spill and visible disturbance from human presence.
 - ▶ Measures to restrict any unnecessary noise (e.g. vehicle horns, loud reversing alarms, unnecessary engine revving etc.) during the construction period would be considered if works are during the sensitive period.
 - ▶ Speed limits would be enforced by all site vehicles along access tracks/ haul roads.
 - ▶ Any construction site lighting should be appropriately positioned; and
 - ▶ No night working.
- If disturbance was considered likely, work within the buffer zone would be suspended and would resume only once the ornithological clerk of works is satisfied that the young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest site.

6. General working practices

- The working area will be delineated to prevent activities encroaching onto habitat or features that have not been cleared in line with this, or any other appropriate Method Statement;
- all cleared vegetation will be removed from the working area at the end of each day and destroyed, or stored in an appropriate holding facility (e.g. a covered skip) to prevent birds attempting to nest amongst such material, unless an alternative arrangement is agreed with the ECoW;
- once the site has been prepared in line with the Ecological Method Statement, the working areas will be deemed free of nesting bird habitat, and the proposed works can proceed without further supervision. In order to ensure that the area remains free of nesting birds, it will be necessary to maintain the working area as bare soil until construction works are complete to discourage any animals from moving back in;
- all steep-sided excavations larger than 0.3 x 0.3m will be covered at night, or an escape ramp provided to avoid badgers, otters or other notable species (such as hedgehog, polecat and brown hare) falling in and becoming trapped;

- a maximum speed limit of 10mph on-site will be enforced on site, and operatives will be warned of the presence of badgers and otters and other priority species in order to reduce the risk of death or injury through vehicle collision;
- vehicles will not be driven over potential nesting bird habitat that has not been declared 'clear' by the ECoW;
- contact details for the ECoW will be displayed on-site. All operatives will remain vigilant throughout the works, and report any suspected nesting bird, badger or otter activity within the site to the ECoW.

Appendix F

Environmental Inspection Form

| Contract Name | | Contract Number | | |
|--|-------|-----------------|----|-----|
| Date: | Time: | Area: | | |
| | | Yes | No | N/A |
| Waste | | | | |
| Are Skips/Containers in good condition? | | | | |
| Are skips overfull? | | | | |
| Are they clearly labelled with the contents? | | | | |
| Are the waste streams (general, hazardous, and recyclable waste) segregated correctly? | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Drums, Cans etc. | | | | |
| Are drums stored in safe area when not in use? | | | | |
| Are they sealed to prevent leaks? | | | | |
| Are funnels, drip trays used during filling of plant? | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Bunds / Bowsers / Containment | | | | |
| Are bunds in good condition and free from excess oil / water / debris? | | | | |
| Are Drains covered near operations? | | | | |
| Are Bowsers Securely locked while | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Plant | | | | |
| Is plant in good condition? | | | | |
| Are any spills evident | | | | |
| Are drip trays being used when refuelling? | | | | |
| Are drip trays located beneath mobile plant? | | | | |
| Are adequate spill kits available and labelled? | | | | |
| Is unused mobile plant sited in plant compound? | | | | |
| Are signs and warnings visible? | | | | |
| Is the mobile hand pump in good condition? | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Nuisance | | | | |
| Are machines switched off when not used | | | | |
| Any excessive noise | | | | |
| Is there adequate lighting | | | | |
| Is there any silt / particulates / oil / grease or colour in any of the watercourses? | | | | |
| Are stockpiles / mounds etc not located close to any sensitive receptors such as watercourses? | | | | |
| Is there any excessive dust? Are control measures being adhered to? | | | | |
| Is there any evidence of contamination on public roads (mud, etc) | | | | |
| Is there any evidence of interference with vegetation? | | | | |
| Is there any evidence of damage to wildlife? | | | | |





| Contract Name | | Contract Number | | |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|----|-----|
| Date: | Time: | Area: | | |
| | | Yes | No | N/A |
| | | | | |





Appendix G

CEMP Control Revision Register

| Date | Revision | Author |
|------|----------|--------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |



Appendix H

Register for Environmental Nuisance Complaints

| Complaint No. | Date | Complainant | Description of complaint | Actions taken | By whom | Accepted yes/no | Completion date |
|---------------|------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | |

| Complaint No. | Date | Complainant | Description of complaint | Actions taken | By whom | Accepted yes/no | Completion date |
|---------------|------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 8 | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | |

wood.