Fferm Solar Larnog

Environmental Statement

Volume IV, Appendix 5A: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

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Issue Sheet

Report Prepared for Trydan Gwyrdd Cymru

Document Title

Volume IV, Appendix 5A: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

1.1.1. This document forms the outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP), which has been prepared for the proposed Larnog Solar Farm (referred to as 'the Proposed Development') and accompanies the Environmental Statement (ES).

1.1.2. This oCEMP presents sets out the framework and measures for managing potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Proposed Development. It outlines the principles for managing construction-related noise, dust, materials and waste, surface water quality and drainage, and ecological protection.

1.2. Purpose of this Outline CEMP

1.2.1. A CEMP is a tool for managing the environmental impacts of a development during the construction phase and is often produced at the request of a planning authority, in this case, the Vale of Glamorgan Council (hereafter, the 'Council'), as a condition of planning consent.

1.2.2. This oCEMP has been produced to demonstrate that Trydan (the 'Applicant') 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 ES are implemented appropriately.

1.2.3. The purpose of this oCEMP is to set out a written set of standards and measures that will be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Development to ensure a consistent and effective approach to managing potential environmental impacts to minimise nuisances to communities and safeguard the environment. It incorporates legislative requirements, current standards and best practice measures to define the standards of good construction practice that contractors will be required to adopt and implement.

1.2.4. This is an outline document, which is based on the design assessed in the ES (see **Chapter 5: Project Description**). It is a working document that would be updated as appropriate throughout the EIA process and following submission of the planning application.

1.2.5. Following the grant of planning consent and completion of detailed design, this oCEMP would be developed into a detailed CEMP, which would reflect the final design, construction methodology, construction programme and any planning conditions or requirements of the Council.

1.2.6. The detailed CEMP would be prepared by the Applicant and appointed contractors prior to the commencement of construction and submitted to the Council for approval, where required by planning condition. The detailed CEMP would incorporate the mitigation measures and commitments set out within the ES and this oCEMP. The plan would be reviewed and updated as necessary throughout the construction phase to take account of any changes to construction activities, environmental requirements or site-specific circumstances.

1.2.7. All personnel and sub-contractors working on the project shall perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of the CEMP. The Site Team shall report regularly to the Project Manager on the status and effectiveness of its implementation.

1.3. Overview of the Proposed Development

1.3.1. The Proposed Development is a solar farm consisting of ground mounted Solar Photovoltaic (PV) modules with a capacity of approximately 35 MW.

1.3.2. The application also comprises associated infrastructure including:

- A Project Substation Compound, which includes Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), switching and control equipment, and associated ancillary equipment;
- Balance of Solar System (BoSS), comprising inverters, transformers and switchgear;
- Three temporary construction compounds (including one main site compound, and two satellite compounds);
- Ancillary infrastructure works including underground cables, boundary treatments, security equipment, weather stations, landscaping, biodiversity enhancement, access tracks, earthworks, surface water management, and any other works identified as necessary to enable the development;
- Permanent diversion of Public Footpath L1/5/2; and
- Associated safety and security infrastructure.

1.3.3. The Proposed Development would be located across land parcels comprised of agricultural land (hereafter 'the Site'), which is situated in the local authority area of the Council. The location of the Site is illustrated in **Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan** of the ES. The indicative Site layout is provided in **Figure 5.1: Indicative Site Layout** of the ES.

1.3.4. The nearest settlement is Penarth, the outskirts of which are approximately 500m to the north-east, and Sully, located approximately 550m to the west. There are isolated farmsteads and individual residential properties in the vicinity of the Site.

1.4. CEMP: Aims and Objectives

1.4.1. A detailed CEMP, approved by the Council, 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 Proposed Development 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 Proposed Development; and
- Ensure effective engagement with key stakeholders is undertaken as appropriate, in the delivery of the required mitigation.

1.4.2. Compliance with the CEMP will be a contractual requirement for all personnel and contractors involved in the construction of the Proposed Development.

2. Environmental Policies, Corporate Responsibilities and Emergency Procedures

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. The overall responsibility for implementation of the detailed CEMP lies with the Applicant and its appointed Principal Contractor (PC) for the construction work. The successful implementation of the CEMP will ensure that all relevant environmental commitments and responsibilities are adhered to. The Applicant 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. The detailed CEMP, together with adherence to key legislation and good practice guidance, represents the environmental requirements and standards which all personnel must comply with when working on behalf of the Applicant during the construction phase. The detailed CEMP will full accord with all legislative requirements.

2.2. Appointed Contractor

2.2.1. The appointed PC for the construction of the Proposed Development (working on behalf of the Applicant) 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[1];
- 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.

[1] International Organization for Standardization (2026). ISO 14001:2026. Available at: https://www.iso.org/standard/14001 (Accessed: October 2026).

2.3. Overall Responsibilities for the Applicant's 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 PC Site Management Team.

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 PC, 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. Incident Response

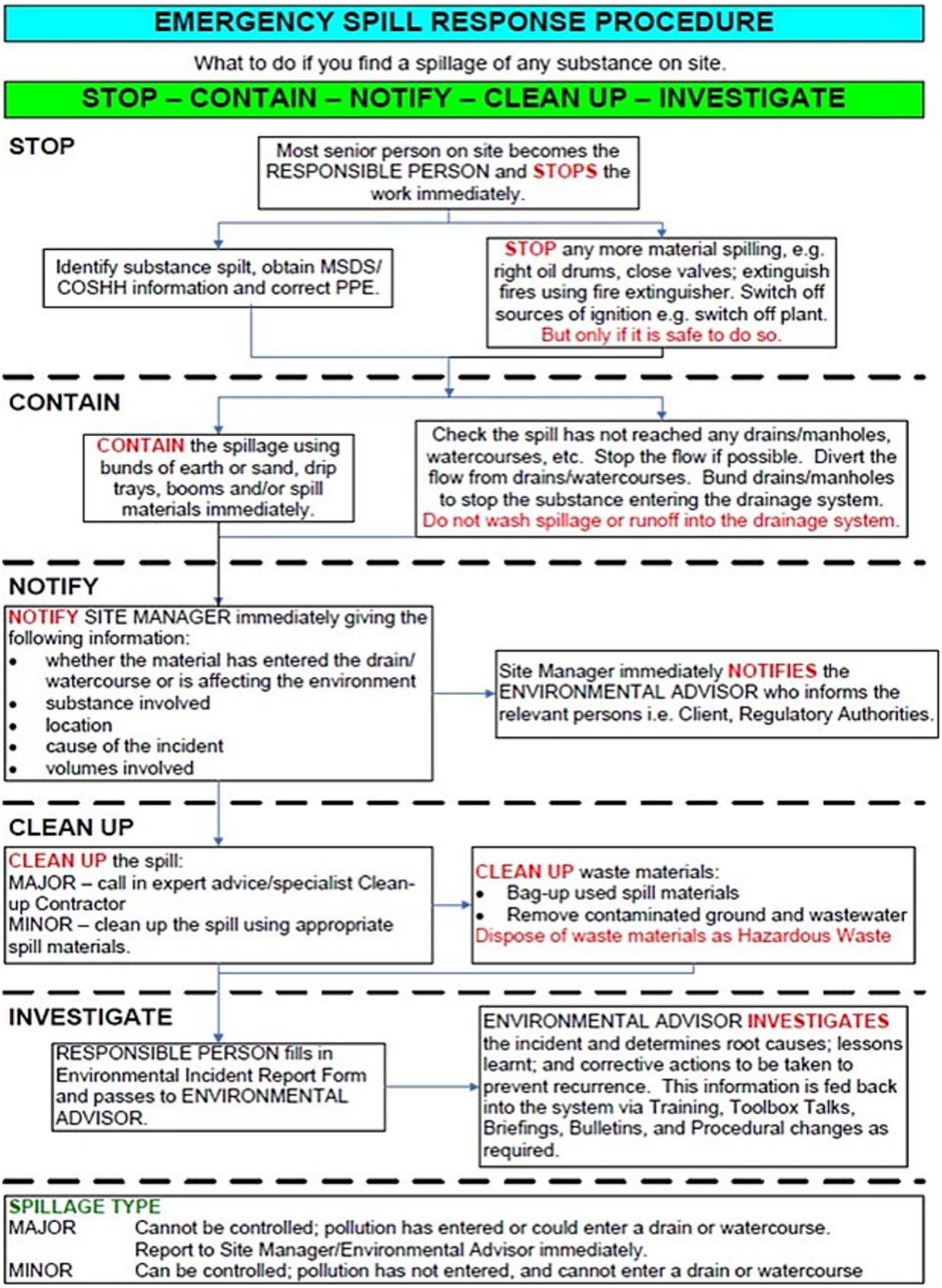
2.4.1. A Pollution Prevention Plan will be developed by the PC as part of the detailed CEMP to highlight the potential pollution receptors specific to each works area and the activities taking place there. The document will be in place prior to construction activities commencing and will be available for viewing and be briefed to the workforce onsite.

2.4.2. The Pollution Prevention Plan will be reviewed and if necessary, updated, at least every six months. The key components of each Incident Response Plan be:

- A brief scope of works taking place on-site;
- Types of environmental incident that have the potential to occur (however low the risk);
- Types of hazardous material likely to be present on-site;
- A list of pollution receptors and maps showing their location in relation to the Site;
- The procedure for responding to environmental incidents, reporting them and investigation (including spill or leak events);
- Key contact numbers for reporting of environmental incidents; and
- Recommendations to help reduce the likelihood of environmental incidents.

2.4.3. In the event of a spill or leak, the following process shown in **Figure 2.1** of this report will be followed. This will be included in the Pollution Prevention Plan, and this will be briefed to the workforce and displayed on site notice boards.

Figure 2.1 - Spill Response Procedure



2.5. Emergency Procedures

2.5.1. All environmental incidents must be reported to the Site Management Team who will decide whether the incident is reportable to Natural Resources Wales (NRW) or other Regulators.

2.5.2. 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.

2.5.3. In addition to notification of any environmental incident via the NRW number (0800 807060), the local NRW Office must be contacted and informed; enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk.

2.5.4. All emergency response arrangements will be included in the construction site induction and communicated to the relevant regulatory bodies if required.

Flood Emergency Response

2.5.5. If 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 **IMMINENT** 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 Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Manager.

Other Environmental Incidents

2.5.6. 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 and/or sites designated for nature conservation reasons;
- Discovery of archaeological or historic remains; and
- Near misses – where events could have led to a minor or major incident.

2.5.7. 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 oCEMP 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 construction period for the Proposed Development is anticipated to last approximately 6 - 9 months.

3.2.2. The timing of construction activities will be an important consideration in minimising environmental effects during the construction phase. Where possible, the works will be planned to avoid periods of high rainfall and the winter months, given that the winter months are generally windier and wetter and creates additional challenges with managing run off and storm events. Measures to manage surface water flows during construction are detailed in **Section 4.3** of this oCEMP.

3.2.3. For the purposes of this oCEMP, subject to the caveats noted below, construction activities have been assumed to take place between 07:00 to 19:00 hours on weekdays and 07:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays. Quiet on-site working activities such as electrical commissioning have been assumed to extend outside the core working times, noted above, where required. No working will be undertaken on Sundays. Working hours may be reduced at times due to seasonal or weather restrictions or in certain locations where required as mitigation (for example, during the breeding bird season should a stand-off from an active nest be required).

3.2.4. There are various contingency plans in place in this oCEMP 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 Proposed Development.

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 onto the nearby 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
	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.	Ecological Clerk of Works (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	Service 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.;
- Waste must not be kept in a corroded or worn container. The minimal waste from offcuts of materials will be stored within closed waste skips;
- Ensure that any container is secure, where necessary, 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. No materials will be burned on the Site. Hazardous waste will be held in a separate skip (or suitable bunded facility) and disposed of at a suitably licensed site.

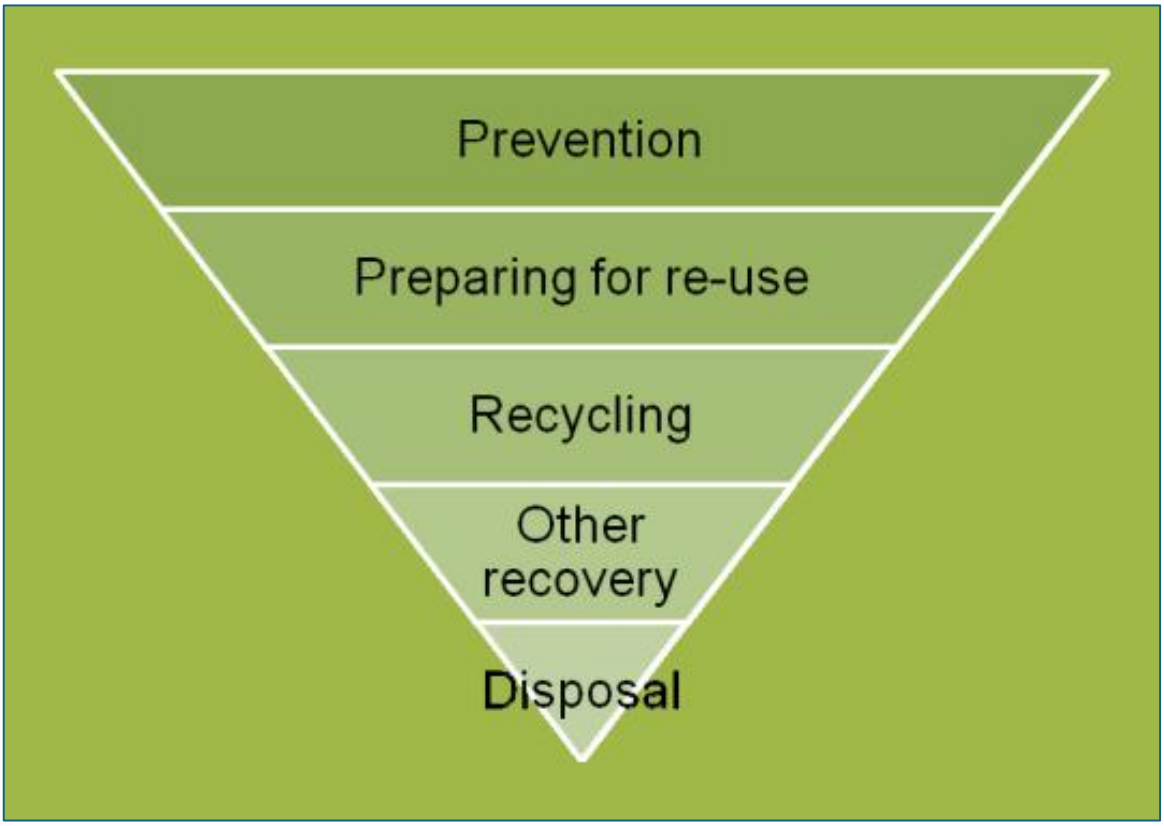
3.4.4. All the legal documents to ensure the Duty of Care for waste will be kept at the appointed contractor's site management office during the construction of the Proposed Development. No waste would leave the Site until the appropriate waste carriers' license and management certificates for the disposal site or transfer station have been inspected and authenticated by the relevant parties.

3.4.5. 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

3.4.6. 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 – Spill Waste Hierachy



*Source: Guidance on Applying the Waste Hierarchy (Welsh Government, 2012)*https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-12/guidance-on-applying-the-waste-hierarchy.pdf[2]

Importing and Disposal of Waste

3.4.7. Should any waste need to be imported to Site during the construction works, such as packaging for materials delivered to Site, they would be stored and used only in accordance with either a waste management licence or exemption under *The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011*[3]. Similarly, any waste from within site offices or welfare facilities will be disposed of within closed skips, located within the temporary construction compounds and removed on a regular basis. Any waste removed from Site

[2] Welsh Government, (2012). Guidance on Applying the Waste Hierarchy. Available online at: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-12/guidance-on-applying-the-waste-hierarchy.pdf
[3] The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, SI 2011/988. (2011). London. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents

would be disposed of at suitably licensed or exempt waste management facilities in accordance with these regulations.

Control of Hazardous Materials

3.4.8. The use of hazardous materials will be avoided where possible in the construction of the Proposed Development, with priority being given to non-hazardous materials over those which require special precautions under the *Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH), as amended*.

3.4.9. If hazardous materials and substances are needed on-site these will be stored in a secure lockable container located within the temporary construction compound in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.4.10. CoSHH assessments would be completed by all contractors for activities using hazardous substances.

3.4.11. Any on site facilities for the storage, transportation or refuelling of chemicals, oils or fuels shall be sited on suitable impervious bunds. No discharge of hazardous materials to any watercourse, land or underground strata would be permitted.

Sewage

3.4.12. All sewage will be captured in an enclosed self-contained tank, which will be emptied by a visiting tanker. These assets will be routinely emptied and inspected.

3.5. Details of Track Maintenance, Oil Storage and Lighting Columns

3.5.1. Detailed Construction Method Statements will be prepared 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.

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.

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 internal access 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 construction phase to complete works to the temporary construction compound locations. 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. 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 always be stored within the bund. 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 (see **Section 3.4**).

Construction Lighting

3.5.7. There will be no night-time working with works taking place between 07:00 and 19:00 hours. During the winter months when day length is shorter some site lighting may be required. Site lighting will be controlled to prevent incidental spillage on to features that may be used by nocturnal species.

3.5.8. Should there be a need to provide temporary illumination of working areas in the mornings, evenings to ensure safe working, this will be achieved using task-specific lighting. Temporary lighting will only be used where required for operational, safety or security purposes and will be switched off when no longer required.

3.5.9. Temporary lighting will be positioned in such a manner that light 'spillage' is avoided to any nearby residential properties and avoiding direct illumination of retained trees, hedgerows, and boundary vegetation features.

3.5.10. To minimise potential effects of lighting on bats, the following measures will be incorporated into the design of construction lighting:

- lighting will be directional and focused on specific task areas, avoiding illumination of trees, hedgerows and woodland edges;
- downlighting and, where practicable, asymmetric beam floodlights will be used to minimise horizontal and upward light spill;
- lighting will be positioned and designed to minimise glare and light spill, with beam angles kept below 70°;
- the minimum number of light sources and lowest lighting levels necessary for the relevant task will be used, with column heights minimised where practicable;
- narrow-spectrum, warm/neutral light sources with a colour temperature of less than 3000 Kelvin will be used where practicable, avoiding shorter-wavelength blue light (Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), 2023); and
- light sources emitting minimal ultraviolet radiation will be used to reduce attraction of night-flying invertebrates and, consequently, bats.

3.5.11. Temporary lighting during the construction phase would avoid lighting ditches, ponds, hedges and woodland. Where lighting cannot be avoided during the spring/summer months, advice will be sought from the project ecologist in respect of protected species and their sensitivities. Measures for lighting will also be contained in an Ecological Construction Method Statement (ECMS) that will be produced in prior to the commencement of construction.

3.6. Reinstatement of Temporary Working Construction Areas

3.6.1. Temporary working areas 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 the pre-construction condition, as far as reasonably practicable, in line soil handling guidance such as the following:

- Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (PB13298)[4];
- IQ Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings[5]; and
- BSSS Working with Soil Guidance Note on Benefitting from Soil Management in Development and Construction[6].

3.7. Water Abstraction

3.7.1. There will be no abstraction from watercourses. If there is not enough mains water available on-site for plant washing and dust suppression, water may be tankered to Site.

3.8. Public Safety and Access

3.8.1. Appropriate signage and fencing will be implemented 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.

3.8.2. An information board will be kept adjacent to the Site accesses and any Public Rights of Way (PRoW) entering the Site, which will provide information on the timing of construction works and contact details for the appointed site manager in the event of any queries.

3.8.3. As part of the Proposed Development, footpaths intersecting the Site will be upgraded to improve surface conditions and maintain or enhance accessibility for users during operation.

3.8.4. The Site includes four public footpaths, recognised as L1/5/1, L1/5/2, L1/7/1, and L1/8/1. Footpath L1/5/2 crosses the Site, connecting Fort Road and St Mary's Well Bay Road. Footpaths L1/7/1 and L1/8/1 run along the western boundary of the Site. Footpaths L1/5/1, L1/7/1, and L1/8/1 all form part of the Wales Coast Path.

3.8.5. Construction activities may require temporary closures and diversions of some footpaths to ensure safety for any users. If required, appropriate measures would be developed to ensure safe access is maintained. The detailed CEMP will include appropriate measures for the management of PRoW.

[4] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2018). Code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-sustainable-use-of-soils-on-construction-sites
[5] The Institute of Quarrying (2021). Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings.
[6] British Society of Soil Science (2022). Working with Soil Guidance Note on Benefitting from Soil Management in Development and Construction.

3.8.6. Signage will be required where a PRoW crosses the Site to advise users of the construction works taking place.

Permanent PRoW Diversion

3.8.7. Public Footpath L1/5/2 currently passes through the eastern parcel of the Site. The Applicant is proposing the permanent diversion and enhancement of this footpath as part of the Proposed Development, with the aim of providing a more accessible, clearly defined route and improving connectivity within the local PRoW network.

3.8.8. The diversion has been developed as an enhancement to the local PRoW network and is intended to provide a more accessible and clearly defined route through the Site. Further engagement will be undertaken with the Council and other local stakeholders during the detailed design stage to refine and agree the final alignment of the diverted route.

3.8.9. The diversion works will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant statutory procedures, approvals and detailed design requirements. Appropriate measures will be detailed within the detailed CEMP and implemented during construction to maintain the safety of PRoW users and minimise disruption to access.

3.9. Construction Traffic

3.9.1. An outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been prepared as **Appendix 5B: Outline CTMP** of the ES. Under the oCTMP, Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) associated with the construction of the Proposed Development will be provided specific routes to adhere to.

3.9.2. If required by the highway authorities in the interests of road safety, timing restrictions could be considered whereby vehicles would not be able to gain access into the Site or depart from the Site at certain times of the day. This may include, for example, peak congestion times on the road network and local school drop off/pick up times where practical and relevant.

3.9.3. The main contractor will develop a logistics plan to be shared with all contractors, staff and visitors of the Site which would set out the access point, loading bay area, pedestrian and vehicle segregation areas, welfare locations, storage, security and material handling areas. These will be enforced throughout the establishment of the Site.

3.9.4. The HGV drivers will be provided approved construction traffic routes to the Site and a clear set of protocols will be established to monitor and ensure compliance.

4. Topic Specific Management Plans

4.1. Dust Management

4.1.1. The main activities involved as part of the Proposed Development which may cause dust emissions include the following:

- Construction vehicle movements;
- Earthworks; and
- Stockpiles.

General Requirements

4.1.2. Appropriate dust-control measures would be implemented to minimise emissions during construction works in proximity to residential properties and environmentally sensitive areas. The use of Best Practicable Means (as defined in Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990[7]) would be employed throughout the construction and decommissioning periods. The appointed contractor will be responsible for undertaking and recording daily checks to manage dust emissions.

4.1.3. The following measures would be implemented to control dust emissions during the construction and decommissioning periods:

- 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;

[7] Environmental Protection Act 1990. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/part/III/crossheading/statutory-nuisances-england-and-wales (Accessed: October 2026).

- 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;
- If 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.

4.1.4. 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;
- 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. The construction activities will be managed by the adoption of Best Practicable Means (BPM) as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974[8], including the advice contained within BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014[9].

4.2.2. Local residents likely to be affected by the construction works will be notified in advance of planned activities, including information on the nature, duration and timing of the works.

4.2.3. Embedded measures to minimise noise and vibration from the construction of the Proposed Development are identified in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1 - Noise management measures to be implemented during construction activities

Embedded Measures
All construction activities undertaken in accordance with Best Practicable Means (BPM) as set out in BS5228-1:2009+A1:2014.
All employees on the construction site will be advised of quieter methods of operating plant and tools. Noise control measures (silencers, mufflers, any noise barriers, etc.) are to be subject to regular inspection and maintenance.
Where practicable, for any construction activity, suitable plant, machinery and working practices will be adopted.
Construction plant capable of generating significant noise and vibration levels will be operated in a manner to minimise noise emissions.

4.3. Water Environment

Flood Management

4.3.1. The Site is located within an area of low fluvial flood risk. Notwithstanding this, construction activities will be planned and managed to minimise flood risk and ensure the safe operation of the Site during the construction phase.

4.3.2. A Flood Evacuation Plan will be produced to ensure that all personnel will be evacuated before a potential flood event, during construction, operation and decommissioning. The Site manager (or appropriate person) will sign up to receive NRW flood warnings and evacuate all personnel upon receipt of one.

[8] Control of Pollution Act 1974, as amended.
[9] BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Noise. Available at: https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/code-of-practice-for-noise-and-vibration-control-on-construction-and-open-sites-noise

Construction Drainage

4.3.3. During construction, existing drainage pathways would be retained where practicable and runoff managed within the same hydrological catchments. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and pollution prevention measures would be used to control runoff rates, sediment and water quality before discharge to receiving watercourses.

4.3.4. Surface water runoff would be managed through appropriately designed drainage systems to control discharge rates, volumes and sediment mobilisation. Run-off and sediment would be intercepted and treated prior to discharge where required, with drainage features designed to minimise erosion and sediment deposition. Existing riparian vegetation and natural drainage features would be retained where practicable, and pollution prevention measures implemented to protect water quality.

4.3.5. New impermeable areas would be limited where practicable. Access tracks would use semi-permeable construction where appropriate. Temporary and permanent drainage would be designed using SuDS principles to attenuate runoff, mimic natural drainage pathways and manage flows within the same catchments where practicable.

4.3.6. If shallow groundwater is encountered, the dewatering[10] of excavations (i.e. for foundations or cable trenches) may be required. The groundwater removed by dewatering would be pumped to an appropriate location to allow any sediments present to be settled, prior to discharge to local surface watercourses or across ground away from the excavations. This would be discussed and agreed with the Council and/or NRW, prior to discharge, and would be undertaken in accordance with measures provided within the CEMP and Pollution Prevention Plan. Dewatering, where required, would be localised, temporary and managed to avoid adverse effects on groundwater and connected receptors.

4.3.7. A range of sediment and erosion control measures will be implemented throughout the construction period to minimise the mobilisation and transport of sediment and protect water quality. These measures will include:

- Minimising the extent and duration of exposed and disturbed ground, particularly in areas close to watercourses and drainage features;
- Locating material, soil and excavated spoil stockpiles at least 20m away from waterbodies wherever practicable and protecting stockpiles through covering, bunding or other suitable measures where required;
- Installing sediment control measures, such as silt fencing, sediment traps, earth bunds, filter media or equivalent measures, where necessary to intercept and retain sediment-laden runoff before it reaches watercourses;

[10] Dewatering refers to the process of removing groundwater or surface water from a trench, ditch or watercourse.

- Managing construction activities, including the movement and operation of plant and machinery, to avoid the creation of preferential flow pathways between disturbed ground and adjacent watercourses;
- Providing appropriate site access arrangements, including contained wheel-washing facilities where required, to prevent the tracking of sediment onto hard surfaced areas and its subsequent mobilisation by surface water runoff; and
- Progressively stabilising and reinstating disturbed ground as soon as practicable following construction activities, including through reseeding, revegetation, surfacing or other suitable erosion-control measures as appropriate.

Pollution Prevention

4.3.8. The construction phase would incorporate pollution prevention measures to ensure that the potential for any temporary effects on water and groundwater quality are reduced as far as practicable. A Pollution Prevention Plan will be developed as part of the CEMP, prior to construction, which would set out the pollution prevention measures, and emergency incident response procedures, which will be implemented by the contractor during construction.

4.3.9. Key measures to be included within the Pollution Prevention Plan would include:

- Areas of construction compounds that are used for fuel storage, plant maintenance and refuelling will be surfaced with fully impermeable materials to prevent any infiltration of contaminated runoff;
- Oil and chemical storage would be secured in over-ground bunded areas, limited to the minimum volume required to serve immediate needs with specified delivery and refuelling areas;
- An accident response protocol would be developed to ensure any spillages or potential pollution incidents are dealt with appropriately including the provision of containment for spills of contaminated liquids;
- Fuel storage will be in accordance with Pollution Prevention Guidelines. All stores of fuel will be located at least 20m from any watercourses and away from areas at risk of flooding;
- Plant and machinery would be maintained to minimise the risks of oil leaks or similar. Any tanks containing oils, fuels and chemicals would be double skinned;
- Emergency spill kits retained onsite with regular briefings and training for site operatives on emergency response arrangements;
- Any temporary onsite storage of excavated materials suspected or confirmed to be contaminated will be placed on impermeable sheeting, covered over and with adequate leachate/runoff drainage to prevent migration of contaminants from the stockpile; and

- Materials would be segregated where possible to prevent cross-contamination occurring and would only be reused if confirmed to be suitable for use.

4.4. Land Contamination and Geohazards

Review of PRA Information

4.4.1. A Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) has been undertaken across the Proposed Development (see **Appendix 11C: Preliminary Risk Assessment** of the ES). The PRA identified potential contamination sources associated with historical land uses within and adjacent to the Site, including former quarries, areas of potential Made Ground, historical landfill activities and historical railway infrastructure.

4.4.2. The layout of the Proposed Development has been designed to avoid areas of contamination and Made Ground. As a result, the PRA concluded that the risks to human health and controlled waters are generally low, provided appropriate design and construction controls are implemented.

Pre-Construction Ground Investigation

4.4.3. In accordance with the recommendations of the PRA and the Council's Shared Regulatory Services Team, a programme of intrusive ground investigation will be undertaken during the detailed design stage, focusing on areas of potential Made Ground associated with infilling and former building footprints to provide data to further characterise any contaminated land risk present. The ground investigation will also help characterise the underlying conditions to aid in the design and risk assessment of foundations and earthworks for the Proposed Development.

4.4.4. The findings of any intrusive investigations will be reviewed and used to inform the detailed design of the Proposed Development, including foundation design, earthworks requirements, contamination risk management measures and construction methodologies.

4.4.5. The detailed CEMP will be updated, where necessary, to reflect the findings of site investigations and any additional mitigation measures identified through the detailed risk assessment process.

Protection of Human Health

4.4.6. Potential risks to human health from any known, suspected or unexpected ground contamination will be avoided by adopting appropriate working methods and all aspects of construction will be completed in compliance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015[11], CAR 2012[12] and the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974)[13] and regulations made under the Act. These legal obligations include the requirement for risk assessments and method statements for all construction related activities and the use of appropriate working methods, training and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

4.4.7. Under CDM 2015, designers must avoid foreseeable risks so far as reasonably practicable by: eliminating hazards from the construction, cleaning, maintenance, and proposed use and demolition of a structure; reducing risks from any remaining hazard; and giving collective safety measures priority over individual measures.

4.4.8. Contamination if found will be subject to appropriate risk assessment and if necessary, either removed, treated and/or mitigated as part of the Proposed Development. If, during development, contamination not previously identified is found to be present at the Site then no further development (unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority) shall be carried out until a remediation strategy detailing how this unsuspected contamination shall be dealt with has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Council. The remediation strategy shall be carried out as approved prior to development taking place.

4.5. Soil Storage and Management

4.5.1. This section of the oCEMP sets out the measures to be used to help protect soil resources during construction to maintain soil health and functions and avoid degradation of the existing topsoil and subsoil on the Site.

Protection of Soil Resources

4.5.2. Where the Proposed Development cannot avoid soils due to the excavation of access tracks and temporary construction compounds, areas with soils of lower sensitivity will be preferred to soil with the highest sensitivity (e.g. by design refinement and micro-siting). These 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.

[11] The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
[12] The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
[13] The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

4.5.3. During topsoil stripping, machinery with low ground pressure will be used to minimise soil compaction, including during construction of the access tracks, the tracks will then be available for heavier vehicles to use to avoid impacts on other areas.

4.5.4. Soil stripped from the temporary construction compounds 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 panel installation.

Topsoil and Subsoil Storage

4.5.5. An Outline Soil Management Plan (oSMP) has been prepared as part of the ES (see **Appendix 5C: oSMP**), which outlines the management measures and practices for soil handling and storage. The following measures will be implemented in relation to topsoil and subsoil storage:

- Excavated topsoil will be stripped and stored separately from excavated subsoil to prevent mixing of soil materials which can reduce overall soil quality. Soil will be reinstated in reverse order to replace the original soil profile in the original order;
- 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[14] to avoid damage to soil structure and help to minimise soil compaction;
- Storage of excavated soils intended for reuse will be kept local to the point of excavation wherever possible, to avoid mixing of soil types. Soils will be reinstated at the earliest opportunity to avoid long-term (e.g., > six months) soil storage;
- Soils and excavated spoil stockpiles would be stored at least 20m away from watercourses and protecting stockpiles through covering, bunding or other suitable measures where required; and
- Topsoil and subsoil heaps would be maintained to reduce potential losses of soil materials throughout the duration of storage (e.g. maintaining soil heaps to prevent it blowing away in the wind or spilling into drainage ditches).

4.6. Ecological Management

Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

4.6.1. An 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 solar farm and ensure compliance with the Ecological Construction Method Statement (ECMS), this will be prepared for pre-construction works.

[14] Defra (2018) Construction code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-sustainable-use-of-soils-on-construction-sites (Accessed: October 2026).

4.6.2. Where necessary, Toolbox Talks will be undertaken by the ECoW with the appointed contractor for the construction works and any sub-contractors, to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on any habitats or protected species.

4.6.3. The impacts that could arise during the Site enabling and construction phases are:

- Habitat loss/damage at work locations;
- Disturbance/killing/injury to species; and
- Contamination from accidental spillages.

Pre-Commencement Surveys/Checks

4.6.4. Prior to the commencement of all pre-construction and construction works, the Site will be checked by a suitably qualified ecologist to ensure there have not been any significant material changes to the existing ecological interest of the Site and that no protected or notable species, which could be harmed by the development, have moved on-site since the previous surveys were carried out.

4.6.5. Should any protected species be found during future pre-commencement surveys and checks, not previously identified on-site, full details of mitigation measures to prevent their harm will be identified, and this document will be updated accordingly.

Ecology Method Statements

4.6.6. Ecology Method Statements will be prepared in support of the CEMP in the form of an ECMS. The ECMS will reflect the following:

- Vehicle movement outside of daylight hours would be restricted, vehicle speeds controlled, and operatives warned of the presence of certain species to reduce the risk of collisions;
- All excavations would have sloped sides or have a means of escape for entrapped animals. Excavations to be checked each morning by operatives prior to work within the excavation;
- Construction activities would be restricted to normal working hours (so largely avoiding the hours of darkness, particularly in the summer when species are most active); and
- Site lighting will be controlled to prevent incidental spillage on to features that may be used by nocturnal species.

4.6.7. The ECMS will 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 will also explain the responsibilities of Trydan 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

4.6.8. General mitigation measures for ecology are required on-site and include the following:

- A suitably qualified ecologist/ECoW will undertake a pre-construction check for badger activity, including any newly established setts, within two weeks of the commencement of works in areas affected by construction;
- Habitats requiring vegetation clearance will be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist in advance of works to identify any ecological constraints and minimise the risk of disturbance, injury or mortality to breeding birds, hedgehog, common and widespread amphibians (excluding great crested newt) and reptiles.
- Measures to prevent impacts on breeding birds include steps such as:
    - Clearance of construction and other working areas outside of the breeding bird season. Where this conflicts with other species, including licensing requirements, a pre-commencement check for active bird nests will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist/ECoW immediately prior to the commencement of works;
    - The use of dedicated working areas and construction access routes; and
    - Any active bird nests in or immediately adjacent to working areas would be identified and provided with appropriate exclusion zones.
- Construction works will be undertaken in accordance with a Precautionary Method of Working (PMoW), which will set out sensitive vegetation-clearance methodologies and procedures to avoid impacts on protected and notable species;
- All construction activity will be limited to clearly defined working areas; vegetation clearance will be kept to a minimum;
- All trees with bat roosting suitability should be retained and protected throughout the construction of the Proposed Development;
- Vegetation clearance within Priority Habitats, including hedgerows and woodland habitats, will be avoided wherever practicable. Where hedgerow gaps require widening to facilitate access, the extent of habitat removal will be supervised or monitored by the ECoW to ensure habitat loss is minimised;
- 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 hardstanding 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;
- Tree protection fencing will be implemented around root protection zones when working near mature trees and hedges;
- All site staff will be briefed on procedures to be implemented if any protected species are found within the working area. If a protected species is encountered during the course of the works, all works will be stopped, and the sighting will be reported to the Site management team, who will liaise with the ECoW;
- Excavations will be covered, fenced or otherwise secured outside active working hours to prevent the entrapment of wildlife. Any open excavations will be inspected prior to the commencement of works each day; and
- Some instances of habitat loss would be temporary and reinstated post construction within working areas and temporary construction compounds. Existing access points and tracks have been used to minimise vegetation loss.

Biosecurity Measures

4.6.9. Management measures to avoid the introduction or spread of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS), such as boot wash stations, will be set out in the INNS Management Plan, which would be prepared prior to the commencement of construction.

4.6.10. If Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) are identified within the Site, disturbance of affected areas will be avoided wherever practicable. Where works within these areas cannot be avoided, INNS will be managed and removed in accordance with the INNS Management Plan.

4.7. Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Management

Site Specific Constraints

Designated Historic Assets

4.7.1. There are no designated heritage assets within the Site.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

4.7.2. There are 20 extant non-designated built heritage assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the 1km study area. These comprise domestic properties; boundary markers and trig points; agricultural barns and farm structures; and built heritage remains associated with coastal defence systems established along the South Wales coastline during the Second World War, such as a pill box, battery and a generator building.

General Archaeology Requirements

4.7.3. The following 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.

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

Human Remains

4.7.5. In the event of human remains being encountered, work will cease, and the area made secure. The relevant local authority 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

4.7.6. The Treasure Act 1996[15] 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;

[15] UK Government (1996). Treasure Act 1996. (Online) Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents (Accessed: October 2026)

- 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 treasure[16]; 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 intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category.

[16] 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.

5. Site Environmental Inspection and Auditing Procedures

5.1. Site Environmental Inspections

5.1.1. Environmental inspections of the Proposed Development will be carried out on a regular basis and the results recorded on form MS-HSSE-1201-4 (see **Annex A**). 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.

5.1.2. More detailed audits will be carried out by the Site Management Team, periodically, in accordance with the Applicant's protocol. Such audits will be undertaken to ensure compliance with the approved planning conditions and all other legal requirements.

5.1.3. Records of all training carried out at the Site (including inductions) will be retained and made available for viewing during environmental audits if required.

5.1.4. If a complete failure or absence of a required CEMP element is discovered during site audits, a major non-conformance will be raised. The Site Management Team 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. 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 Proposed Development 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 the Proposed Development, 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; and
- 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 detailed CEMP will be developed in accordance with this oCEMP. The detailed CEMP will be a working document. **Annex B** 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/Annexes.

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 **Annex C**). This register will be maintained within the environmental file on site and made available during environmental audits if required.

6.2.2. 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 and agreed with the Council and relevant stakeholders as appropriate. Any such requirements would be documented appropriately.

7.1.2. Whilst, as noted above, re-instatement measures will be confirmed with the appointed contractor, reinstatement will occur as soon as the Proposed Development construction is finished to minimise topsoil storage time and potential for erosion. In addition, general re-instatement measures will include the following:

- As each area of the Proposed Development is completed, that part of the Site will be reinstated using selected excavated materials arising from the track and cables 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 its former use;
- Site access tracks will be graded following completion of construction works;
- Temporary construction compounds 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 its former 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 appropriately.

Annex A – 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?			

Annex B – CEMP Control Revision Register

Date	Revision	Author

Annex C – Register for Environmental Nuisance Complaints

Complaint No.	Date	Complaint	Description of complaint	Actions taken	By whom	Accepted yes/no	Completion date
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							