



Galileo 03 Ltd

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park - Environmental Statement Volume III

Appendix 2.1: Outline Construction Environmental Management
Plan

Project no. 663870

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RSK GENERAL NOTES

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared by RSK Environment on behalf of Galileo 03 Ltd (part of Galileo Empower UK Ltd) (hereinafter referred to as 'Galileo' or the 'Applicant'), to support the planning application for the proposed construction, operation, and decommissioning of Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'), located north of Bridgend, South Wales.

1.2 Purpose and Aim

- 1.2.1 The aim of this Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (OCEMP) is to provide environmental management guidance, so the construction works outlined in this document do not result in unacceptable environmental impacts. In particular, the OCEMP shall:
- Provide a mechanism so measures to mitigate potentially adverse environmental impacts are implemented;
 - Provide assurance to third parties that their requirements with respect to environmental performance will be met; and
 - Provide a framework for compliance auditing and inspection to enable the project to be assured that its aims with respect to environmental performance are being met.
- 1.2.2 The main objective of this OCEMP is to set out how construction works will be managed to reduce, avoid and mitigate adverse impact.
- 1.2.3 The OCEMP will be developed into a detailed CEMP by the Principal Contractor. Subject to receiving planning approval the Proposed Development will be implemented in accordance with a detailed CEMP. It is anticipated that the development of a detailed CEMP would be secured by a condition attached to the planning permission, should it be granted. Preparation and approval of the detailed CEMP would be required to discharge the planning condition.

1.3 Statutory Guidance and Best Practice

- 1.3.1 All site works shall be undertaken in compliance with this OCEMP and with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements. It is the full responsibility of the Principal Contractor appointed to ensure their works do not contravene legal requirements, and adherence to a detailed CEMP alone cannot be a full defence regarding legal action against the Principal Contractor.
- 1.3.2 This document has been produced in accordance with principles outlined in ISO 14001:2015. The Principal Contractor, once appointed, is expected to promote these values and standards among their staff, sub-contractors and suppliers engaged on the construction works.

1.3.3 The Principal Contractor shall obtain and keep current any necessary consent, authorisation, approval or permission and undertake construction works in accordance with current guidance and best practice, including:

- Bridgend County Borough Council requirements;
- Neath Port Talbot Council requirements;
- Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12 (Welsh Government, 2024);
- The British Standards BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity - a Code of Practice for Planning and Development (British Standards Institute, 2024);
- Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine (Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, 2018);
- The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (Environment Agency, 2018);
- How to comply with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) standards (Natural Resources Wales (NRW), 2022); and
- Guidance for Pollution Prevention: Understanding your environmental responsibilities – good environmental practices: GPP1 (NRW et al., 2021).

1.4 Relevant Legislative Requirements

1.4.1 All construction work will be carried out in compliance with the relevant requirements of UK environmental law, which includes but is not limited to the following:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016;
- Environmental Act 2021;
- The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017;
- Groundwater Regulations 1998;
- Water Act 2014;
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended);
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAA) 1979;
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011;
- Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 as amended; and
- Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006.

1.5 Associated Plans

1.5.1 The following detailed management plans will be prepared and implemented prior to construction works:

- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (**Annex D**);
- Site Waste Management Plan;
- Material Management Plan;

- Environmental Consent Register;
- External Communication Plan;
- Access Management Plan;
- Archaeological Mitigation and Management Plan;
- Construction Traffic Management Plan; and
- Soil Management Plan.

1.5.2 An Invasive Species Management Plan has been prepared and is provided in **ES Volume IV, Appendix 10.6: Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan.**

1.5.3 The following outline documents have also been prepared to accompany the planning application and are included within **ES Volume IV**:

- **Appendix 5.4: Outline Soil Management Plan;**
- **Appendix 12.1: Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan; and**
- **Appendix 13.1: Outline Access Management Plan.**

2 THE PROJECT

- 2.1.1 The Applicant shall have ultimate responsibility for the construction works. They will employ a Principal Contractor and (directly or indirectly as required) certain sub-contractors to carry out the works on site.
- 2.1.2 The main details of the project are summarised in this section. The project description is limited to an overview of the Proposed Development and key construction methodology, and the Site location and general site arrangements are described.

2.2 Project Description

- 2.2.1 The principal components of the Proposed Development (layout shown in **Annex A**) are listed below, and are described in more detail in the subsequent sections:
- Up to six wind turbines, each up to 200 m in height to blade tip, 50 m micro-siting allowance and associated infrastructure including access tracks, crane pad hardstandings, foundations, cabling, and laydown/storage areas;
 - Solar photovoltaic (PV) modules and associated infrastructure including invertors, transformers, associated mounting structures, fencing, Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), cabling and access tracks;
 - An on-site electrical substation to connect the solar PV modules and wind turbines to distribution and transmission networks, including transformers, switchgear, busbars, control equipment buildings and ancillary equipment;
 - Underground electrical cables linking the wind turbines, solar PV and the on-site substation, generally laid in trenches alongside access tracks where possible;
 - Site Access from the northeast (A4063) and south (New Road);
 - A permissive footpath along part of the on-site access tracks to improve access;
 - Watercourse crossing and associated infrastructure;
 - Landscaping and biodiversity enhancements; and
 - Drainage infrastructure.
- 2.2.2 In addition to the above, the following components of the Proposed Development are proposed during the construction phase:
- An interim construction and storage compound at the A4063 entrance;
 - One temporary construction and storage compound and a smaller separate construction laydown area; and
 - Temporary tracks.
- 2.2.3 Further details relating to the Proposed Development are provided in **ES Volume II, Chapter 2: Proposed Development Description**.

2.3 Site Location and Description

- 2.3.1 The Site comprises an area of approximately 578 hectares (ha) and the Site boundary is located north of Bridgend, as shown in **ES Volume IV, Figure 1.1: Site Context Plan** and **ES Volume IV, Figure 1.2: Planning Application Boundary**. The Site extends northwards from New Road towards Llangynwyd, west of the A4063 and across an area of elevated land approximately 7 km north of the Welsh coast. The main access to the Site is from Maesteg Road, located northeast of the Site with a further site entrance only for abnormal load deliveries.
- 2.3.2 The Site is located within the administrative boundaries of Bridgend County Borough Council (BCBC) and Neath Port Talbot Council (NPTC).

2.4 General Site Arrangements

Site Set Up and Compound

- 2.4.1 The initial construction compound will be located close to the northern Site access point and set back from the A4063 Maesteg road to control all access on to the Site. The initial compound will measure approximately 3,270 m² and would be used to facilitate the Site mobilisation, access upgrading and the construction of the water crossing.
- 2.4.2 Once the bridge/culvert has been built along the northern access track, the construction compound would be relocated further up the access track and split into two areas measuring 3,740 m² and 4,147 m².
- 2.4.3 The construction compounds would include space for:
- Temporary modular building(s) to be used as a Site office;
 - Welfare facilities;
 - Parking for construction staff and visitors;
 - Reception area;
 - Fuelling point or mobile fuel bowser;
 - Secure storage areas for tools, materials and plant;
 - Waste storage facilities; and
 - Laydown area.
- 2.4.4 Typical arrangements for the proposed compound are shown in **ES Volume IV, Figure 2.12a: Indicative Temporary Construction Compound** and **Figure 2.12b: Indicative Temporary Construction Compound**.
- 2.4.5 Artificial lighting would be required during the construction phase to ensure safe working conditions, during periods of limited natural light. Examples include vehicle and plant headlights, construction compound lighting, floodlights and mobile lighting units, to be used around specific construction activities. It is intended that the type of lighting would be non-intrusive (e.g. directed down and towards works activity and away from the Site boundary), to minimise impact on local properties and any other environmental considerations.

- 2.4.6 A suitably sized generator with integral bunded fuel tank will be located within the compound to provide temporary power during the construction period.

Fencing and Site Security

- 2.4.7 The construction compound would be fenced throughout the works. Fencing would be kept to a minimum and used for health and safety purposes, acoustic mitigation, security and animal welfare, as and when required.
- 2.4.8 Discrete work sites such as turbine bases, substation, compounds and sections of road will be secured during the works to protect the public and prevent unauthorised access. Where discrete work sites are required to be fenced, these will be visually permeable and will be maintained in a neat and tidy condition. No advertisements or fly posting will be permitted on any fence. Graffiti etc. will be removed and made good as soon as reasonably practicable. The type of fencing used will be selected to suit the location and purpose. All temporary fencing will be removed after the completion of the works.
- 2.4.9 CCTV infrared cameras would be mounted on poles, with a maximum height of 3.6 m, interspersed throughout the Site, along the boundaries, where necessary and would face inwards towards the Site only. It is proposed the detailed specification and location is controlled via a planning condition.
- 2.4.10 The substation is expected to be fenced permanently throughout the construction and operational phase. It is expected that construction compounds will be fenced temporarily. Turbine bases will be fenced during construction (e.g. where foundation excavation and pours are occurring) but will be opened back up again following completion of the works.
- 2.4.11 Fences will have 'two-way mammal gates' installed (approximate width 300 mm and height 500 mm), the fencing will be post and wire allowing mammals to pass through. Solar areas will be fenced off.

Temporary Drainage

- 2.4.12 The surface of the construction compounds will be compacted stone. Any increase of surface water runoff within the Site will be managed through conveyance towards the proposed point of discharge.
- 2.4.13 It is proposed that surface water from the temporary compounds is collected by perimeter french drains with a perforated pipe at their base, which convey water into a swale and then a settlement basin on the downslope edge of the compounds. The basins will be sized to store runoff up to and including the 1 in 100 year plus 30% climate change event.
- 2.4.14 Discharge from these basins is proposed at a discharge rate of 4.6 l/s/ha, connecting in three locations to the unnamed Ordinary Watercourses located in the north-west of the Site which are tributaries of Afon Llynfi and convey flow north-west/west. Penstock valves can be provided at these discharge locations to allow for containment of spillages.

- 2.4.15 The surface water runoff generated would pass through straw bales located in the temporary swale to remove silts and solids from the surface water before entering into the temporary settlement basin. The straw bales will be inspected after each runoff producing rainfall event and daily during prolonged rainfall events and replaced as necessary. A maintenance and inspection plan for all settlement basins will be included in the regular weekly and rain event inspections of stormwater best management practices.
- 2.4.16 The temporary surface water drainage design will be developed during detailed design, with a full inspection and management plan of the temporary drainage features developed.

Working Hours

- 2.4.17 The normal hours of working (including access and egress) on any part of the development during the construction period will be:
- From 07:00 to 19:00 hours Mondays to Fridays; and
 - 07:00 to 13:00 hours on Saturdays.
- 2.4.18 The following controls will also apply to the works:
- No works, including site deliveries and collections, will take place on Sundays or Public Holidays; and
 - Timing of deliveries to avoid traffic congestion on the local highways network.

Additional Hours

- 2.4.19 Except in the case of an emergency, any work required to be undertaken outside standard hours (not including non-intrusive surveys, repairs or maintenance) will be agreed in advance with BCBC/NPTC.
- 2.4.20 Exceptions to the proposed working hours would be made for foundations and wind turbine foundation concrete pours and turbine erection and deliveries. Concrete pouring for an individual turbine must take place continuously and so activity would only cease when the pour has been completed. In addition, safe turbine erection can only occur during periods of low wind speeds and so lifting operation may need to be scheduled outside of the above hours. It may also be necessary to complete a particular lifting operation to ensure the structure is left safe. Wind turbine deliveries require to be undertaken when the public road network is not busy and to suit the availability of escort vehicles. Consequently, due to traffic police requirements, these may be undertaken outside of proposed working hours.

2.5 Key Project Milestones

- 2.5.1 The following table (**Table 2.1**) is an indicative construction programme illustrating likely periods for each of the core construction activities.

Table 2.1 Indicative Construction Programme

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Site mobilisation/ set up and access upgrading of access junctions and river crossing works																								
Construction of new access tracks and crane hardstanding																								
Turbine foundation construction																								
Substation and electrical works																								
Cable trenching and installation																								
Crane delivery and demobilisation																								
Turbine delivery, erection and commissioning																								
Solar foundation construction and solar infrastructure delivery, erection and commissioning																								
Site reinstatement and demobilisation																								

3 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

- 3.1.1 This section summarises the key environmental receptors which may be impacted by the Proposed Development. Detailed environmental management measures and mitigations to avoid or reduce environmental impacts associated with the construction works are detailed in **Annex C**.

3.2 Residents and Local Community

- 3.2.1 The Site is located in a predominantly undeveloped area, which is agricultural in use, specifically for farming. There are four residential properties and their associated farmsteads located within the Site boundary and other residential properties located adjacent to the Site.

- 3.2.2 The following environmental issues could be of concern if not appropriately managed:

- Nuisance including:
 - Mud on roads spread by construction traffic;
 - Excessive or poorly directed light; and
 - Litter.
- Dust and fumes from transport and construction activity;
- Noise and vibration from transport and construction activity;
- Traffic and transport disruption;
- Disruption to business; and
- Reduction of access to amenity space.

- 3.2.3 All public rights of way (PRoW) would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some PRoW to be temporarily diverted or temporarily closed. **ES Volume III, Appendix 13.1: Outline Access Management Plan** provides an overview of the management of temporary diversions during the construction period of the scheme. In summary:

- Users of the PRoW will be separated from construction traffic through the use of temporary fencing;
- The Principal Contractor will ensure that speed limits are always adhered to by their drivers and associated subcontractors, particularly within close proximity to the PRoWs and at crossing points;
- Signage will be installed on the Site exit that makes drivers aware of local speed limits and reminding drivers of the potential presence of pedestrians and cyclists in the area; and
- Due to an on-site bridleway, training will be provided for all HGV staff on management measures recommended by the British Horse Society.

- 3.2.4 Given the location and nature of the development, the construction process is considered to have limited effect upon the nearest residential properties.

3.3 Air Quality

- 3.3.1 In general terms, there are two sources of emissions that will need to be controlled to minimise the potential for adverse environmental effects.
- Exhaust emissions from site plant, equipment and vehicles; and
 - Fugitive dust emissions from site activities.
- 3.3.2 To minimise the potential for adverse exhaust fume impacts on and surrounding the Site, the mitigation measures outlined in **Annex C** will be implemented. These measures include:
- All equipment shall be inspected before use and any defects/faults reported to the Site Manager;
 - All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions;
 - Exhaust systems will be fitted with particulate filters and catalytic converters as necessary;
 - All road-going vehicles will comply with current emissions standards; and
 - Movement of construction traffic around the Site will be minimised, where possible. The Site layout has been developed to allow this to happen. Appropriate speed limits will be set around the Site.
- 3.3.3 To minimise the potential of adverse dust impacts on-site, the mitigation measures outlined in **Annex C** will be implemented. These measures include:
- Where possible all machinery and dust-causing activities will be located away from the sensitive receptors mentioned above. Material handling operations will be minimised, especially those most likely to cause the generation of dust such as excavation, compaction and material transfer;
 - Loads will be covered if the load has the potential to generate dust;
 - Haul routes shall be hard surfaced and/or effectively damped down and shall be kept clear of soil as much as possible;
 - All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions; and
 - Mechanical road sweepers shall be employed to clean roads of any dust and debris if it is generated within the vicinity of the Site entrance.
- 3.3.4 An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) is provided in **ES Volume III, Appendix 12.1 Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan**. This will be developed into a detailed CTMP upon appointment of the Principal Contractor which will contain mitigation measures to reduce any air quality effects.

3.4 Noise and Vibration

- 3.4.1 Construction phase noise impacts arising from equipment, vehicular movements, site preparation works, access road construction, installation of infrastructure and construction processes have the potential for short-term effects. Construction phase vibration impacts are attributable to compaction and vibratory rolling during the access track construction, as well as piling activities, which have the potential for short-term effects. Further detail on noise and vibration impacts is provided within **ES Volume II, Chapter 9: Noise and Vibration**.
- 3.4.2 Standard construction methodologies to control noise and vibration during construction are to be employed, in accordance with current legislation and standards including British Standard 5228-1:2009+A1:2014: 'Code of Practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Noise'.
- 3.4.3 Best Practicable Means (BMP) shall be employed:
- As far as is reasonably practicable, the location and orientation of semi-static equipment to be chosen to minimise the noise impact on sensitive receptors;
 - Where practicable, temporary enclosures to be used to screen all static or semi-static plant from noise sensitive receptor locations;
 - Minimise drop heights of materials i.e. lorry with lifting boom or dumper carefully depositing materials;
 - Operators of moving plant to be briefed on a regular basis with an emphasis on the importance of noise and vibration mitigation, including avoidance of vehicle movements over irregular surfaces where feasible (which tends to create more noise/vibration emissions);
 - At all times, workers' shouting or raised voices to be kept to a minimum;
 - Machines in intermittent use to be shut down or throttled down to a minimum during periods between works;
 - Where safe to do so, noise from reversing alarms would be controlled and limited as far as possible through the use of a banksman or other means;
 - All plant, equipment and noise control measures applied to plant and equipment to be maintained in good and efficient working order and operated such that noise emissions are minimised as far as reasonably practicable. Any plant, equipment or items fitted with noise control equipment found to be defective would not be operated until repaired; and
 - All personnel on-site are to undergo site-specific inductions and briefings. Where relevant, specific noise and vibration control measures would be incorporated into the contractor's method statements.
- 3.4.4 Temporary noise barriers would be erected when the construction works associated with the access track are taking place within approximately 120 m of noise sensitive receptors. The height of the temporary barrier would be sufficient to block line of sight to the surrounding receptors. Temporary noise barriers may comprise earth bunds, solid fencing, or proprietary acoustic screening systems. Noise barriers would be installed as close to sources as practicable, or along the closest Site boundaries to sensitive receptors.

3.5 Site Lighting

- 3.5.1 Artificial lighting will be required during the construction phase to ensure safe working conditions, during period of limited natural light. Examples include vehicle and plant headlights, construction compound lighting, floodlights and mobile lighting units, to be used around specific construction activities.
- 3.5.2 In determining temporary construction lighting arrangements for the Site, consideration will be given to sensitive receptors that may experience a nuisance by the light, including wildlife. General control measures for the use of lighting on site are outlined below:
- As far as is practical, lighting must be directed away from residential properties; and sensitive areas; and
 - Lighting should always be positioned to avoid glare.

3.6 Traffic, Transport and Public Rights of Way

- 3.6.1 The Site lies to the west of the A4063, an A-Road connecting Bridgend with Cymer. The A4063, in the vicinity of the Site, is a high quality rural single carriageway, which changes to a more urban character with the provision of contiguous footways as it passes through settlements, such as: Tondy, Coytrahen and Llangynwyd. To the southeast of the Proposed Development, the A4063 leaves the M4 at Junction 36. A northern Site access off the A4063 is proposed which can accommodate both general construction traffic and abnormal load vehicles. A southern site access is proposed, for abnormal load vehicle entry only, via the B4281, Fountain Road and New Road; this route is more rural in nature.
- 3.6.2 During the construction phase, the following traffic would require access to the Site:
- Staff transport, either cars or staff minibuses;
 - Construction equipment and materials, deliveries of machinery and supplies such as concrete raw materials;
 - Components relating to the solar elements, substation components, construction compounds and associated infrastructure;
 - Abnormal indivisible loads consisting of the wind turbine sections and a heavy lift crane(s); and
 - Escort vehicles for abnormal indivisible load deliveries.
- 3.6.3 The predicted increase in construction traffic will be short-term and temporary. The maximum traffic movements associated with the construction phase are predicted to occur in months 13 and 14, with average daily movements peaking at 90 cars and 102 Heavy Goods Vehicle's (HGV's).
- 3.6.4 The following Public Rights of Way pass within the Site:
- Public Footpaths (FP):
 - Llangynwyd Lower (LDL) – FP 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14; and
 - Llangynwyd Middle (LDM) – FP 4, 6, 7, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 41.
 - Bridleway (5 Llangynwyd Middle (BW 5 LDM)).

- 3.6.5 An Outline Access and Management Plan is provided in **ES Volume III, Appendix 13.1: Outline Access Management Plan** and details information on how public access rights would be managed throughout all phases of the Proposed Development.
- 3.6.6 Traffic movements on local roads will be managed effectively to minimise the impact to local traffic journeys. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) would be in place during the construction period. An outline CTMP has been prepared as part of the planning application and is provided in **ES Volume III, Technical Appendix 12.1: Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan**.
- 3.6.7 An Abnormal Load Transport Management Plan (ATMP) would be prepared in advance of any abnormal indivisible loads deliveries construction to cater for all abnormal indivisible load movements to and from the Site.

3.7 Cultural Heritage

- 3.7.1 There are four Scheduled Monuments located within the Site:
- Earthwork & Platform Houses N of Nant Fadog;
 - Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms (West);
 - Mynydd Ty Talwyn Ancient Farms (East); and
 - British Fortified Residence.
- 3.7.2 There are also a number of recorded Prehistoric and Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern assets within the Site.
- 3.7.3 Appropriate control measures to avoid and minimise potential effects on archaeological assets present within the Site have been set out in **Annex C**.

3.8 Ornithology

- 3.8.1 No internationally designated ornithological sites are present within 10 km of the Site. No nationally designated sites within 2 km are of relevance for qualifying ornithological features. Three non-statutory designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)'s of relevance to ornithology were identified: Aberbaiden Farm Meadows, Lletty Brongu, and Tylacoch South.
- 3.8.2 Surveys were conducted between 2021 and 2025 and the following notable species were recorded on-site:
- Red Kite;
 - Goshawk;
 - Other raptors: infrequent records of kestrel, merlin and peregrine;
 - Barn owl;
 - Waders: Golden plover, snipe and lapwing;
 - Teal;
 - Other waterbirds: infrequent records of grey heron, little egret and cormorant;
 - Nightjar;

- Breeding birds: 23 notable species; and
- Wintering birds: 26 notable species.

3.8.3 Appropriate control measures to avoid and minimise potential effects on ornithological receptors have been set out in **Annex C**.

3.9 Terrestrial Ecology

Designated Sites

3.9.1 There is one national statutory designated site within 2 km of the Site, namely Cwm Risca Meadow SSSI, and four non-statutory designated sites within 2 km of the Site, details can be found in **Annex B**. All the designated sites lie within or adjacent to the Site boundary.

3.9.2 Appropriate control measures to avoid and minimise potential effects on designated sites have been set out in **Annex C**.

Habitats

3.9.3 A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) was carried out in May 2023 and additional surveys in April and June in 2024. Habitats identified are predominantly improved or poor semi-improved grassland, woodland, semi-improved neutral and acid grassland, scrub, bracken, ponds and watercourses.

3.9.4 Appropriate control measures to avoid and minimise potential effects on retained habitats have been set out in **Annex C**.

3.9.5 Protected and Notable Species

3.9.6 A programme of baseline ecological surveys were completed between 2021 and 2024, and the following species were recorded on-site:

- Great Crested Newts (and other reptiles);
- Bats;
- Hazel dormouse;
- Otter; and
- Fungi.

3.9.7 Appropriate control measures to avoid and minimise potential effects on protected and notable species have been set out in **Annex C**.

3.9.8 An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be provided at the construction phase to supervise construction works. The ECoW give regular toolbox talks to make site personnel aware of the ecological sensitivities on-site. The ECoW would have the authority to stop any construction activity that is having or likely to have an unplanned adverse environmental effect or be in breach of relevant environmental protection legislation.

Invasive Non-native Species (INNS)

- 3.9.9 The ecological survey work to date has identified Himalayan Balsam throughout the Site, in high concentration around wetland areas. Japanese Knotweed was identified at eight locations around the Site and a single isolated strand of Montbretia was identified along the edge of the access road to the north of the Site.
- 3.9.10 These invasive species, particularly Himalayan Balsam, could be disturbed and potentially spread across the construction site causing incidental damage to the habitats when site clearance works commence, in particular the removal of vegetation and topsoil. Control measures will include but are not limited to a proposed Precautionary Working Method Statements (PWMS), pre-construction checks, 7 m demarcation zones, INNS environmental clerk of works and a herbicidal treatment programme. Control measures will be set out as part of the detailed CEMP prior to enabling works. **ES Volume III, Appendix 10.6: Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan** will be secured via the detailed CEMP, and implemented prior to and during construction to prevent the transportation of invasive species around and outside of the Site. Construction phase monitoring (e.g. by the ECoW) would be required to ensure that biosecurity measures and the management plan are effective.
- 3.9.11 Further details pertaining to the Site ecology can be found in **ES Volume II, Chapter 10: Terrestrial Ecology**. Details pertaining to management mitigation and enhancement strategies can be found in **ES Volume III, Appendix 10.4: Net Benefit for Biodiversity Report**. A Habitat Management Plan will be secured by planning condition prior to construction. This Plan will discuss methods of undertaking work to minimise disturbance and impacts to species.

3.10 Land, Soils and Groundwater

Land and Soils

- 3.10.1 The majority of the Site has no peat present. There is one small area within the Site where peat is present at a depth greater than 0.3 m, but no development infrastructure is proposed in that location.
- 3.10.2 Soil is present across much of the Site. Where arable uses have occurred, there may be some level of contamination associated with the use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers. Without mitigation, there is also potential for construction activities to lead to localised contamination of soils from potential spills or leaks from plant or refuelling activities. There is also the potential for pollution from construction works to impact groundwater quality, quantity via migration of leachable, dissolved or free phase contaminants of fuels, oils and chemicals, without suitable mitigation in place. Construction activities including topsoil stripping and stockpiling of material and vegetation clearance will have the potential to result in silt run-off and the pollution of watercourses.
- 3.10.3 Stockpiling of materials would only be within the temporary construction compound and these stockpiles would be kept to the minimum required to manage the construction activities. Excavated material from the turbine foundations and access tracks would be re-used where practical on-site for creating the required levels for the infrastructure and restoration/reinstatement.

- 3.10.4 Construction activities may result in the formation of new pathways for the movement of existing contamination, associated with past uses, if encountered during the works. Intrusive ground investigation, including groundwater monitoring, will be carried out prior to construction works commencing and will be secured via condition. Should it be required, remediation of soils would occur prior to construction works commencing within the Site. Measures to ensure new pathways for mobilisation of existing contamination are not formed will be included in the detailed CEMP plan: **Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan**.
- 3.10.5 A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and Materials Management Plan (MMP) would be developed by the Principal Contractor for implementation during construction. This would outline details of the requirements for materials and waste management during construction. Materials on site would be ordered and managed in such a way to minimise waste where possible, and where possible waste materials will be recycled.
- 3.10.6 An Outline Soil Management Plan has been included at **ES Volume III, Appendix 7.5: Outline Soil Management Plan**, which sets out measures for soil management and follows the best practice to maintain the physical properties of the soil. It is proposed that a detailed Soil Management Plan forms a planning condition.

Groundwater

- 3.10.7 The groundwater under the Site is classified as a “Secondary A aquifer”. This means that the groundwater is of moderate sensitivity (with “Principal aquifers” being of highest sensitivity). Where the Site is at higher elevation, it is anticipated that groundwater would be relatively deep. In areas close to watercourses, or where the slope of the ground is closer to horizontal, groundwater could be present closer to the ground surface. This is corroborated by the presence of springs within the lower elevations within the Site. The risk of groundwater flooding affecting the Site is considered very low.
- 3.10.8 The Site is located in a former coal mining area, and may be associated with rebounding groundwater levels following the end of mining and associated dewatering. There is the potential of encountering mine water and it is noted that this water may be artesian in nature. As set out in **Annex C**, measures will be put in place to manage the water, and to ensure that excavations are properly sealed so that new flow pathways are not formed into or out of mine workings. This will be informed by intrusive ground investigation secured via planning condition.
- 3.10.9 The Site is not located in a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) with respect to a groundwater abstraction source.

3.11 Water

Hydrology

- 3.11.1 Protection of the water environment is important due to the presence of potential hydrological linkages with designated sites, as well as surface watercourses on and around the Site. Further information in relation to hydrology is provided in **ES Volume II, Chapter 6: Water**.

- 3.11.2 Towards the north of the Site, there is a watercourse known as Nant y Gadlys, which conveys flow north and is a tributary of Afon Llynfi. There are two small watercourses in the southern extent of the Site: Nant-y-gedd and an unnamed watercourse which both convey flow south. Nant Craigyraber, runs through Craig yr Aber Woodland (outside the Site boundary), with the Site to the west and east.
- 3.11.3 There are no records of private water supplies (wells) on the Site.
- 3.11.4 Appropriate control measures to avoid and minimise potential effects on hydrology have been set out in **Annex C**.
- 3.11.5 Water requirements are to be met by bringing in raw water using a bowser, rain water harvesting or private water supply, or a mixture of these. Welsh Water mains water supply or groundwater abstraction will not be used for construction works.

Flooding

- 3.11.6 The Site is predominantly located within Flood Zone 1, with a small section of Flood Zones 2 and 3, coinciding with the downstream extent of Nant Craigyraber and partly along the route of Nant Fadog. These Flood Zones are mainly contained within the immediate vicinity of the watercourses themselves.

3.12 Materials Management and Waste Management

- 3.12.1 The Site will operate in full compliance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991, and all other relevant legislative requirements. The Proposed Development will be constructed to be environmentally responsible wherever possible.
- 3.12.2 Construction material storage will be planned to be kept to a minimum through strategic ordering of quantity and timing of material deliveries, any excess will be returned to central storage within a contractors off site yard, the minimal waste from offcuts will be stored within closed waste skips located in the temporary construction compounds, where possible separate skips will be provided for different types of waste to encourage recycling where possible.
- 3.12.3 There shall be no stockpiling of waste materials on site, where excavated materials are encountered that potentially will be unsuitable for integration into the final works, these will be removed from site as soon as possible or methods used to improve the quality of the material so that it can be used.
- 3.12.4 Toilet effluent will be securely contained within an above ground septic tank which will be regularly emptied and tankered from the Site for off-site treatment by a certified waste carrier. There will be no discharge of toilet effluent within the Site.
- 3.12.5 Waste from within offices or welfare will be disposed of within closed skips, located within the temporary construction compound, removed on a regular basis by an approve.

- 3.12.6 A SWMP will be developed prior to construction to include expected waste streams, and help minimise waste generation and maximise reuse, recycling, and recovery. Wherever possible, a principle of reduce-reuse-recycle will be adopted. All waste transfer notes will be kept on record and stored in the Site compound to be available on demand.
- 3.12.7 An accurate record will be maintained which details all waste disposal from Site such as waste types, quantity of disposal route. The Site will be maintained in a clean, litter-free condition throughout the works. There will also be no burning of waste materials on site and waste will be removed as soon as practicable rather than being stockpiled.
- 3.12.8 Measures will be put in place to control pests or scavengers should they be noted during site inspections.
- 3.12.9 It is anticipated that the following waste streams will be generated:
- Wood;
 - Metals;
 - Bricks and rubble;
 - General waste;
 - Plastic
 - Hazardous (depending on the types of hazardous waste generated, separate containers may be used);
 - Concrete; and
 - Septic tank sludge.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

- 4.1.1 This section of the OCEMP outlines the Site-specific control measures currently identified at this stage of the development. Environmental management measures have been developed to prevent, or where that is not possible, minimise the environmental impacts associated with the construction works. These measures will be implemented by the Principal Contractor. **Annex C** includes an environmental management matrix that illustrates the association between construction activities, environmental aspects and impacts and the environmental management measures. The matrix defines responsibilities and frequency of actions.
- 4.1.2 Environmental mitigation shall be included in relevant Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) prepared by the Principal Contractor, and all RAMS shall be communicated to the workforce.

4.2 Method Statements

- 4.2.1 Prior to commencement of relevant site activities, as appropriate, the Contractor will be required to undertake risk assessments related to the activities that they are involved with and produce method statements for those activities. These should include measures to implement the CEMP in respect of particular tasks and locations.
- 4.2.2 Measures to prevent the spread of invasive plant species listed under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 would be detailed in an Invasive Species Management Plan, which would be included within the detailed CEMP, prior to the commencement of works on site.

4.3 Environmental Risks

4.3.1 The following table (Table 4.1) identifies key environmental risks associated to the project.

Table 4.1 Key Environmental Risks

Risk Receptor	Statutory Designations; Cwm Risca SSSI, NPT Watercourses SINC that lie within the Site	Fungi (CHEGD) found in grasslands.	Invasive Species	Protected Species. Bats, Birds, Otter and Hazel Dormouse
Consequences	Pollution or damage to legally protected habitats. Potential for prosecution or fine.	Pollution run off from construction works entering groundwater and contaminating surrounding habitat. The removal of or plant tracking through vegetation containing fungi to facilitate the construction activities. Increase in air pollutants (including dust).	Spreading invasive non-native species inadvertently through construction activities (including enabling works). Potential for prosecution.	Removal of hedgerows and vegetation during construction activities could impact nesting birds, and other protected species. Lighting and noise could disturb protected species. Construction of watercourse crossings could disturb foraging otter.
Controls	Follow pollution prevention measures on-site and site-specific controls within the CEMP.	ECoW will fence off areas. Follow pollution prevention measures on-site. Follow site-specific dust suppression measures.	Follow procedures included in the Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan.	ECoW to undertake checks prior to vegetation clearance.

5 ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Roles, Responsibility and Authority

- 5.1.1 The Principal Contractor's Senior Management shall make available sufficient time and resource for the effective management of environmental risks that could arise during construction work. This includes appointing suitably qualified personnel with knowledge and capability in the environmental management of construction site works.
- 5.1.2 Full project roles and responsibilities will be defined in the detailed CEMP. The project team and all appointed contractors will be responsible for ensuring the potential risks to the environment are adequately avoided or controlled by the application of measures as documented within the detailed CEMP, which shall be implemented throughout construction.
- 5.1.3 Persons having responsibility for environmental site management, and in particular any persons required to undertake and oversee response to any incidents with potential environmental consequences, shall be empowered to make decision and take appropriate action necessary to avoid or mitigate adverse environmental effects, even when this may lead to delay and/or additional cost to the Principal Contractor.
- 5.1.4 The Principal Contractor is responsible for co-coordinating the activities of all other parties/contractors working on the Site to maintain safe working practices including:
- Management and programme control of all design and construction interfaces, including those with the related contractors;
 - Assuming the role of Principal Contractor under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations;
 - Meeting the requirements of all relevant conditions of the consent;
 - Security and maintenance of the main site compounds during the contract;
 - Providing appropriate welfare and site accommodation for all contractors working on site;
 - Management of all construction related traffic entering and leaving the Site; and
 - Liaison with, in conjunction with the Applicant, all third parties including NRW, relevant landowners and the Local Highways Authorities.
- 5.1.5 The key persons expected to be involved in the construction phase works are set out in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Key Project Roles and Responsibilities

Project Role	Responsibilities
The Applicant and Project Manager	The Applicant shall provide general oversight and strategic direction to the Proposed Development. Applicant representation relevant to the implementation of the CEMP will include a Project Manager to ensure delivery of the commitments set out in the CEMP. They will liaise with Principal Contractor on their roles and responsibilities as described below.
Principal Contractor	Updating and implementing the CEMP; associated plans; and mitigation. The Principal Contractor will ensure that all members of the Project Team, including sub-contractors, comply with the procedures set out in the CEMP. The Principal Contractor will also ensure that all persons working on site are provided with sufficient training, supervision, and instruction to fulfil this requirement. The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all persons allocated specific environmental responsibilities are notified of their appointment and confirm that their responsibilities are clearly understood.
Environmental Advisor	Environmental assurance and advice to construction team.

5.2 Competence, Training and Awareness

- 5.2.1 The Principal Contractor shall ensure appropriate awareness training is delivered to all site operatives and only suitably qualified sub-contractors are appointed. This will be in line with the overall training and awareness programme for the project. The level of training and awareness will depend upon the position and duties the person is to perform.
- 5.2.2 Training and awareness will include, but not be limited to:
- Technical training;
 - Site induction;
 - Task briefings; and
 - Toolbox talks.
- 5.2.3 Records of all inductions and Toolbox Talk deliveries shall be maintained at the Site office. Copies shall be made available to the Applicant on request.

5.3 Internal Communication

- 5.3.1 The Principal Contractor's Site Manager, Environmental Advisor and other relevant team members shall meet regularly to review the status of environmental aspects including but not limited to:
- Works activities underway and planned;
 - Mitigation measures required to be implemented;
 - Results of inspections and any audit results/feedback;
 - Corrective and preventative actions required to be implemented;
 - Identification of areas for continual improvement;
 - Status of staff competence and training needs; and
 - Status of CEMP and of any required consent and approvals.
- 5.3.2 Additional and ongoing communication of environmental performance and requirements is to be determined by the appointed Environmental Advisor and provided as appropriate.

5.4 External Communication

- 5.4.1 External communication will include but are not limited to:
- Notification to neighbouring properties to inform them of the works; any potential disruption; details of the complaint procedure; and site contact details;
 - Engagement with external stakeholder as appropriate;
 - Signage and information;
 - Complaints or enquiries; and
 - Progress reporting to stakeholders.
- 5.4.2 In relation to noise and vibration, details relating to liaison with the local community would be managed by the Principal Contractor. It is envisaged that community liaison would provide local residents with the following information in relation to the construction works:
- The nature of the works being undertaken;
 - The expected duration of the works;
 - The contractor's working hours;
 - Mitigation measures that have been adopted to minimise noise; and
 - Contact details in the event of a noise disturbance.
- 5.4.3 The Site Manager will develop an external communication plan that will include roles and responsibilities, procedure for complaints and enquiries, record keeping, monitoring and awareness training for the Site workforce.
- 5.4.4 The Principal Contractor will discuss with the Applicant whether the project should be registered with Considerate Constructor Scheme or other similar associations.

5.5 Documentation

- 5.5.1 Documents will be managed in line with contractor internal procedures. The detailed CEMP shall be controlled document and authorised latest version shall be signed and dated by the responsible person[s].
- 5.5.2 Other site environmental management document would include, but not be limited to the following:
- Compliance obligations: copies of relevant consents, permissions, or other approvals/ authorisations;
 - Emergency preparedness and response plan: including of any environmental incidents including actions taken and resolution;
 - Monitoring, inspections and audits: environmental data, trend analysis, action trackers;
 - Communication records: Minutes of environmental team briefings and key stakeholder consultations;
 - Training records: Records of staff training, skills, experience, and qualifications; and
 - Management review records: to demonstrate review process and actions taken.

5.6 Environmental Consents

- 5.6.1 The Proposed Development will require consents and exemptions from various regulatory bodies in advance of construction activities. Any additional requirements (such as planning conditions) will be met prior to works beginning on Site where required.
- 5.6.2 Where construction activities are subject to environmental consents, authorisations and permissions, an Environmental Consents Register will be developed. The register will include a schedule of all consent submissions and a tracker to confirm they are in place for the start of works.
- 5.6.3 The register will be a live document, reviewed monthly.

5.7 Environmental Data

- 5.7.1 Environmental data will be recorded to support the assessment of environmental performance and continual improvement. Data may include, but not be limited to the following:
- Energy usage (i.e., electricity meter readings and fuel used/delivered to site);
 - Water consumption (i.e., water meter readings or bowser water deliveries to site);
 - Waste volumes;
 - Environmental complaints; and
 - Environmental training and awareness.
- 5.7.2 Trends will be reviewed and action plans developed where improvements need to be made.

5.8 Monitoring, Inspections and Audits

- 5.8.1 The Principal Contractor shall be responsible for managing environmental performance during all site works. This will be supported with a programme of monitoring, inspections and audits.

Monitoring

- 5.8.2 Monitoring will be undertaken to record environmental data such as noise levels; resource use; and verify any consent conditions.

Daily Inspections

- 5.8.3 Daily inspections shall be undertaken to record compliance to the requirements in the detailed CEMP and other requirements such corporate requirements.
- 5.8.4 Any elements of the Site management found to be in an unsatisfactory condition during the Site inspection shall be addressed on the day or reported to the Site Manager to arrange appropriate actions.

Audits

- 5.8.5 Audits will involve a more detailed assessment of environmental performance, including Site management and compliance to procedural and system requirements. All audits shall be documented and actions raised will be addressed within an appropriate timescale.

5.9 Review and Updates

Management Review

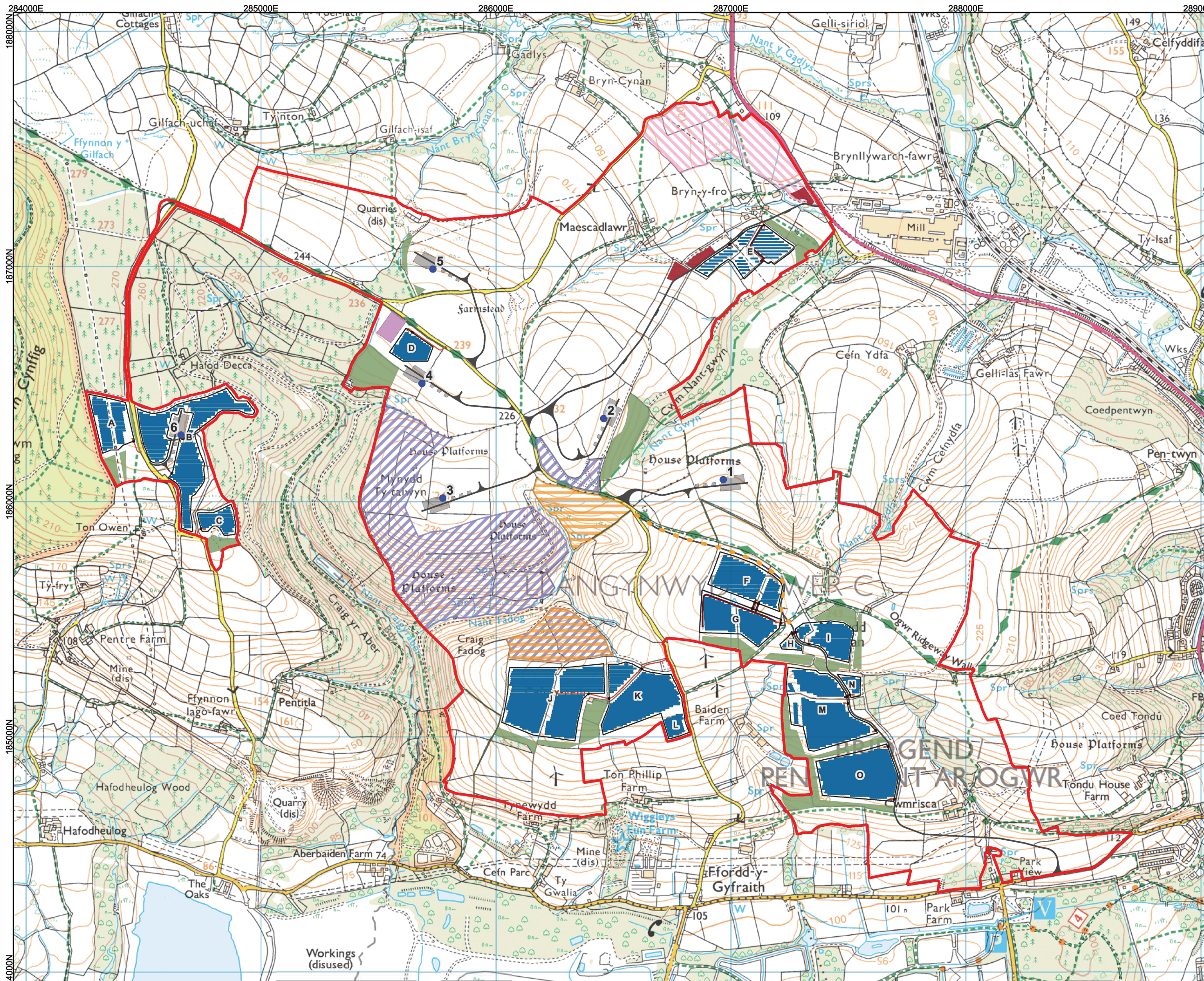
- 5.9.1 A management review of the performance of the detailed CEMP will be undertaken at least every six months. The review will include members of the Applicant and Principal Contractor senior management team, and project Environmental Representatives.
- 5.9.2 Matters such as staffing, training, trends from audits and inspections and performance against key performance indicators will be discussed. Where there is a shortfall in performance, actions and resources shall be agreed to rectify this.

5.10 Decommissioning

- 5.10.1 Following the 50-year operational life of the Proposed Development, an application may be submitted to retain or replace the turbines, or they could be decommissioned.
- 5.10.2 Decommissioning activities and sequence are envisaged to utilise similar equipment and personnel to the construction activities. Activities would likely take place in a shorter overall duration (approximately six months) and would involve the following stages:

- Dismantling and removal of wind turbines, PVs and electrical equipment; and
 - Restoration of the turbine hardstandings and substation.
- 5.10.3 Turbine components would need to be dismantled and removed in a similar fashion to their delivery and erection. Cranes would be used to split the turbines into sections which would then be transported from the Site by Heavy Goods Vehicles. These components would be reused, recycled or if appropriate disposed of in accordance with the relevant waste management regulations at the time.
- 5.10.4 The plinth and the top surface of the wind turbine foundations would be broken out to a depth of 1 m from the surface, and all cabling would be cut out at the same depth with the remaining concrete. Once the broken-out concrete has been removed, the area would be reinstated with a final layer backfilled with soil to an agreed method statement, as outlined in the restoration section above.
- 5.10.5 The high voltage and SCADA power export cables would be cut off below ground level but would generally be left in place to avoid unnecessary ground disturbance.
- 5.10.6 Tracks and hardstandings can become amenities for the landowners use over the duration of the Proposed Development. It is therefore proposed that these would be left in situ for use by the landowner or covered in topsoil. No stone is proposed to be removed from the Site during decommissioning. This approach is considered to be less environmentally damaging than seeking to remove all track foundations, underground power export cables and tracks entirely.
- 5.10.7 A Decommissioning Strategy would be submitted by the Applicant for agreement with BCBC and NPTC, as the Local Planning Authorities, prior to the decommissioning works taking place, and this is likely to be subject to an appropriately worded condition on any planning permission. As part of the Decommissioning Strategy, a Buried Cable Risk Assessment will be undertaken to assess the risks associated with the cables being left in place. A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) would perform a similar role to the CEMP for the construction phase and set out the mitigation measures to be implemented throughout the works.

ANNEX A – SITE LAYOUT

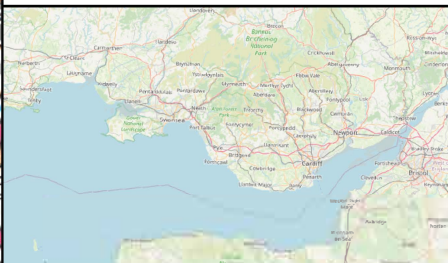


Legend

- Site Boundary
- Turbine Locations (1 - 6)
- Temporary Construction Compounds
- Track Layout and Northern Access
- Passing Places
- Temporary Track
- Solar Track
- Solar Panels (A-O) Fencing
- Solar Panels
- Hardstandings
- Substation Platform
- Proposed Permissive Route
- Ecology Mitigation (Birds)
- Ecology Mitigation (Fungi)
- Ecology Mitigation (Marsh Frit)
- Hedgerow Planting
- Woodland Planting

Due to the scale of the layout, the solar Inverters / Transformers are not shown in Figure 2.1 - Proposed Development Layout, however are depicted on insets A to H.

CRS: EPSG:27700
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Ellipsoid: EPSG:7001
Units: meters



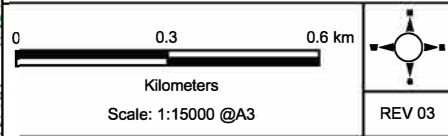
03	27/03/2026	Amendments to Layout	MD	SP	JB
02	10/09/2025	Amendments to Layout	MD	SP	JB
01	15/04/2025	Amendments to Key	MD	JB	JB
00	12/03/2025	First Draft	MD	JB	JB
Rev	Date	Description	Dm	Chk	App

Mynydd Ty-talwyn Energy Park



TITLE:
Proposed Development Layout

ID:Fig2.1 Proposed Development Layout Rev03 - (Completeness Check)



ANNEX B - DESIGNATED SITES

Statutory and Non-Statutory Designated Sites

Site	Designation	Description	Distance from Site *at closest point
Statutory Designated Sites			
Cwm Risca Meadow	SSSI	The SSSI is an old wet acidic meadow on coal measure rocks which supports over 80 species of herbaceous plants and a colony of marsh fritillary butterfly.	0 m
Non-Statutory Designates Sites			
NPT Watercourses	SINC	Not Available – all NPT watercourses are designated as SINC.	0 m
Cwm Nant Gwyn	SINC	Broadleaved woodland identified as ancient semi-natural woodland, which retains a good ground flora in places. The Site is designated as a SINC within BCBC.	0 m
Nant Cwm-bach	SINC	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, coniferous plantation, marsh/marshy grassland. The Site is designated as a SINC within BCBC.	0 m
Gilfach Uchaf	SINC	Mosaic of habitats including marsh/marshy grassland, semi-improved acid grassland, acid dry dwarf shrub heath, natural acid/neutral rock exposure. The Site is designated as a SINC within BCBC.	0 m



ANNEX C – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT MATRIX

Environmental Management Matrix

Rev01

ACTIVITY	ASPECT	IMPACT	MITIGATION	WHO	FREQUENCY
Mobilisation/ Site clearance and compound set-up					
Site establishment	Water quality	Works affecting watercourses	No works (in, over, under) will be undertaken within 20m of a watercourse bank without technical environmental advice regarding the requirement for a permit. Works can only proceed once appropriate mitigation (within technical environmental advice or permit conditions) has been installed and all conditions met.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Ground investigation	Ground contamination	Works will not commence until a ground investigation has been undertaken to assess geo-environmental and geotechnical risks to identify existing contamination. This will include groundwater and where appropriate gas monitoring, with a targeted focus on high-risk areas. Findings will inform any necessary contamination mitigation or remediation measures, which will be agreed before implementation.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Flora and fauna	Invasive species spread	Any vegetation clearance will not commence until a pre-construction survey will be undertaken to identify and map all Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) to ensure no additional spread / new growth has taken place from the time of the baseline surveys and the INNS management plan has been implemented. Control measures will include but are not limited to precautionary working method statements (PWMS), pre-construction checks, 7 m demarcation zones for retained areas of vegetation which contain INNS, hand pulling of INNS in retained areas of vegetation, clearance / cutting of INNS, excavation and burial following INNS cuttings, and biosecurity management.	Snr Foreman	Weekly
		Removal of habitat and disturbance to wildlife (including nesting birds)	Works will not commence until an Ecological Appraisal has been completed and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. All vegetation removal will occur outside of the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive). Where this is not possible, an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be provided at the construction to supervise Site works and conduct nesting bird checks before vegetation removal occurs. If nesting birds are identified, then appropriate buffer distances will be maintained to enable young to hatch and fledge. The ECoW will give regular toolbox talks to make Site personnel aware of the ecological sensitivities on-Site. A buffer zone of 10 m will be marked by fencing and signage from hedgerows. If during work activities it is suspected that a protected species has been disturbed, all works in the immediate area must cease until a qualified ECoW attends the Site.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Soil management	Soil handling	All works will be undertaken in accordance with the Soil Management Plan. Ensure that removal of vegetation is minimised to working areas and only for works that are essential. In order to minimise the risk of erosion and run-off, vegetation stripping shall be undertaken in segments, with only those areas to be worked on imminently stripped of vegetation. In this manner, vegetation stripping shall be undertaken in a staged sequence as the construction footprint progresses. Clear marking of areas where soil is to be removed, stockpiled and placed. Key signposting of areas that are to remain undisturbed during construction activities. Identification of areas requiring storage of multiple soil horizons and adequate signposting to prevent distinct horizons from mixing. Areas designated for stockpiling shall be bare or mown/ strimmed such that surface vegetation is short to reduce the likelihood of anaerobic conditions developing within stockpile	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Archaeology	Disturbance of archaeology	No ground intrusive works shall commence until further intrusive archaeological investigations have been completed and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. For the solar parcels and substation, this could comprise localised strip map sample excavations for known archaeological deposits of regional importance and/or monitoring and recording for known and potential archaeological deposits of local importance. For the wind infrastructure this would likely comprise monitoring and recording only. The scope of archaeological fieldwork would need to be formalised in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and agreed with Heneb prior to commencement.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Ecology	Fungi	Areas of county importance for fungi, close to construction areas will be marked and fenced off by the ECoWs to prevent accidental encroachment. Erection of fencing around areas of county importance for fungi will prevent habitat loss, killing of fungi species and degradation of habitat.	Snr Foreman	Weekly
		Bats	Night working/lighting will be avoided within identified roosting or foraging areas, where possible. If unavoidable, any temporary lighting will be directed downwards to avoid light spill.	Snr Foreman	Weekly

	Public Rights of Way	Closure/ diversion of Public Rights of Way	Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) shall remain open where possible. Applications for consent for any closures / diversions to existing PRoWs will be obtained and agreed with the local authority in advance of the required works. Advance provision of clear signs to indicate the reasons for, and duration of, the closure or diversion. Provision of adequate advance notification of any closure or diversion at car parks along the route and popular starting points for walkers, along with notices to walking clubs and ramblers' websites etc. Reinstating footpaths and bridleways/PRoWs fully on completion of construction and restoration works (to the satisfaction of the relevant rights of way officer). Temporary diversions will be managed in line with the Outline Access Management Plan.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
Hazardous material storage and use	Release to water/ groundwater/ land	Polluting environment	A Pollution Incident Response Plan will be prepared and adopted. No vehicle, equipment or material storage is permitted within Development Advice Map Zones B, C1 and C2 and/or Flood Map for Planning Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3 or within 15 m of all watercourses. Storage and handling of hazardous substances (including fuels) should not occur within 50 metres from any inland freshwater, or within 50 metres from a well or borehole. The placement of stockpiled materials as far away as practically possible from sensitive receptors (including the watercourse). Vegetation removal is undertaken on a phase by phase basis to avoid excessive exposure of bare soil. Silt fencing or straw bales to be placed downslope of construction works to prevent silt entering watercourses. Additional silt fencing kept on-Site for deployment at short notice. A wheel wash at the Site access to reduce silt migration across the Site. All vehicles will be inspected on arrival. Vehicle showing signs of fuel/oil drips, missing fuel caps, damaged hydraulics will be rejected and not used on Site before repair. Fuels will be stored in a double skinned locked and banded fuel bowser as far away from the watercourse as possible. The secondary containment system must provide storage for at least 110% of the tank's maximum capacity and ensure that any valves, filters, sight gauges, vent pipes or other ancillary equipment are also situated within the secondary containment system and arranged so that any discharges would be contained. Fuel tanks, secondary containers and storage compounds shall be inspected monthly for damage, corrosion, leaks, faults and vandalism. Repair defects/faults immediately and retain records. Hazardous liquids shall be transferred using a funnel and drip tray and sealed and returned to the container immediately after use. Damaged containers shall be reported to the Site Manager. Fully lockable and labelled 'Fuel Safe Static Tank' will be deployed. Refuelling will be carried out over a plant nappy. These will be regularly maintained and inspected for rainwater, rainwater will be removed by specialist removal. A spill kit will be located next to the bowser. Spillage kits will contain as a minimum; spill booms, granules, mats and gully covers. Spill kit supply to be monitored weekly to ensure adequate stock remains full. Staff will be trained in the use of spill kits. All surface waters and drains must be protected from silt runoff by the use of gully guards, straw bales, gravel traps or silt fencing. These measures must be inspected frequently.	Snr Foreman	Weekly
Compound establishment	Local issues (nuisance)	Visual intrusion	Cabins and Site facilities will be placed, where possible, out of line-of-sight of local residents. Maintain good housekeeping and Site working practices to control litter, insects or vermin. For example, dispose of food into appropriate receptacles. The Site shall be set up with hoarding to reduce dust leaving the Site. The Site boundary shall be secured appropriately and all Site gates shall be kept locked / closed out of working hours and kept closed and /or manned during working hours. Wherever possible, lighting shall be located and directed so that it does not cause unnecessary intrusion to local residents. Lighting shall be switched off when not in use unless specifically needed for construction activities or for security and / or health and safety requirements. Glare (and the potential for complaints) caused by poorly directed security and floodlighting shall be minimised by ensuring that light fittings are horizontally mounted and directed inwards on Site. Post-installation checks and monitoring of the lighting installations shall be undertaken to ensure that correct tilting angles and appropriate direction of lighting is achieved. This will allow adjustments to be made, where practicable, should undue light spill or glare be identified.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Weekly

Use of plant and equipment	Local issues (nuisance)	Noise impact to local residents	Local Authority consent must be obtained for particularly noisy activities before starting works. For example, crushing and piling. Contractors and operatives must be informed of consent conditions. Noisy works and deliveries to and from the Site shall be conducted within the core working hours. Where necessary, deliveries outside of these core hours would be agreed in advance with the local authority. Plant shall be selected with noise levels in mind and it is important that quiet or silent plant is used. If possible, electrically powered plant should be used. All plant shall be suitability maintained and noise screens shall be used where required. Use generators having a sound power level rating below 65db(A), fully canopied and silenced. To assist with noise attenuation, where possible, generators will be located away from adjacent residents, also taking account of prevailing wind conditions. Position exhausts away from Site boundaries and occupied areas when in use. All generators (and other noisy plant) shall be switched off overnight and when not in use. If heat is needed for drying rooms this should be provided via storage type heaters.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
Deliveries and work force travel. Use of plant and equipment.	Traffic and transport	Traffic affecting local residents	Effective traffic management will be planned and implemented, where required in agreement with the Local Authority. Sufficient parking arrangements will be provided for Site staff, to prevent parking on the side of the road. Traffic will be managed in accordance with the Construction Traffic Management Plan.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Air emissions	Exhaust fumes affecting local residents/ environment	All equipment shall be inspected before use and any defects/faults reported to the Site Manager. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Exhaust systems will be fitted with particulate filters and catalytic converters as necessary. All road-going vehicles will comply with current emissions standards. Movement of construction traffic around the Site will be minimised, where possible. The Site layout has been developed to allow this to happen. Appropriate speed limits will be set around the Site.	Snr Foreman	Daily
Drainage ditch construction	Water quality	Works affecting watercourses	No works (in, over, under) will be undertaken within 10 m of a watercourse bank without technical environmental advice regarding the requirement for a permit. Works can only proceed once appropriate mitigation (within technical environmental advice or permit conditions) has been installed and all conditions met.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Land contamination	Disturbance of contaminated ground	Known areas of contaminated land will be managed according to a method statement provided by a technical specialist. Where unknown contaminated land is disturbed, works will cease until analysis is completed by a technical specialist and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. Stockpiles of contaminated material must be situated on an impermeable surface at least 10 m from any surface waters or drains, and run-off collected within a bund. Potentially contaminated water must be tested before dewatering. Contaminated water must be treated or discharged off Site using an appropriate waste permit. In locations where dewatering is required, this will be achieved in accordance with industry best practice and in line with NRW guidance, including Guidance for Pollution Prevention 5 (GPP5). Any water would be disposed of / discharged in accordance with a NRW permit. Where there is the potential for encountering minewater, measures will be put in place to manage the water, and to ensure that excavations are properly sealed so that new flow pathways are not formed into or out of mine workings. Where minewater discharges are present close to work areas for the Proposed Development, measures must be put in place to ensure that the discharges are not blocked or altered.	Snr Foreman/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning/ daily
	Spoil management	Mixing of spoil from different locations	A Materials Management Plan will be developed detailing procedures for spoil handling, storage and transfer. The Site works shall be designed to retain as much spoil on Site as possible whilst maintaining protection of human health and the environment. Excavated material surplus shall be minimised so far as practicable. Stockpiles shall be covered, to prevent wind whipping.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning/monthly

Constructing and upgrading of access tracks and access junction	Flora and fauna	Removal of habitat and disturbance to wildlife	Works will not commence until an Ecological Appraisal has been completed and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. All vegetation removal will occur outside of the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive). Where this is not possible, an ECoW will be provided at the construction to supervise Site works and conduct nesting bird checks before vegetation removal occurs. If nesting birds are identified, then appropriate buffer distances will be maintained to enable young to hatch and fledge. The ECoW give regular toolbox talks to make Site personnel aware of the ecological sensitivities on Site. A buffer zone of 10 m will be marked by fencing and signage from hedgerows. If during work activities it is suspected that a protected species has been disturbed, all works in the immediate area must cease until a qualified ECoW attends the Site.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Traffic and transport	Wagon movements affecting local residents	Effective traffic management will be planned and implemented, where required in agreement with the Local Authority. Traffic will be managed in accordance with the Construction Traffic Management Plan.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
		Mud/ dust on road affecting local residents	Wash facilities for vehicular use located close to the Site access shall be connected to an offline gully and trap system located within the Site boundary. Haul routes shall be hard surfaced and/or effectively damped down and shall be kept clear of soil as much as possible. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Mechanical road sweepers shall be employed to clean roads of any dust and debris if it is generated within the vicinity of the Site access.	Snr Foreman	Daily
	Local issues (nuisance)	Noise impact to local residents	Temporary noise barriers will be erected when the construction works associated with the access track are taking place within approximately 120 m of residential property Swn y Nant. The height of the temporary barrier would be sufficient to block line of sight to the surrounding receptors.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning/ daily
	Soil management	Mixing of soil strata and loss of structure	A Soil Management Plan will be developed detailing procedures for soil handling, storage and transfer (aligned to CIRIA Guidance: Sustainable management of waste soils and aggregates (RP1124)). The Site works shall be designed to retain as much soil within the Site as possible whilst maintaining protection of human health and the environment. Excavated material surplus shall be minimised so far as practicable. Stockpiles shall be covered, seeded or fenced (as appropriate) to prevent wind whipping.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
Watercourse crossings	Water quality	Works affecting watercourses	No works (in, over, under) will be undertaken within 10 m of a watercourse bank without technical environmental advice regarding the requirement for a permit. Works can only proceed once appropriate mitigation (within technical environmental advice or permit conditions) has been installed and all conditions met.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Release to water/ groundwater/ land	Polluting environment	A Pollution Incident Response Plan will be prepared and adopted. No vehicle, equipment or material storage is permitted within Development Advice Map Zones B, C1 and C2 and/or Flood Map for Planning Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3 or within 15 m of all watercourses. Storage and handling of hazardous substances (including fuels) should not occur within 50 metres from any inland freshwater, or within 50 metres from a well or borehole. The placement of stockpiled materials as far away as practically possible from sensitive receptors (including the watercourse). Vegetation removal is undertaken on a phase by phase basis to avoid excessive exposure of bare soil. Silt fencing or straw bales to be placed downslope of construction works to prevent silt entering watercourses. Additional silt fencing kept onSite for deployment at short notice. A wheel wash at the Site access to reduce silt migration across the Site. All vehicles will be inspected on arrival. Vehicle showing signs of fuel/oil drips, missing fuel caps, damaged hydraulics will be rejected and not used on Site before repair. Fuels will be stored in a double skinned locked and bunded fuel bowser as far away from the watercourse as possible. The secondary containment system must provide storage for at least 110% of the tank's maximum capacity and ensure that any valves, filters, sight gauges, vent pipes or other ancillary equipment are also situated within the secondary containment system and arranged so that any discharges would be contained. Fuel tanks, secondary containers and storage compounds shall be inspected monthly for damage, corrosion, leaks, faults and vandalism. Repair defects/faults immediately and retain records. Hazardous liquids shall be transferred using a funnel and drip tray and sealed and returned to the container immediately after use. Damaged containers shall be reported to the Site Manager. Fully lockable and labelled 'Fuel Safe Static Tank' will be deployed. Refuelling will be carried out over a plant nappy. These will be regularly maintained and inspected for rainwater, rainwater will be removed by specialist removal. A spill kit will be located next to the bowser. Spillage kits will contain as a minimum; spill booms, granules, mats and gully covers. Spill kit supply to be monitored weekly to ensure adequate stock remains full. Staff will be trained i the use of spill kits. All surface waters and drains must be protected from silt runoff by the use of gully guards, straw bales, gravel traps or silt fencing. These measures must be inspected frequently.	Snr Foreman	Weekly/Daily during periods of heavy rainfall

Compound operations	Dust management	Mud/ dust on road affecting local residents	Wash facilities for vehicular use located close to the Site access shall be connected to an offline gully and trap system located within the Site boundary. Haul routes shall be hard surfaced and/or effectively damped down and shall be kept clear of soil as much as possible. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Mechanical road sweepers shall be employed to clean roads of any dust and debris if it is generated within the vicinity of the Site access.	Snr Foreman	Daily
	Waste management	Lack of suitable facilities leading to increased landfill	A waste collection area shall be set up before Site works start. This area shall be as close to the Site compound as possible with adequate hardstanding for the waste containers and unobstructed access for telehandler and waste removal vehicles. A waste management plan shall be made available on Site and its requirements understood by all Contractors and operatives before starting work on Site. Monthly updates on the amount of waste successfully recycled will be made available to the Site Manager and displayed in the Site office and can also be issued to the council upon request.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning/ Monthly
	Use of natural resource	Depletion of natural resources	Mains electricity shall be used where available. If unfeasible, generators are to be used and must be sized for the required output; if diesel they must be set up by the supplier.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
Groundworks					
Topsoil stripping/ excavations	Soil management	Mixing of soil strata and loss of structure	A Soil Management Plan will be developed detailing procedures for soil handling, storage and transfer (aligned to CIRIA Guidance: Sustainable management of waste soils and aggregates (RP1124)). The Site works shall be designed to retain as much soil on Site as possible whilst maintaining protection of human health and the environment. Excavated material surplus shall be minimised so far as practicable. Stockpiles shall be covered, seeded or fenced (as appropriate) to prevent wind whipping.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Flora and fauna	Removal of habitat and disturbance to wildlife.	Works will not commence until an Ecological Appraisal has been completed and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. All vegetation removal will occur outside of the bird breeding season (March to August inclusive). Where this is not possible, an ECoW will be provided at the construction to supervise Site works and conduct nesting bird checks before vegetation removal occurs. If nesting birds are identified, then appropriate buffer distances will be maintained to enable young to hatch and fledge. The ECoW give regular toolbox talks to make Site personnel aware of the ecological sensitivities on-Site. A buffer zone of 10 m will be marked by fencing and signage from hedgerows. If during work activities it is suspected that a protected species has been disturbed, all works in the immediate area must cease until a qualified ECoW attends the Site.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Archaeology	Disturbance of archaeology	No ground intrusive works shall commence until further intrusive archaeological investigations have been completed and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. The scope of archaeological fieldwork would need to be formalised in a WSI and agreed with Heneb prior to commencement.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Release to water	Surface run off	Swales will be placed on the downslope perimeter of the solar panel array fields to capture any overland surface run off which will not naturally infiltrate the ground.	Snr Foreman/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning/ daily
	Land contamination	Disturbance of contaminated ground	Known areas of contaminated land will be managed according to a method statement provided by a technical specialist. Where unknown contaminated land is disturbed, works will cease until analysis is completed by a technical specialist and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. Stockpiles of contaminated material must be situated on an impermeable surface at least 10m from any surface waters or drains, and run-off collected within a bund. Potentially contaminated water must be tested before dewatering. Contaminated water must be treated or discharged off Site using an appropriate waste permit. In locations where dewatering is required, this will be achieved in accordance with industry best practice and in line with NRW guidance, including Guidance for Pollution Prevention 5 (GPP5). Any water would be disposed of / discharged in accordance with a NRW permit. Where there is the potential for encountering minewater, measures will be put in place to manage the water, and to ensure that excavations are properly sealed so that new flow pathways are not formed into or out of mine workings. Where minewater discharges are present close to work areas for the Proposed Development, measures must be put in place to ensure that the discharges are not blocked or altered.	Snr Foreman/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning/ daily

Topsoil stripping/ excavations	Release to water	Silt run-off/ excavation dewatering entering watercourses and affecting aquatic life	Minimise any areas of soil stripping and stockpiling. Surface water and drains must be protected from silt run-off (e.g. silt fences/ bunds/ french drains) to prevent silt laden water from entering them. All silt protection measures must be inspected weekly and maintained throughout the works. Tracking or washing out next to drains/surface waters must be avoided. Permit to Pump to be used to remove water from excavations, aligned to statutory guidance. If a discharge consent is required, then all conditions within the consent must be understood before commencement of dewatering. If necessary temporary bunding and/or settlement ponds will be installed to allow for isolation and onSite treatment of any sediment laden or contaminated water prior to managed discharge. Vehicle washdown facilities shall be appropriately managed to contain contaminants and regulate reuse or disposal of the water.	Snr Foreman	Daily
	Water quality	Works affecting watercourses	No works (in, over, under) will be undertaken within 10m of a watercourse bank without technical environmental advice regarding the requirement for a permit. Works can only proceed once appropriate mitigation (within technical environmental advice or permit conditions) has been installed and all conditions met.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Local issues (nuisance)	Dust generation potentially smothering crops or plants/ affecting local residents	Site layout shall be planned so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible. Where foreseeable and significant dust is to be generated during an operation, dust fencing and/or barriers must be provided to minimise impact. Timing of earthworks and material movements shall be planned to reduce double handling and minimise traffic movements and therefore associated dust and mud. If dust levels remain excessively high when adequate control measures are in place and operating effectively, then reduce or postpone works during such times (e.g. during dry or windy periods).	Snr Foreman	Daily
Cut and fill operations	Soil management	Mixing of soil strata and loss of structure	A Soil Management Plan will be developed detailing procedures for soil handling, storage and transfer (aligned to CIRIA Guidance: Sustainable management of waste soils and aggregates (RP1124)). The Site works shall be designed to retain as much soil on Site as possible whilst maintaining protection of human health and the environment. Excavated material surplus shall be minimised so far as practicable. Stockpiles shall be covered, seeded or fenced (as appropriate) to prevent wind whipping.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Archaeology	Exclusion or ground-mounted zones	Archaeological mitigation and management measures will be developed and included in the detailed CEMP. These additional safeguarding measures which include the following: Fencing off areas to prevent unauthorised access by plant, laying protective matting for any necessary plant movements, no-dig strategies for establishing new ground cover, and use of lightweight machinery and hand-held tools for maintaining ground cover.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
		Disturbance of archaeology	No ground intrusive works shall commence until further intrusive archaeological investigations have been completed and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. The scope of archaeological fieldwork would need to be formalised in a WSI and agreed with Heneb prior to commencement.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Use of natural resource	Depletion of natural resources	The environmental impact of materials will be considered in the procurement process. Ordered materials shall be managed to avoid over-ordering or spoilage of surplus materials. Surplus materials are to be reused on Site where possible.	Project Manager/ Site Manager	Pre-construction planning/ monthly
	Land contamination	Disturbance of contaminated ground	Known areas of contaminated land will be managed according to a method statement provided by a technical specialist. Where unknown contaminated land is disturbed, works will cease until analysis is completed by a technical specialist and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. Stockpiles of contaminated material must be situated on an impermeable surface at least 10m from any surface waters or drains, and run-off collected within a bund. Potentially contaminated water must be tested before dewatering. Contaminated water must be treated or discharged off Site using an appropriate waste permit. In locations where dewatering is required, this will be achieved in accordance with industry best practice and in line with NRW guidance, including Guidance for Pollution Prevention 5 (GPP5). Any water would be disposed of / discharged in accordance with a NRW permit. Where there is the potential for encountering minewater, measures will be put in place to manage the water, and to ensure that excavations are properly sealed so that new flow pathways are not formed into or out of mine workings. Where minewater discharges are present close to work areas for the Proposed Development, measures must be put in place to ensure that the discharges are not blocked or altered.	Snr Foreman/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning/ daily

Muck-away and deliveries	Air emissions	Exhaust fumes affecting local road users/ environment	All equipment shall be inspected before use and any defects/faults reported to the Site Manager. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Exhaust systems will be fitted with particulate filters and catalytic converters as necessary. All road-going vehicles will comply with current emissions standards. Movement of construction traffic around the Site will be minimised, where possible. The Site layout has been developed to allow this to happen. Appropriate speed limits will be set around the Site.	Snr Foreman	Daily
	Traffic and transport	Wagon movements affecting local road users	Effective traffic management will be planned and implemented, where required in agreement with the Local Authority. Traffic will be managed in accordance with the Construction Traffic Management Plan.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
		Mud/ dust on road affecting local road users	Wash facilities for vehicular use located close to the Site access shall be connected to an offline gully and trap system located within the Site boundary. Haul routes shall be hard surfaced and/or effectively damped down and shall be kept clear of soil as much as possible. All vehicles carrying soil off-Site must be sheeted. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Mechanical road sweepers shall be employed to clean roads of any dust and debris if it is generated within the vicinity of the Site access, with road cleaning to take place, if required, to remove any deleterious materials that are carried from the Site.	Snr Foreman	Daily
Establishing haul roads/ hard-standings	Use of natural resource	Depletion of natural resources	The environmental impact of materials will be considered in the procurement process. Ordered materials shall be managed to avoid over-ordering or spoilage of surplus materials. Surplus materials are to be reused on Site where possible.	Project Manager/ Site Manager	Pre-construction planning/ monthly
Civils - substation, energy storage and electrical works					
Laying concrete foundations	Use of natural resource	Depletion of natural resources	The environmental impact of materials will be considered in the procurement process. Ordered materials shall be managed to avoid over-ordering. Surplus materials are to be reused on Site where possible.	Project Manager/ Site Manager	Pre-construction planning/ monthly
	Release to water/ groundwater/ land	Concrete wash-out water incorrectly treated and disposed of, polluting receiving environment	All drains adjacent or near to concreting works shall be covered with Gully Guards before commencing mixing. Concrete wagons should be instructed to not wash-out onSite. A designated wash-out container will be provided to clean the delivery chute. Concrete washings must be treated and tested prior to discharge onSite. RPS 235 ‘Treating and using water that contains concrete and silt at construction Sites’ provides further guidance.	Snr Foreman	Daily
Concrete wagon movements	Traffic and transport	Wagon movements affecting local residents	Effective traffic management will be planned and implemented, where required in agreement with the Local Authority. Traffic will be managed in accordance with the Construction Traffic Management Plan.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
		Mud/ dust on road affecting local residents	Wash facilities for vehicular use located close to the Site access shall be connected to an offline gully and trap system located within the Site boundary. Haul routes shall be hard surfaced and/or effectively damped down and shall be kept clear of soil as much as possible. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Mechanical road sweepers shall be employed to clean roads of any dust and debris if it is generated within the vicinity of the Site access.	Snr Foreman	Daily

Piling (cable trenching and installation)	Archaeology	Exclusion or ground-mounted zones	Archaeological mitigation and management measures will be developed and included in the detailed CEMP. These additional safeguarding measures which include the following: Fencing off areas to prevent unauthorised access by plant, laying protective matting for any necessary plant movements, no-dig strategies for establishing new ground cover, and use of lightweight machinery and hand-held tools for maintaining ground cover.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
		Disturbance of archaeology	No ground intrusive works shall commence until further intrusive archaeological investigations have been completed and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. The scope of archaeological fieldwork would need to be formalised in a WSI and agreed with Heneb prior to commencement.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Land contamination	Disturbance of contaminated ground	Known areas of contaminated land will be managed according to a method statement provided by a technical specialist. Where unknown contaminated land is disturbed, works will cease until analysis is completed by a technical specialist and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. Stockpiles of contaminated material must be situated on an impermeable surface at least 10 m from any surface waters or drains, and run-off collected within a bund. Potentially contaminated water must be tested before dewatering. Contaminated water must be treated or discharged off Site using an appropriate waste permit. In locations where dewatering is required, this will be achieved in accordance with industry best practice and in line with NRW guidance, including Guidance for Pollution Prevention 5 (GPP5). Any water would be disposed of / discharged in accordance with a NRW permit. Where there is the potential for encountering minewater, measures will be put in place to manage the water, and to ensure that excavations are properly sealed so that new flow pathways are not formed into or out of mine workings. Where minewater discharges are present close to work areas for the Proposed Development, measures must be put in place to ensure that the discharges are not blocked or altered.	Snr Foreman/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning/ daily
	Local issues (nuisance)	Noise and vibration affecting local residents	Employ rotary piling techniques where possible. Position piling rigs away from local residents, so noise is emitted away from them. Install acoustic sleeves around the piling hammer to contain the noise. A Piling Risk Assessment may be required if a push piling technique is used.	Site Manager	Pre-construction
Turbine and solar installation.					
Procurement and material management	Housekeeping	Poor management of materials leading to wastage	The environmental impact of materials will be considered in the procurement process. Ordered materials shall be managed to avoid over-ordering or spoilage of surplus materials. A storage compound will be developed to safely store materials to prevent damage from traffic and weather. Surplus materials are to be reused on Site where possible. Surplus dry (powder) concrete, cement and grout is to be collected and reused where possible e.g. as inert rubble. Reuse of dried materials may require environmental permits or exemptions. Encourage the reuse of cut-offs and arrange for suppliers to take back unused surplus materials and packaging. All reuse and recycling to be carried out in accordance within the terms of a valid waste exemption or voluntary codes of practice/protocols. Hazardous liquids must be re-sealed after use. Empty containers are to be disposed of to the designated container within the waste compound.	Project Manager/ Site Manager/ Snr Foreman	Pre-construction planning/ monthly/ weekly/ daily

Use of plant and equipment	Release to water/ groundwater/ land	Polluting environment	A Pollution Incident Response Plan will be prepared and adopted. No vehicle, equipment or material storage is permitted within Development Advice Map Zones B, C1 and C2 and/or Flood Map for Planning Flood Zone 2 or Flood Zone 3 or within 15 m of all watercourses. Storage and handling of hazardous substances (including fuels) should not occur within 50 metres from any inland freshwater, or within 50 metres from a well or borehole. The placement of stockpiled materials as far away as practically possible from sensitive receptors (including the watercourse). Vegetation removal is undertaken on a phase by phase basis to avoid excessive exposure of bare soil. Silt fencing or straw bales to be placed downslope of construction works to prevent silt entering watercourses. Additional silt fencing kept onSite for deployment at short notice. A wheel wash at the Site access to reduce silt migration across the Site. All vehicles will be inspected on arrival. Vehicle showing signs of fuel/oil drips, missing fuel caps, damaged hydraulics will be rejected and not used on Site before repair. Fuels will be stored in a double skinned locked and bunded fuel bowser as far away from the watercourse as possible. The secondary containment system must provide storage for at least 110% of the tank's maximum capacity and ensure that any valves, filters, sight gauges, vent pipes or other ancillary equipment are also situated within the secondary containment system and arranged so that any discharges would be contained. Fuel tanks, secondary containers and storage compounds shall be inspected monthly for damage, corrosion, leaks, faults and vandalism. Repair defects/faults immediately and retain records. Hazardous liquids shall be transferred using a funnel and drip tray and sealed and returned to the container immediately after use. Damaged containers shall be reported to the Site Manager. Fully lockable and labelled 'Fuel Safe Static Tank' will be deployed. Refuelling will be carried out over a plant nappy. These will be regularly maintained and inspected for rainwater, rainwater will be removed by specialist removal. A spill kit will be located next to the bowser. Spillage kits will contain as a minimum; spill booms, granules, mats and gully covers. Spill kit supply to be monitored weekly to ensure adequate stock remains full. Staff will be trained i the use of spill kits. All surface waters and drains must be protected from silt runoff by the use of gully guards, straw bales, gravel traps or silt fencing. These measures must be inspected frequently.	Snr Foreman	Weekly
	Air emissions	Exhaust fumes affecting local residents/ environment	All equipment shall be inspected before use and any defects/faults reported to the Site Manager. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Exhaust systems will be fitted with particulate filters and catalytic converters as necessary. All road-going vehicles will comply with current emissions standards. Movement of construction traffic around the Site will be minimised, where possible. The Site layout has been developed to allow this to happen. Appropriate speed limits will be set around the Site.	Snr Foreman	Daily
Deliveries and work force travel (including crane delivery)	Local issues (nuisance)	Dust generation potentially smothering crops or plants/ affecting local road users	Where feasible the Site or specific operations shall be fully enclosed where there is a high potential for dust production and the Site is active for an extensive period. Drop heights must be kept to a minimum and conveyors and enclosed wherever possible.	Snr Foreman	Daily
	Traffic and transport	Wagon movements affecting local road users	Effective traffic management will be planned and implemented, where required in agreement with the Local Authority.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
		Mud/ dust on road affecting local road users	Wash facilities for vehicular use located close to the Site access shall be connected to an offline gully and trap system located within the Site boundary. Haul routes shall be hard surfaced and/or effectively damped down and shall be kept clear of soil as much as possible. All vehicles carrying soil off Site must be sheeted. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Mechanical road sweepers shall be employed to clean roads of any dust and debris if it is generated within the vicinity of the Site access.	Snr Foreman	Daily

Waste management					
Waste management	Duty of Care	Non compliance to legislation	Wastes shall be collected by a licenced waste carrier. A copy of all Waste 'Duty of Care' documentation shall be held on Site. Duty of Care documentation must be completed for all waste transfers and copies provided to the Client every week. Waste transfer notes or hazardous waste consignment notes and Duty of Care procedures are to be audited regularly (monthly as a minimum). Soil and recycled aggregate transfers shall be carried out in accordance with an approved Materials Management Plan and all transfer tickets must be retained on Site.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Monthly/ Weekly/ Daily
	Segregation	Cross contamination of materials	Where possible, all waste shall be segregated on Site. Skips shall be provided to segregate wastes including plasterboard, timber and metal. A designated area shall be provided for inert wastes, for example bricks, clay pipes and roof tiles. A designated container[s] shall be provided for hazardous wastes, which and must be clearly labelled. Hazardous waste streams must be segregated and stored in accordance to their safety data sheets. All road sweepings must be removed from Site accompanied with a completed waste transfer note from the driver. If road sweepings are inadvertently discharged on Site, these should be disposed of appropriately. All timber is to be segregated on Site and sent to a local charity (or similar outlet) for recycling. All metal is to be segregated on Site and sent for recycling. All inert waste (e.g. bricks, blocks, concrete) will be segregated on Site and used under roads etc (this may require environmental permits or exemptions). All mixed waste removed from the Site shall be taken to a material recycling facility for further segregation to maximise recycling and recovery.	Site Manager/ Snr Foreman	Pre-construction planning/ Weekly
Demobilisation					
Site reinstatement	Soil management	Mixing of soil strata and loss of structure	A Soil Management Plan will be developed detailing procedures for soil handling, storage and transfer (aligned to CIRIA Guidance: Sustainable management of waste soils and aggregates (RP1124)). The Site works shall be designed to retain as much soil on Site as possible whilst maintaining protection of human health and the environment. Excavated material surplus shall be minimised so far as practicable. Stockpiles shall be covered, seeded or fenced (as appropriate) to prevent wind whipping.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	PRoW	PRoW reinstatement	PRoWs shall remain open where possible. Applications for consent for any closures / diversions to existing PRoWs will be obtained and agreed with the local authority in advance of the required works. Advance provision of clear signs to indicate the reasons for, and duration of, the closure or diversion. Provision of adequate advance notification of any closure or diversion at car parks along the route and popular starting points for walkers, along with notices to walking clubs and ramblers' websites etc. Reinstating footpaths and bridleways/PRoWs fully on completion of construction and restoration works (to the satisfaction of the relevant rights of way officer). Temporary diversions will be managed in line with the Outline Access Management Plan.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
	Archaeology	Disturbance of archaeology	No ground intrusive works shall commence until further intrusive archaeological investigations have been completed and appropriate mitigations have been implemented. The scope of archaeological fieldwork and any necessary mitigation would need to be formalised in a WSI and agreed with Heneb prior to commencement.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
Demobilisation	Traffic and transport	Wagon movements affecting local road users	Effective traffic management will be planned and implemented, where required in agreement with the Local Authority.	Site Manager/ SHE Manager	Pre-construction planning
		Mud/ dust on road affecting local road users	Wash facilities for vehicular use located close to the Site access shall be connected to an offline gully and trap system located within the Site boundary. Haul routes shall be hard surfaced and/or effectively damped down and shall be kept clear of soil as much as possible. All vehicles carrying soil off-Site must be sheeted. All vehicle engines will be switched off when not in use to reduce particulate emissions. Mechanical road sweepers shall be employed to clean roads of any dust and debris if it is generated within the vicinity of the Site access.	Snr Foreman	Daily

ANNEX D - EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

Emergency Preparedness

Spill kits

Spill kits capable of dealing with hydrocarbon and chemical spills shall be available at all worksites. Each storage location shall be clearly visible to the workforce, for instance by deploying clear signage.

If a construction compound, fuel storage point or Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) store is provided then additional spill kits will need to be available at each separate location.

The spill kit contents shall include absorbent pads, absorbent booms, absorbent granules and hazardous waste disposal sacks as a minimum. Regular checks of the spill kits shall be completed to ensure they remain adequately stocked to deal with environmental incidents.

Spill drills shall be performed periodically to confirm that the workforce can effectively contain and clear up potentially polluting spillages. All drills will be documented and details kept on record for the duration of the works.

Fire prevention

Means to raise the alarm in the event of a fire shall be available at the points of work. An assembly point shall be designated a safe distance from the active works locations and will be communicated to all members of the workforce before works commence. The workforce shall assemble at the point for a rollcall and to receive further instructions. All individuals at the worksite, including visitors, will be obliged to immediately sign in on arrival.

Extreme weather

The Principal Contractor's Site Manager shall register to receive Met Office weather warnings. All warnings issued by the Met Office with the potential to impact upon the works shall be communicated by the Site Manager to the workforce in a timely manner so that measures can be implemented where necessary. In the absence of the Site Manager the Works Environment Manager shall also receive and act upon all alerts.

Incident Reporting and Investigation

Reporting

All incidents, including near misses, shall be classified according to the categories outlined in the table below. All categories of environmental incident shall be reported by the Principal Contractor to the Applicant as outlined below.

Incident Classification

Incident Classification	Definition
Near Miss	An event, controlled through implementation of an effective incident control measure (e.g. drip tray used, effective use of noise barrier).
Minor Environmental Incident	Incidents that have caused minor harm or damage to the environment e.g. • A minor fuel spill below 20 litres onto ground which is immediately cleared; • A minor spill of a chemical not classified as presenting an ecotoxic risk; • Exceeding noise levels; • Silt runoff from site which does not enter into a surface water feature; or • Excess dust emissions.
Major Environmental Incident	Incidents that have caused or may cause significant harm or damage to the environment, e.g.: • A minor fuel spill which impacts a sensitive land feature, a water, or drains; • A major fuel spillage or 20 litres; • Any spillage of a chemical which is classified as presenting an ecotoxic risk; • Silt runoff from site which enters a water feature; or • Receipt of a nuisance complaint.

Minor incidents and near misses must be reported to the Applicant within 24 hours. Major incidents must be reported to the Project Manager as soon as reasonably practicable.

The contractor, after informing the Applicant, shall report all environmental incidents that are required to be reported to NRW and/or to any other relevant statutory or regulatory bodies. Emergency contact details are outlined in the table below for all contacts relevant to the works.

Investigation

Reporting of an incident to the Project Manager shall, where necessary, commence the incident investigation which shall be jointly conducted between the Applicant and its contractor[s].

The Principal Contractor shall prepare an investigation report for all environmental incidents. The report is to include:

- Summary of the environmental incident, describing the:
 - Nature of the incident;
 - Details of any pollutant released including the type and quantity of pollutant released; and
 - Location for the incident (e.g. grid reference);

- Receptors that were or could have been impacted;
- An analysis of what led to the incident occurring;
- Summary of immediate actions taken to mitigate the incident;
- Summary of any remedial action required;
- Lessons learned and future measures or actions to be implemented.

The Applicant will verify the incident investigation and agree with its contractors any further actions which are to be implemented to prevent a reoccurrence of comparable incidents. A timeline for the implementation of all actions shall be established and the contractors shall provide details of when they have been implemented.

An incident investigation shall be complete when all details have been recorded on file.

Emergency Contacts

In the event of an emergency occurrence at the site, the Applicant and its contractors shall determine the relevant statutory and regulatory bodies that must be notified. A List of Emergency Contacts will be compiled for the detailed OCEMP, incorporating the details below.

List of Emergency Contacts

Emergency Contacts	
Contact	Contact Details
Applicant Site Manager	TBC
Contractor Site Manager	TBC
Contractor Environmental Advisor	TBC
NRW	0300 065 3000
Health and Safety Executive (HSE Construction)	01519 229 235
Local Authority Contact	TBC
Major Spill Emergency Response – e.g. RSK Response	0333 999 7687
Fire	999 / 112
Police	999 / 112
Ambulance	999 / 112

Incident Response

All pollution incidents should be managed through the STOP – CONTAIN – NOTIFY concept.

As soon as an incident is identified, the first action should be **STOP** and prevent further discharge to drainage/river/ground.

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CONTAIN may constitute control of discharge in the event of a spill, or cessation of works if it is the works that are resulting in the incident, e.g. halting excavations until silt runoff is contained. It is recognised that due to personal health and safety risks it may not always be safe to stop the source of the spill, for instance if a significant volume of an unidentified substance has been released.

NOTIFICATION should take place as soon as practicable and frequently can take place while further release is being stopped or while a spill is being contained. The emergency contact numbers outlined in Table 4 should be used.

Annex D consists of standard incident response procedures, intended to provide guidance for the contaminant and limitation of adverse effects.

Oil, fuel or chemical spill to ground

- i. Wearing protective clothing, prevent further release at source, e.g. switch off tap/valve, correct leaking drum and make the area safe.
- ii. If the spill is migrating, creating a temporary bund to prevent further spread by using spill kit materials/sandbags.
- iii. If drains or field ditches are located nearby, install drain seals / deploy additional spill kit materials to prevent the spill discharging to the drain or ditch.
- iv. Apply absorbent granules or pads (available from spill kit) to the affected area.
- v. The Contractor will notify NRW regarding the nature and scale of incident. The following information should be included in the notification:
 - o Time of discharge;
 - o Type/quantity of material discharged;
 - o Location of discharge; and
 - o Site contact details.
- vi. The Contractor will notify the Applicant of the incident and communicate the information provided to NRW
- vii. The Applicant will notify the Local Planning Authority regarding the nature and scale of the incident as per the requirements of the Environmental Damage (England and Wales) Regulations 2015.
- viii. Containment measures should remain in place until the nature and extent of the contamination can be assessed, and a remediation strategy must be prepared.

All impacted materials shall be disposed of in accordance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements and the Duty of Care requirements.

Oil, fuel or chemical to surface water feature

- i. Wearing protective clothing, prevent further release at source e.g. switch off tap/valve, correct leaking drum and make the area safe.
- ii. If the source is not readily identifiable, contain first (see below) then identify and prevent further release at source.

- iii. Immediately deploy appropriately sized boom from nearest spill kit across affected surface water feature. Use stakes to attach it to the sides of the surface water feature. Tie booms together to increase length if required.
- iv. Supplement with additional booms across the surface water feature, as required, to contain any migration of the spill not halted by the first installation.
- v. The Contractor shall notify NRW regarding the nature and scale of incident. The following information should be included in the notification:
 - o Time of discharge;
 - o Type/quantity of material discharge to surface water feature;
 - o Location of discharge; and
 - o Site contact details.
- vi. The Contractor shall notify the Applicant of the incident and communicate the information provided to NRW.

All impacted materials will be disposed of in accordance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements and relevant Duty of Care requirements.

Oil, fuel or chemical spill to drainage system

- i. Wearing protective clothing, prevent further release at source, e.g. switch off tap/valve, correct leaking drum and make the area safe.
- ii. If source is not readily identifiable, contain the visible pollutant first, then identify and prevent further release at source.
- iii. Immediately deploy appropriate drain cover(s) to affected gullies.
- iv. Supplement with booms around the gully to contain any migration of spill.
- v. The Contractor shall notify NRW and the relevant water company regarding the nature and scale of incident. The following information should be included in the notification:
 - o Time of discharge;
 - o Type/quantity of material discharged to the drain;
 - o Location of discharge, specifically which drain; and
 - o Site contact details.
- vi. The Contractor shall notify the Applicant of the incident and communicate the information provided to NRW.

All impacted materials shall be disposed of in accordance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements and relevant Duty of Care requirements.

Discovery of unexpected contamination

- i. On the discovery of unexpected contamination, the Contractor will immediately halt works in the area.
- ii. If impacted materials have already been removed, they shall be returned to the excavation or placed on to a membrane, e.g. terram, to prevent migration of the contaminant to another area.
- iii. Contractor to report the situation to the Applicant.
- iv. Arrangements will be made between the Contractor and the Applicant for samples of the contamination to be collected and tested on fast turnaround.

- v. Contractor to only continue with works in the area once the test results have confirmed the contaminant and a safe means of working has been established.

The Contractor shall be free to continue works in areas unaffected by the contamination, BUT the Contractor will not speculatively continue to excavate material to find the extent of the contamination without supervision from a geo-environmental engineer.

All impacted materials will be disposed of in accordance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements and relevant Duty of Care requirements.

Explosion/Fire Procedure

Explosion/fire incidents should also be dealt with through health and safety procedures. In the event that a fire is detected or an explosion occurs:

- i. Notify the emergency services and evacuate the area.
- ii. Attempt to tackle the fire with site equipment only which it is safe to do so.
- iii. Ensure that pollution of nearby water bodies including surface water drainage from fire control water or other substances is minimised. Where possible and safe to do so, any site drainage systems should be protected through the deployment of drain seals/spill kit materials to ensure any firefighting waters are captured and can be disposed of appropriately.
- iv. At a time when it is acceptable to do so, NRW shall be notified regarding the nature and scale of incident. The following information should be included in the notification:
 - Nature of the incident;
 - Time and date of the incident;
 - Quantity of fire control water discharged to surface water feature/drainage, where relevant;
 - Location of discharge; and
 - Site contact details.

Silt

In the event of an unexpected discharge of silty water, then:

- i. Prevent further release at source e.g. cease dewatering the excavations.
- ii. Contain silt and protect sensitive receptors from further discharge:
 - If a drain is located nearby, install drain seals or deploy spill kit materials to prevent discharge.
 - If silt flow is in the direction of surface water features deploy hay bales around the surface feature.
 - If silt is being generated by runoff from stockpiles deploy spill kit materials, silt fencing or move soil to form a bund at the base to prevent further silt laden runoff from the stockpile.
- iii. If silt is discharged without prior approval NRW shall be notified. If the silt discharge enters the drainage system, the relevant water company shall also be notified regarding the nature and scale of incident. The following information should be included in all notifications:
 - Time of discharge;

- Type/quantity of material discharged;
- Location of discharge, e.g. which drain or surface water feature; and
- Site contact details.

Complaint over a nuisance

This procedure should be followed for all nuisance complaints include noise, dust and light.

- i. Immediately stop the activity leading to the complaint; or where not possible to entirely stop the activity reduce it to the lowest possible level e.g. shut off all non-essential plant.
- ii. Remain polite and courteous. If able to resolve the issue through discussion with the complainant, then determine what action is needed and put it into practice.
- iii. Record the details of the complainant including their name, contact details and address. Contractors shall report the details of the complaint and the complainant to the Applicant.
- iv. The Contractor and the Applicant will register the complaint on a Complaints Log.
- v. The Applicant will act on the complaint and remedial actions shall be put in place within 24 hours.

Contamination of or by waste materials

- i. Assess whether the area needs to be evacuated, such as if fumes are being given off.
- ii. Assess whether the damage can be undone through segregation.
- iii. Complete a risk assessment for the task including consideration of any COSHH risks.
- iv. It is safe to do so segregate the waste. If it is not safe to do so, then the full waste quantity is to be consigned as hazardous waste.
- v. The Contractor is to report the incident to the Applicant.
- vi. Waste is to be collected from site in accordance with normal practice.

Discovery of archaeological artefact or heritage feature

- i. Immediately stop works in the area of the artefact or feature.
- ii. Ensure the area is isolated from interference by erecting fencing around the discovery. Prevent vehicles from navigating through this area.