

	CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STATEMENT	Issue No	01
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Construction Environmental Plan for the Proposed ST JOHN'S COURT/Oak Rd, Rogerstone, NEWPORT NP10 9FJ



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1-Scope of Proposed Works

The Design and Construction of 43 units, together with all associated external works, incoming services, highway works, and drainage works at St John's, Newport. It is comprised of a North and South site.

South Site:

Provide replacement over 55's accommodation for the existing 'North site' buildings, numbering 29 units in total, made up of 1B & 2B apartments. Provide a flexible community space within the main building for residential use. Create a communal focus around an open semi-private amenity space, with an inward-looking scheme surrounded by landscape areas.

North Site:

Provide a small group of 5 double aspect, split-level houses along St John's Crescent, providing security and overlooking to both streets. Maintain a green buffer between the developments by retaining a small group of trees in the middle of the site. Preserve the character of the area by maintaining a green buffer between the development and St John's Crescent This site Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is a publicly facing document that has been developed to work in conjunction with Hales Master CEMP to avoid, minimise or mitigate the effect of the construction activities on the environment and the surrounding community. This site, CEMP, provides a site-specific management framework for the planning and implementation of construction activities in accordance with environmental commitments identified by the project managers. It is part of a much broader company-wide Environmental Management System (EMS) and references the EMS wherever possible to avoid duplication and the risk of conflicting information.

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It is essential that mitigation measures described in legislation or documents such as Environmental Impact Statements are acted upon to ensure environmental protection and to address the needs and expectations of interested parties. The Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) details are an integral part of this document and are no longer produced in a stand-alone document. The Master CEMP is available as part of the company Environmental Management System and sets out the generic requirements of a CEMP in more detail.

Construction Project staff are required to comply with the environmental controls set out in the EMS and as laid out in this site-specific document.

2-Issue and Revision

An electronic version of this CEMP is issued by the Project Manager and stored on Live Project, DATA Hale, Health & Safety for staff with access to computers. Hard copies will be made available to site staff without access to computers and included in the site induction. It will be re-issued following any changes made as a result of legislative, procedural, or contractual amendments or updates.

Client	Newport City Homes
Contractor	JG Hale Group Ltd
Architect	Hammonds
Engineers	Intrado
Ecologist	Ecological services LTD
Mechanical/Electric Engineer	Hicks Titley
Planning Consultant	Asbri Planning
Energy Assessor,	Hicks Titley

Site Investigation Report	Terrafirma
Noise Impact Assessment	Acoustic Consultants Ltd
Preliminary Ecology Appraisal	Ecological services LTD
Reptile Mitigation Strategy_	Asbri Transport
Transport Statement	Stuart Michael Associates,
Tree Constraints Plan A3 Millennium by Tree scene	Steve Ambler and Sons Tree Specialists Ltd.
Tree Report	Steve Ambler and Sons Tree Specialists Ltd.

3-Duty Holders

Environmental Duty Holder	
Name(s)	Paul Jones – 07946482638 (H&S manager)
Deputy Name(s)	Tom Bevan – 07973623880 (Construction director)
Area of Designated Responsibility	

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Monitoring the appointment and effectiveness of nominated fuelling representatives and emergency response teams. Monitoring construction works, including the sub-contractors, for compliance against Environmental Risk Assessment and Method Statement control measures. Coordination of all environmental documentation. Monitoring environmental training, consultation, and implementation of subcontractor procedures. Attending the site HSE committee meetings Monitoring of all sites' environmental incidents and ensuring they are reported and investigated. Undertaking weekly inspections and ensuring the production of the Weekly Inspection Report. Accompanying HSE Managers & NRW inspections. Advising the Project Manager on the implementation of the environmental management system.
Designated Signature: Paul Jones
Deputy(s) Signature(s):

COSHH Co-ordinator	
Name(s)	Paul Jones (H&S manager)
Deputy Name(s)	Tom Bevan (Construction director)
Contact Number	07946482638
Area of Designated Responsibility	
Familiarising themselves with relevant Company COSH procedures contained within the BMS. Identifying opportunities for reducing risk through substitution, replacement, or protection Identifying materials and processes that require COSHH Assessments, including imported materials and materials already in the offices. Obtaining correct COSHH Assessments, including correct activities Maintaining the COSHH File Ensuring that relevant personnel are briefed on COSHH Assessments and that these briefings are clearly understood and complied with by all, with records of the briefings being maintained within the site files. Arranging face fit testing for personnel required to use/wear RPE. Requesting COSHH Assessments from sub-contractors (where required) and review for adequacy.	
Designated Signature: Paul Jones	
Deputy(s) Signature(s):	

4-Environmental Goals for the Project

Goals
No long-term damage to the environment
No legal prosecutions
Pollution Prevention
To actively involve our employees and the supply chain in developing and sustaining a positive environmental culture which promotes a working environment where everyone makes

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Goals
environmental protection personal and helps to create a Zero Harm culture through understanding their impact on the environment, by stopping work and seeking guidance if they are involved in an activity which they believe could adversely affect the environment
To conduct our operations in an environmentally and socially responsible manner to achieve environmentally sustainable solutions

5-5-5-

5-Regular Liaison between Parties on Site

Environmental specific channels of communication are detailed below: -

Any health and safety issues that may affect this plan will require regular communication from all involved parties. It will be encouraged for all sub-contractors to put forward their Health & Safety issues, particularly observed or encountered unsafe acts or conditions, to management. If the subcontractor has the authority to undertake the required remedial action, they may do so and review with management. If the action required is outside the sub-contractor's authority, the management is to be made aware immediately.

Health & Safety will be a key subject for discussion within all formal meetings between the project teams.

Results of design changes/proposals or matters arising on site that could have implications on Health & Safety are to be tabled for discussions at the formal meetings to decide if relevant for notification to the Principal Designer and/or Designer. Any changes in the design will be accompanied by a risk assessment, if necessary, which will be made available to the Principal Designer. The Project Manager/Site Agent will coordinate all design issues between the client, the designer(s), and the principal designer and will be the single point of contact throughout the project for receiving design information and for passing this information to site personnel and, where applicable, to Hale Construction Ltd sub-contractors

The Project Manager will be responsible for filtering any design changes to site staff and for communicating them to the client, suppliers, and sub-contractors, as appropriate. All design updates or changes shall be reviewed and accepted by the Client prior to implication. Such changes shall be issued by way of a document control system. Any design issues or questions will be highlighted in forums such as internal meetings, progress meetings, and design review meetings.

The principal communication lines between parties on site are detailed within the Project Communication Chart located in Sections 3 and 4 of the Core Information. Communication with the Interested Parties

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Environmental specific channels of communication are detailed below: -

Interested Party	Communication Details	Contact Number
NRW	They may visit periodically to sample the watercourse	03000653000
Hale HSE Manager	Site visit on a regular basis	07538432098

6-Environmental Assessments

Environmental assessments carried out as part of the planning process and prior to the construction activity may still be relevant to the construction phase. Actions may have been taken to mitigate any adverse effects that must be taken into consideration, such as tree orders requiring signage and protected areas, or finding hazardous soil that must not be reused by accident.

The following table lists the assessments applicable to this construction project, a summary of the outcome, and any action that must be taken during the construction phase.

Site staff shall be competent to perform tasks that have the potential to cause a significant environmental impact. Competence is defined in terms of appropriate education, training, and experience. Project-specific training is required. Method Statement briefings will be given before personnel carry out key activities for the first time.

Role	Environmental Aspects of Training
All new starters	Hale Company Induction
All site staff	Site-specific induction
All site staff	Toolbox Talks: Tree Protection Orders
All site staff	Environmental posters and site notices
All site staff	Briefings on key environmental aspects for the project as follows: Known complaints relating to the site
All site staff	Environmental aspects of Method Statements and Risk Assessments
All site staff	Environmental alerts
Project Manager	Briefing on the CEMP
Construction Manager	Briefing on the CEMP
Designer	Review of the CEMP
Environmental Manager	Review of the CEMP
Sub-contractor Supervisors	Briefing on the CEMP

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8-Project Description



Site Location, Information & Access

The development site is in the Rogerstone Ward, within Newport. The site is well served by public transport, with regular bus services and Rogerstone and Pye Corner train stations nearby. The site is located within the suburb of Rogerstone, Newport, and is within an urban location, being surrounded by residential housing in all directions. Wern Industrial Estate is located approximately 220m to the south-east of the proposed development site at its closest point. A railway line and the A467 are approximately 200m to the south of the site. The Monmouthshire and Brecon Canal is located approximately 500m away to the north of the site. A variety of community services and employment areas are within walking distance.

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9-General Activities

Scheme Details

Scheme Aspect	Scheme Detail
Groundworks	- Erect full-site boundary fencing - Site entrance to be in situ so access can be gained by all parties a robust lockable gate to be installed and site perimeter fence, - Site clearance following demolition and enabling works - Topsoil strip and removal across both North and South sites - Earthworks to achieve required formation levels - Grubbing out of old foundations and underground obstructions - Installation of temporary site drainage and surface water management
Site establishment	Protection of existing ecological features
Plant and equipment	LOLER and Plant Register to be completed
Demolition works	Demolition of existing structures to clear site for new works
Demolition material treatment	Crushing
Earthworks construction	Waste material to be retained on site 40 %

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Basement area construction	Not applicable
Superstructure construction	Building, site access roads and pathways
Drainage systems	Foul and attenuated storm drainage to local system
Building Type	Timber Frame Offsite Manufacture
Service connections	Electric, BT cable and water
Schemes	Considerate Constructors Scheme Site Code of Practice: 1. Enhancing the Appearance 2. Respecting the Community 3. Protecting the Environment 4. Securing Everyone's Safety 5. Caring for the Workforce
Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP): (For working on or near a main river, flood defence structure, flood plain or sea defence)	Not Applicable
Water Discharge Consent	TBC
Water Abstraction Licence	TBC

11-Transport

Refer to the Transport Use & Management Procedure and the site-specific Traffic Management Plan.

Key Point	Mitigation Measures
Parking Facilities	There will be car parking facilities on site. Site traffic will not be permitted to park and wait in the local area. A just-in-time procedure will be adopted, and there will be no parking on the local highway,
Access Route to the Site	The site is surrounded by residential properties and public roads on multiple boundaries, requiring careful consideration of local impacts during construction. The site entrance is positioned to minimise direct conflict with nearby homes, and construction activities have been planned to reduce disruption to the surrounding community. A wheel wash facility will be installed at the site entrance to prevent the spread of mud and debris onto local roads, particularly during the groundworks and earthworks phases. All construction vehicles entering or exiting the site will be cleaned, and muck-away lorries will be fully sheeted to avoid overspill. The wheel wash bay will feature an impermeable surface with a raised kerb or rollover bund to contain solids, and effluent will be directed to the foul sewer, subject to discharge consent. Roads around the site will be inspected daily and cleaned using an approved road sweeper if required. Given the proximity of homes and the presence of surrounding roads, traffic and pedestrian safety is a priority. Construction traffic will be managed in accordance with <i>Safety at Street Works and Road Works: A</i>

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	Code of Practice and Chapter 8 of the <i>Traffic Signs Manual</i>. Vehicle movements will be carefully controlled through clear signage, traffic marshals, and banksmen, ensuring safe passage for pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles. Although construction will take place over a sustained period, vehicle volumes are expected to remain moderate. These measures, as outlined in the Construction Traffic Management Plan, are intended to minimise disturbance and maintain safe, clean conditions around the site at all times.
Loading Bay	Loading bay will be located within the site to get vehicles off the road as soon as possible
Deliveries	All deliveries will be scheduled 24 hours in advance, and drivers will contact the traffic controller 1 hour before arrival. Deliveries will be made between 07:00 – 18:00 to the site. There will be a requirement for deliveries throughout the construction phase. There will also be the need for the removal of materials and waste from the site, which will be managed on a “just in time” basis to minimise the likelihood of congestion. No deliveries of construction materials, including delivery vehicles entering or leaving the site via St John’s Terrace, are permitted during unsociable hours. This will alleviate any congestion on the public highway during peak times. A letter instructing all delivery companies of the constraint will be attached to all orders by the Quantity Surveyor. If delivery companies knowingly break this constraint, a warning letter will be issued. If this is repeated, the offending company will be removed from our supplier list and not used again. Contractors will ensure that material suppliers select applicable delivery vehicles that will enter the site if the delivery can be received and offloaded in a safe and proper manner. A site speed limit of 5 mph will be in force. All deliveries to the site will access via Oak Road, the two-way single carriageway between the northern and southern site parcels, accessed from St. Johns Crescent. Oak Road has a 30 mph speed limit, street lighting, and residential properties lining both sides, with 1.5m footways, dropped kerbs, and tactile paving at crossing points. Although street parking is unrestricted, sufficient parallel parking bays reduce parking congestion. Delivery vehicles will be guided by clear signage to the site entrance. Upon arrival, drivers must stop at the closed site gates and report to the site office before entering. Site staff will then direct vehicles safely to the designated unloading areas using traffic signage and banksmen. This system ensures smooth delivery operations while minimising disruption and maintaining safety for residents and road users along Oak Road and St. Johns Crescent.

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12-Water Management & Pollution Prevention

Key Point	Mitigation Measures
Re-Fuelling Facilities	As the site is built out, it will become tight; however, as a priority, the double-skinned diesel tank has been located in a low-risk area out of the way of the main construction area and easily accessible by the main entrance to the site. A fuel oil spill kit has been placed by the tank. Designated refuelling areas only to be used, within the site compound area. Spill kits are to be used at all times. Drip trays will be used to prevent ground contamination. The refuelling area will be designated within the site compound area. (onsite) No refuelling close to the perimeter or residential Road Hales is to designate the least amount of fuel on site. The fuel area is to be kept at least 10m away from the perimeter fence Drip trays MUST be used when refuelling generators, No smoking around the compound and fuel area
Water Meters	Water supplies for use during the pre-construction and construction phase will be fitted with water meters. Liaise with water supplier to ensure they are installed.

13-Surface Water Drainage Strategy

Protection of SUDs Assets

Surface water run-off for the development will be managed through a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) integrated with the overall landscape strategy. The scheme is subject to Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, and therefore requires SuDS Approval Body (SAB) consent. In line with this legislation and national SuDS standards, the developer will ensure:

- Surface water is managed at or close to its source.
- Pollution is prevented at source, rather than relying on treatment further down the system.
- Flood risk to people is reduced and ecological impacts from altered flow rates or sedimentation are minimised.
- A SuDS Management Train is implemented, using multiple treatment stages rather than a single end-of-line solution.

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- SuDS features are designed for long-term performance, safety, and maintainability over the life of the development.
- Pumping is avoided wherever possible.
- Solutions are cost-effective in terms of both capital construction and long-term maintenance, while maximising environmental and social benefits.

The approved site-wide SuDS design includes a combination of soakaways, rain gardens, bioretention systems, and permeable paving. These features will be carefully protected during construction and at each phased handover.

Key elements of the drainage system include:

- Roof runoff will be directed to water butts or bio-retention systems, then discharged into an infiltration basin or porous car park.
- The infiltration basin will attenuate and discharge surface water directly into the ground.
- Porous car parks will capture overflow from roofs and manage infiltration on site, supported by a successful infiltration rate.
- Aco channels and gullies will connect to permeable paved areas to avoid uncontrolled discharge into the existing highway network.
- The first 5mm of rainfall will be absorbed through the sub-base of the permeable surfacing, swales, and vegetated infiltration features.
- In the event of localised failure of plot-specific SuDS features, runoff will be safely directed away from buildings toward gardens or access roads, maintaining flood resilience.

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SuDS Management Train Mechanism	Application	Potential Suitable Suds Features
Source Control	For the interception of surface water run-off at the source of the roof and drives.	Green roof, raingardens permeable surfacing
Conveyance	To convey surface water run-off from 'Source Control' mechanisms to 'Site Control'	Raingardens, permeable paving
Site Control	Provides the required surface water attenuation prior to controlled discharge to the culvert	Green roof, raingardens permeable surfacing

Scheduling will be carried out during construction activities, as per Susdrain guidelines:

Activity	Indicative frequency	Typical tasks
Routine/regular maintenance	Monthly (for normal care of Suds')	Litter Picking Grass Cutting Inspection of inlets, outlets, and control structures
Occasional Maintenance	Annually (Dependent on design)	Silt control around components Vegetation management around components Suction sweeping of permeable paving. Silt removal from catch pits, soakaways, and cellular storage
Remedial Maintenance	As Required (Tasks to repair problems due to damage or vandalism)	Inlet/Outlet repairs Erosion repairs Reinstatement of edgings Reinstatement following pollution. Removal of silt buildup

The SUDs system will be one of the first elements to go in during construction, so it will require protection and monitoring. In addition to our measures to mitigate silt entering the systems, we will also undertake regular monitoring of the SUDs assets to ensure they are not clogged with silt, and if they are, they will be.... (To clear them. If there is a phased handover of any part of the site, these elements will still be monitored on a ... basis, and any silt found, we will undertake the following mitigation measure.... Monitoring will be throughout construction and at completion.

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14-The construction mitigation measures

Reptiles	Under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), all UK reptiles are protected against intentional killing or injuring. Based on the survey findings, to minimise the risk of potential injury/death to individual reptiles during site clearance and building operations a capture and exclusion (translocation) process is required, as well as a sensitive approach to vegetation clearance and management/enhancement of retained habitats. Although the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal found limited on-site habitat suitability for most protected species, records within a 500m radius highlight the ecological sensitivity of the surrounding area. These include confirmed records of common pipistrelle maternity roosts, hedgehog, various amphibians (common frog, smooth and palmate newt), grass snake, and foraging or commuting bat species. While direct use of the site by these species is considered unlikely, precautionary measures will be implemented to minimise potential incidental harm during site clearance and construction. These include phased vegetation clearance under an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) supervision, hand clearance of any suitable refugia (e.g. brash piles, rubble, or long grass), and covering or securely capping excavations overnight to prevent wildlife entrapment. Additionally, construction lighting will be directional and time-limited to avoid disrupting potential nocturnal species such as bats and hedgehogs. The presence of a SINC (Cefn Wood West) within 500m will also be considered in the management of construction runoff and noise to avoid indirect ecological impacts.																																																				
	<table><tr><th>Survey type</th><th colspan="12">Month</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>J</th><th>F</th><th>M</th><th>A</th><th>M</th><th>J</th><th>J</th><th>A</th><th>S</th><th>O</th><th>N</th><th>D</th></tr><tr><td>Habitat suitability assessment</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Hedgehog survey</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> optimal period sub-optimal period unsuitable period for this survey type	Survey type	Month													J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Habitat suitability assessment													Hedgehog survey												
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BATS	A confirmed day roost for Common Pipistrelle bats was recorded in Flat Block 5 during the bat emergence surveys. As bats and their roosts are legally protected, all works that may affect this structure (including demolition or roofing) must be carried out under a Natural Resources Wales (NRW) licence. A suitable licence application will be submitted and approved prior to any works commencing. A qualified Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed to supervise any works affecting the roost, including the erection of a bat box in advance of demolition to allow for temporary relocation. All lighting on site will be directed away from roost features and corridors, using low-lux, motion-activated fittings to avoid disturbance. As part of the post-construction enhancement strategy, Ibstock Type A bat bricks will be installed at height in suitable new elevations, with features designed to accommodate crevice-dwelling species. These will be fitted under ecological supervision and positioned to optimise solar gain and minimise artificial light exposure. Bats, and any place a bat uses for breeding or shelter, either																																																				

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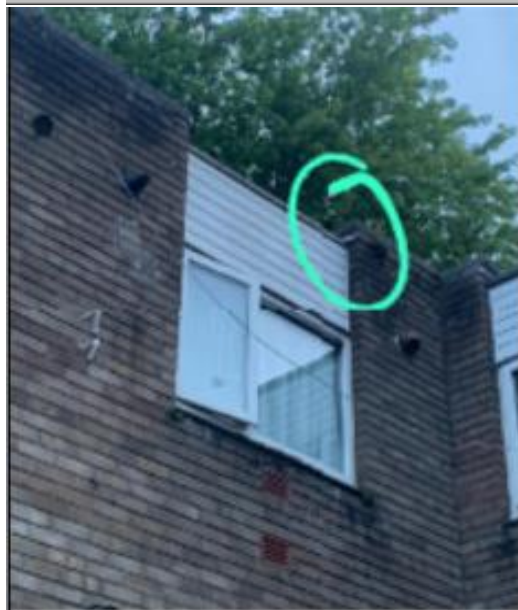
currently occupied or unoccupied, are protected by **European and British law, predominantly by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017**, which are the principal means by which the Habitats Directive is transposed from European directive into law in England and Wales.

Warning! The building is now a confirmed bat roost.

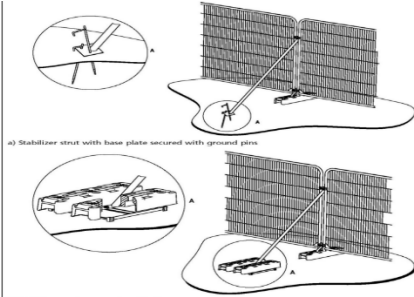
No works can be undertaken that may impact or disturb the roost without the legal owner being in possession of a European Protected Species License. Please refer to section 4 and section 9 of the report for further details.

If there is any doubt of what is permissible please contact the author on: Tel:07866461726 or Email rich@ecologicalservices.wales prior to any works commencing.

Disturbance or destruction of a bat roost is a criminal offence that may result in any granted planning permission being revoked, the legal owner receiving a fine and or a prison sentence.



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	 <table border="1" data-bbox="320 913 1476 1025"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Species of Bats Recorded Emerging from the Buildings:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Common Pipistrelle</td> <td><i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species of Bats Recorded Emerging from the Buildings:		Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>
Species of Bats Recorded Emerging from the Buildings:					
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>				
Trees	All tree works will be carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 "<i>Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.</i>" Trees identified for retention within the Tree Constraints Plan will be protected throughout the construction phase. Protective fencing (such as Heras fencing to BS5837 standards) will be erected prior to any site activity and maintained in position until works are complete. No construction access, material storage, or ground disturbance will occur within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees. Works within or near RPAs will be undertaken under arboricultural supervision where required. Where tree removal has been approved, replacement planting will form part of the landscape scheme in accordance with planning conditions, using native or locally appropriate species. All site operatives will be briefed on tree protection protocols during induction, and regular inspections will be carried out to ensure compliance TREE PROTECTION AREA TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990) CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:- • THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED • NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA • NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA • NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA • NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA • NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY KEEP OUT!  a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray				

Feature/Issue	Details
Silt Management	Silt pollution is easily identified by discolouration or cloudy water. It affects the quantity of suspended soils or turbidity in water and can create several issues if uncontrolled discharge reaches a sensitive receptor, such as a river. Key considerations for the project include:

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Feature/Issue	Details
	Limiting stripping to the minimum amount of land required Diverting clean water away from bare ground Planning for the treatment of silty water when pumping out excavations or managing surface water run-off. Any silt will be removed by using settlement tanks, ponds, or lagoons, by allowing silty water to infiltrate through large areas of grassy ground, geotextiles filters, or straw bales.
Oil and fuel storage.	The storage of all potentially polluting material will be within an impervious bund with a capacity greater than 110% of the total potential stored contents (for multi-tank bunds, the capacity must be 110% of the capacity of the largest tank or 25% of the total tank capacity, whichever is greater). All level gauges, filling valves and vents, and filling nozzles (when not in use) should remain within the bund. All valves will be kept locked when not in use and made available to authorised persons only. Site-specific toolbox talks will be carried out to ensure adequate refuelling methods are in place.
Chemical storage	All chemicals will be kept in appropriate-sized containers to avoid the need for decanting. Where decanting is necessary, training and safe procedures will be put in place to avoid any spillages. Hales will provide relevant information, instruction, training, and supervision to employees. Drip trays will be available for plant and equipment to avoid any leaks. Corrosives and acids must be stored in a dedicated storage unit, with containers inspected regularly for signs of leaks or corrosion. The area needs to be <u>well ventilated with a system of hoods or ducts</u>, and spill kits or secondary containment areas readily available in case of emergency. As with other hazardous chemicals, best practice is to move corrosive substances from large drums to smaller containers as soon as possible, wearing the appropriate protective safety equipment. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations require employers to control hazardous substances within the workplace. It is the employer's responsibility to perform a risk assessment, put control measures in place, and train employees in safe practice and emergency procedures. Employers must identify hazards and take preventive measures to reduce them. Bear in mind that these may not always be clearly marked hazards, but could be reactions between chemicals
Pollution incident response plans	Training will be provided to operatives to highlight and raise awareness of the correct procedure to deal with environmental incidents and emergencies, such as spills. Hales incident response plan includes: - Emergency contact numbers - Responsibilities of site personnel - Awareness of environmental issues via communication and training - Location of drainage systems/sewers and arrangements for their stopping up if leakage into them occurs. - The correct use of containment equipment (such as drip trays, bunds, and booms to avoid spillages) - The location of spill kits around the site

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Feature/Issue	Details
	Arrangements for the safe disposal of used spill kit equipment and contaminated materials,
Residential properties	The site is bordered by residential properties on the upper, lower, and opposite sides. Every care will be taken throughout the construction period to minimise disturbance to nearby occupants. Control measures will be in place to reduce pollution from noise, dust, and surface water runoff. Regular liaison with local residents will be maintained to keep them informed of key construction activities, particularly during high-impact works such as demolition or groundworks. Dust suppression will be implemented using water sprays as needed, and noise-generating operations will be limited to standard working hours in line with local authority guidance.
Noise and Vibration,	The following recommended hours of work for construction sites (note - There are no piling works for this project). • Piling should be carried out between 8am and 5pm, Monday to Friday only, and not on Saturday, Sunday, or Bank Holidays • Construction works other than piling should be carried out between 8am and 6pm, Monday to Friday, and 8am and 1pm on Saturday. • Prior approval is required for any construction taking place outside permitted times and on Sundays and bank holidays. As piling works will be undertaken by the subcontractor, they will be responsible for any noise monitoring. The following noise management policies and procedures will be implemented to ensure that the project can be carried out without causing complaints or loss of harmony to the local community: All plant and equipment will be regularly maintained to ensure that no item will produce excessive noise. If noise or vibration levels are a cause of concern or if there are complaints, the Environmental Manager will carry out a site investigation – an improvement plan will be put into place and discussed with the site team. Traffic movements from waste collection vehicles will take place during operational hours, and these will take into consideration the neighbourhood requests for quiet periods. Plant maintenance operations should be undertaken as far away from noise-sensitive receptors as possible. The use of barriers to absorb and/or deflect noise away from noise-sensitive areas will be employed where required and reasonably practicable.

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Feature/Issue	Details
	All plant used on site, paying particular attention to the integrity of silencers and acoustic enclosures, will be maintained in good and efficient working order and operated such that noise emissions are minimised as far as reasonably practicable. Limit the use of particularly noisy plant, i.e., do not use particularly noisy plant early in the morning. Limit the number of plant items in use at any one time. Machines in intermittent use should be shut down or throttled down to a minimum during periods between work. A speed limit of 5 mph will be in place at the site. Phasing the works to maximise the benefit from perimeter structures. When replacing older plant, ensure that the quietest plant available is considered wherever possible; any deliveries/spoil removal vehicles should be programmed to arrive and depart during daytime hours only. Site staff will be made aware that they are working in the immediate vicinity of sensitive receptors and will avoid all unnecessary noise due to misuse of tools and equipment, and unnecessary shouting. Care should be taken when loading vehicles to minimise disturbance to local residents. Vehicles should be prohibited from waiting within the site with their engines running. Report any defective equipment/plant as soon as possible so that corrective maintenance can be taken. A complaints response system shall be maintained by the contractor for the site, enabling any complaints regarding noise to be reported and appropriate action taken. Liaison with neighbours and other interested parties to ensure that works to not cause excessive disruption. Any plant found to require interim maintenance should be identified by the operator and repairs undertaken by a qualified engineer as soon as possible. Regular and effective maintenance of plant can play an important part in keeping noise levels under control. -Noise Reduction of Stationary Plant and Tools. Possible noise reduction measures for compressors or generators are as follows: -Use of electric-powered compressors as opposed to diesel or petrol. -Sound sound-reduced compressor or generator can be used to supply several pieces of plant. -Use of centralized generator system. -Efficient sound reduction equipment should be fitted to engines. -Metal casings should be acoustically dampened. -Manufacturers' enclosure panels should be kept closed. -Erection of an acoustic screen between the compressor or generator and noise-sensitive locations. -Enclosure of the compressor or generator in a ventilated acoustic enclosure. Below

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Feature/Issue	Details																		
	 <u>Possible noise reduction measures for tools are as follows:</u> 1-Use of hydraulic or electric tools where possible. 2-Use of alternative quieter equipment for concrete breaking/cutting. 3-Fitting suitably designed sound reduction equipment to reduce noise without impairing efficiency. 4-Use of a damped tool piece or saw blade. 5-Enclosed above is a suitably designed portable or fixed acoustic enclosure with suitable ventilation (with due regard to the health and safety of operatives). Newer heavy-duty diesel generators are designed to emit low noise and vibration. Some units are up to 15 dB (A) quieter than older diesel-powered generators and quieter than most gasoline sets. The units are totally enclosed and damped, including cooling, exhaust, and intake systems. The following list and respective A-weighted sound pressure levels (L_{aeq} 10m dB) have been taken from the British Standard 5228 Part 1 – “Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction sites”. This list does not intend to be exhaustive, and plant and equipment onsite might be subject to change. <table><tr><th>Equipment</th><th>Equipment size</th><th>A-weighted sound pressure level, L_{aeq}, dB at 10m</th></tr><tr><td>Telescopic handler</td><td>17 m boom</td><td>71 dB(A)</td></tr><tr><td>Mobile crane</td><td>100t</td><td>71 dB(A)</td></tr><tr><td>Site dumper</td><td>7 ton</td><td>76 dB(A)</td></tr><tr><td>360 excavators tracked/wheeled</td><td>24 Ton</td><td>75 dB(A)</td></tr><tr><td>Generator (running)</td><td>6.5 KVA</td><td>64 dB(A)</td></tr></table>	Equipment	Equipment size	A-weighted sound pressure level, L _{aeq} , dB at 10m	Telescopic handler	17 m boom	71 dB(A)	Mobile crane	100t	71 dB(A)	Site dumper	7 ton	76 dB(A)	360 excavators tracked/wheeled	24 Ton	75 dB(A)	Generator (running)	6.5 KVA	64 dB(A)
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Telescopic handler	17 m boom	71 dB(A)																	
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Feature/Issue	Details		
	Lifting platform	8 ton	67 dB(A)
	Excavator	21 Ton	71 dB(A)
	Road Sweeper (dust suppression)	70 kW	76 dB(A)
	Compressor	4 m3/min	72 dB(A)
	Truck Mixer for concreting ops	5 m3	72 dB(A)
	Subcontractors will provide a list of equipment and plant that will be on-site. Sound pressure levels for this equipment will be taken into consideration so that no negative impact is extended to neighbours or other interested parties. The Environmental Manager will carry out frequent environmental audits to the site. In the course of this audit, noise and vibration and dust control are items that will be audited and discussed with the site team. Should it be necessary, an improvement plan will be put in place to ensure no complaints are raised by interested parties.		

15-Statutory Nuisance

Key Point	Mitigation Measures
Stockpiles	Stockpiles of excavated material for re-use need to be covered to reduce the risk of dust leaving the site. A stockpile is a pile of raw materials or waste products stored in a designated area before being processed, transported, or disposed of. These stockpiles can be part of various industries, including mining, construction, agriculture, and demolition. One of the leading causes of dust in stockpiles is wind erosion. As these piles are often left uncovered, strong winds can easily blow and disperse the dust particles into the air. Other causes include handling and movement of materials, crushing or grinding processes, and natural elements such as rainfall, which can create mud and dust when mixed with stockpile materials. If your facility has stockpiles, then you must implement proper dust control measures for the following reasons: Compliance and legal obligations: Many countries have established regulations and guidelines for controlling dust emissions, especially in industries where stockpiles are prevalent. Failure to comply with these regulations can lead to fines, legal consequences, and damage to a company's reputation. Health, safety, and air quality: Stockpile dust emissions can travel long distances through the air, leading to degraded air quality in surrounding areas. Inhaling dust particles can also cause breathing issues, especially for those with existing respiratory illnesses such as asthma or COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease). Methods for Dust Control in Stockpiles

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	Several strategies can be used to reduce the impact of dust emissions from stockpiles. The following are some of the most commonly used methods. Wetting the Surface One easy way to reduce dust emissions is by wetting the surface of your stockpile. Using water to wet the surface helps to bind the particles together, preventing them from becoming airborne. This method is effective and easy to implement, but it does have some drawbacks Covering the Stockpile Covering the stockpile with a cover, such as a tarp, will limit the amount of dust released into the air. The cover should be made out of a durable material that can withstand harsh weather conditions and prevent dust from escaping. However, there are potential issues with this method: Wind Breaks The amount of dust released into the air can be decreased by erecting a barrier around the stockpile and rerouting the wind. This can be done using windbreaks, which can be natural or artificial structures that reduce the speed of wind, or fencing, which blocks the wind entirely.
Deliveries	Site deliveries will only take place 9am and 3pm.
Noise screens and hoarding	Twice-daily checks are in place to ensure there is excellent security and no access onto to site for the public. There will be noise and vibration monitoring, and we are in discussion with the piling sub-contractor on methodology and plan, such as the use of a quiet hammer system.
Access Road Dusts	Any excessive dust created through the use of the access road in dry weather will be dampened down.
Access Road Mud	A wheel wash will be located with the site to ensure wheels are washed down before they leave site.

The following list includes the mitigation measures to ensure that dust is controlled to an acceptable level and will not be an issue throughout the project.

The Environmental Manager will periodically carry out site inspections and air quality control will be one of the audited topics. Additionally, the site team is to communicate any issues regarding local air quality to the HSEQ team.

Activity	Mitigation measures
Communications	Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
	Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality pollutant emissions and dust issues on the site boundary. This will be the Project's Contracts Manager.
Site Management	Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
	Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.

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	Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on or off- site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the logbook.
Monitoring	Carry out regular site inspections, which will ascertain the success of the implemented dust management controls. These inspections will be recorded, and any recommendations that result from these inspections are to be followed up by site management.
	Undertake weekly on-site and off-site inspections, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked.
Preparing and maintaining the site	Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site.
	Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period.
	Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
	Keep site fencing, barriers, and scaffolding clean using wet methods
	Remove materials that have the potential to produce dust from the site as soon as possible, unless being reused on site. If they are being reused onsite cover as described below
	Cover, seed, or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.
	The hardstanding surface will be kept as long as possible. The entrance/exit will also be retained and will always be linked to an interceptor.
Operating vehicles & machinery	Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles
	Avoid the use of diesel- or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery-powered equipment where practicable.
	All plant and equipment shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to ensure emissions to the atmosphere are minimised.
	Impose and signpost a maximum limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas
	Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.
	Areas where there is regular vehicular movement should have a consolidated surface which shall be kept in good repair
Operations	Only use cutting, grinding, or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g., suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
	Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate.
	Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.
	Drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers, and other loading or handling equipment shall be minimised, and fine water sprays should be used on equipment where necessary

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	All vehicles carrying dusty materials shall be securely covered.
	Water suppression shall be used in dry conditions to reduce dust emissions (e.g., mobile bowsers or fixed sprayers as appropriate).
Waste Management	Skips, chutes, and conveyors shall be covered and, if necessary, enclosed to ensure that dust does not escape.
Demolition	Soft strip inside buildings before demolition (retaining walls and windows in the rest of the building, where possible, to provide a screen against dust).
	Bag and remove any biological debris or damp down such material before demolition.
	Ensure effective water suppression is used during demolition operations.
Internal and external finishing	Sanding and cutting machinery will be fitted with dust suppression or collection equipment. Vacuum cleaning should be used wherever possible. Washing and damping down should be carried out whenever necessary

Dust management controls to be implement onsite include	Haul roads to be constructed in the early stages of the project – this will ensure that the vehicles will not generate excessive dust on access and egress. Road Sweeping to be carried out to ensure the site's appearance and external accesses are in good condition. All waste lorries to be netted when leaving the site to minimise dust and prevent any material from accidentally dropping from the load. Provision for wheel wash area so that lorries can be jetted down when leaving the site. This will depend on our ability to ensure a suitable area is available for this setup. System must have rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site. Installation of solid screens or barriers around dust-generating activities. These will be at least as high as any stockpiles onsite. All equipment (for cutting, grinding, or sawing) to be fitted with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction
Contaminated Land	Sampling and analysis of excavation stockpiles Sampling and analysis of subsoils will be undertaken on the excavated materials and stockpiles onsite. Non-hazardous materials will be reused and hazardous will be suitably disposed of. There is contamination on site. There is a remediation strategy for the site, and there is proposed capping to protect human health.
Pest Control	We will ensure that adequate arrangements for disposing of food and canteen waste and/or other material attractive to pests will be implemented. The site's welfare area will be frequently cleaned to ensure no build-up of food waste that can attract pests. Food and beverages will only be consumed in controlled and tidy locations such as the canteen. No food is allowed in open areas of the site, where its waste might attract vermin.

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	All waste materials are to be placed in sturdy, closed containers. These will be emptied regularly to prevent unpleasant odours. A good standard of housekeeping is to be implemented at all times. The site will be frequently visited and audited by Hales's HSEQ team to ensure this is maintained throughout the project's duration. If infestation occurs, Hales will take action to deal with it as required by the Council's Environmental Health Officer
Concrete Wash Water	The Project Lead must develop a strategy for dealing with concrete wash water and put this in place before concrete mixing or deliveries start on site. There must be a designated washout area in a suitable place on site. The area should provide an impermeable containment for washout water. This is the only area on site where concrete activities are permitted to wash out, including mixers, barrows, and rakes. A lined and watertight skip may be an acceptable solution. As far as possible, concrete mixing or delivery lorries should return for washout to the batching plant, with only chutes being washed out on site. Wash waters that can't be reused on site should be discharged to a foul sewer under a trade effluent consent (discharge license) from the sewerage provider. If this isn't possible or practical, wash waters can be discharged to ground or to surface waters in accordance with the EA regulatory position statement or a valid environmental permit. If none of these options are possible, the wash waters must be taken off-site by road tanker and treated at an authorised treatment facility. 
Occupational Health Precautions	1) Dust and vapor-related works have been identified as unlikely. 2) Exposure to vapor will be monitored by the site supervisor and user. Where possible, ensure that the area is well ventilated.
Skin Conditions	Construction workers are at increased risk of developing occupational skin conditions such as dermatitis, eczema, and chemical burns due to frequent exposure to irritants and sensitising agents including cement, bitumen, fuels, solvents, and dust. To mitigate this risk, appropriate control measures will be implemented on site. These include the provision of suitable PPE such as gloves resistant to chemicals and abrasives, barrier creams where appropriate, and prompt access to handwashing facilities with mild, skin-friendly cleansers and moisturisers. Workers will receive toolbox talks and training on recognising early

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	signs of skin damage and the importance of maintaining hygiene. Where possible, substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful alternatives will be considered. All operatives will be encouraged to report any skin issues early. These measures aim to reduce exposure, encourage early intervention, and promote long-term skin health for all site personnel.
Mental Health	Mental Health is prioritised the same as physical health within Terra Firma. We understand the importance of a healthy mind, however, understand that due to many contributing factors, this may not always be possible. We have specific mental health first aiders within the company who are always present for our operatives. Toolbox Talks are provided on a monthly basis for our employees to share our vision. Our operatives are constantly reminded of the processes and signs of checking for any changes within their mental health and encourage others to spot the signs where necessary too. As some of our works are completed on a lone working basis, we provide monthly and ad-hoc catchups with our employees to ensure their wellbeing is maintained.

16-Environmental Inspections and Audits

Environmental inspections are carried out weekly using a customised inspection proforma. Records of the inspections are stored in the site office and will be made available for review if requested.

Arrangements for Controlling Significant Environmental Aspects

Environmental Review and Risk Assessment

An Environmental Review and Risk Assessment of site activities has been conducted and is fully documented in the Environmental Review, Risk Assessment and Control Record report, which is included in the CPHSP.

The significant environmental aspects identified for this project are as follows, and will be communicated in the Site Induction: -

Legal Consents and Licences

The construction site has the following legal consents, licences, and exemptions in place.

Environmental Inspections and Audits

Environmental inspections are carried out weekly using a customised inspection proforma.

Records of the inspections are stored in the site office and will be made available for review if requested.

Details of emergency procedures and contingency measures to deal with spillages can be found in the previous section on emergency procedures.

The following should be contacted in the event of any emergency (work/home/mobile): Paul Jones 07946482638

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In the event of a situation that could have an environmental impact, the following procedures will be implemented to mitigate any environmental impact.

WHO TO CONTACT IN AN ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY?

Environment Agency Emergency Hotline

For emergencies - 24 hours a day, 7 days a week – 03000653000

Environmental Helpline

Answers to your environmental questions – 03000653000

- See the pre-contract commencement meeting minutes for contact details for:
 - Local Post Office – re: deliveries
 - Local police
 - Local hospital
 - Fire brigade
 - Ambulance Service

Names / organisations	Responsibility	Contact number
Emergency services	Fire and Accident Assistance	999
Natural Resources Wales	Pollution Incidents	0300065300
Virgin Media damage hotline	Cable damage	0870 8883113, Option 1
Wales & West	Gas release incident	0800 111999
Electricity Supplier	Cable strike/OH line incident	0800 6783 105
Water company	Service strike	0800 052 0130
HSE	Major Incidents	0345 300 9923

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Tree Number	Tree Tag	Species	Height (M)	Effective Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread N S E W				1st Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Life stage	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (years)	Retention Category	Root Protection Area (M2)	Root Protection Radius (M)	Photo Ref
G4	/	Mixed broadleaves	2	100	1	1	1	1	0	0	EM	Area of mixed self-seeded and planted scrub comprising bramble, eucalyptus, oak, ivy.	None	10-20	C 2,3	5	1.20	/
11	1944	Cherry species	3	150	/	/	/	/	/	/	EM	Dead.	Fell to ground level.	/	U	/	/	/
12	1945	Cherry species	4	450	7	3	7	7	1	1	M	Recent bark wound to main stem but otherwise tree of good form. Rooting restricted by parking area to the north-east.	None	20-40	B 2,3	92	5.40	/
13	1946	Cherry species	5	325	4	2	4	2	2	2	M	Tree of average form, some branch tears and stem wounds.	Monitor condition annually.	10-20	C 2,3	48	3.90	/
14	/	Cherry species	8	400	3	3	3	3	2	2	M	Tree of good form located in private garden 1-m outside of site boundary within influencing distance of the proposed development site.	None	40+	B 2,3	72	4.80	/
G5	/	Mixed broadleaves	6	200	1	1	1	1	0	0	EM	Area of mixed scrub of average form comprising dogwood, holly, ivy, hawthorn	None	40+	C 2,3	18	2.40	/
G6	1947	Birch species	12	450	5	5	4	4	2	2	M	Group of 2 x trees of good form, rooting restricted in all directions by pavement or roads.	None	40+	B 2,3	92	5.40	/

Tree Number	Tree Tag	Species	Height (M)	Effective Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread N S E W				1st Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Life stage	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (years)	Retention Category	Root Protection Area (M2)	Root Protection Radius (M)	Photo Ref
15	1948	Silver maple	15	950	6	6	6	6	3	3	M	Tree of good form, prominent in the landscape. Rooting restricted by pavement and parking area to the north, south and west.	None	40+	A 2	408	11.40	5
16	1949	Crab apple	4	150	2	2	2	2	2	2	Y	Tree of good form. Rooting restricted by pavement and parking area to the north, south and east.	None	40+	C 2,3	10	1.80	/
G7	1950	Birch species	17	525	5	5	5	5	2	2	M	Group of 2 x trees of good form, prominent in the landscape. Rooting restricted by hardstanding to the west.	None	40+	B 2,3	125	6.30	6
G8	1303	Scot's pine	15	600	6	6	6	6	2	2	M	Group of 3 x trees of good form, prominent in the landscape. Rooting restricted by hardstanding to the south and west.	None	40+	B 2,3	163	7.20	7
17	/	Holly	3	100	1	1	1	1	0	0	Y	Tree of average form growing from boundary fencing.	None	20-40	C 2,3	5	1.20	/
18	1304	Himalayan Birch	6	125	1	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Tree of good form.	None	40+	C 1,2,3	7	1.50	/
19	1305	Monterey Pine	18	1050	10	6	8	4	5	5	M	Tree of good form, prominent in the landscape. Rooting	None	40+	B2	499	12.60	8

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Tree Number	Tree Tag	Species	Height (M)	Effectual Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread N S E W				1st Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Life stage	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (years)	Retention Category	Root Protection Area (M2)	Root Protection Radius (M)	Photo Ref
4	1937	Whitebeam	7	325	4	4	4	4	2	2	M	Tree of good form. Rooting restricted by pavement to the east.	None	40+	B 2,3	48	3.90	/
G1	/	Mixed broadleaves	1	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	Y	Hedgerow sitting on top of a low embankment and remnant stone wall, comprising beech, hawthorn, and bramble.	None	40+	C 2,3	3	0.90	/
5	1938	Birch species	14	550	7	7	6	5	2	2	M	Tree of good form, prominent in the landscape. Rooting restricted by pavement to the north.	None	40+	B 2,3	137	6.60	3
6	1939	Birch species	17	750	8	10	5	9	2	1	M	Tree of good form, prominent in the landscape. Rooting restricted by pavement to the north. Rope swing in situ.	Remove rope swing.	40+	B 2,3	254	9.00	3
G2	1940	Goat willow	5	200	2	2	2	2	0	0	Y	Self-seeded trees of average form growing from the base of the boundary fencing, rooting restricted by pavement to the north.	None	10-20	C 2,3	18	2.40	/

Tree Number	Tree Tag	Species	Height (M)	Effectual Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread N S E W				1st Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Life stage	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (years)	Retention Category	Root Protection Area (M2)	Root Protection Radius (M)	Photo Ref
1	1935	Norway maple	13	700	8	7	7	4	2	2	M	Tree of good form, asymmetric crown, forms a pair with T2. Some minor mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Rooting restricted by pavement to the east.	None	40+	B2	222	8.40	1
2	1936	Sycamore	13	700	7	6	4	8	2	2	M	Tree of good form, asymmetric crown, forms a pair with T1. Some minor mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Rooting restricted by pavement to the east.	None	40+	B2	222	8.40	1
3	1301	Hornbeam	14	800	7	6	7	8	2	2	M	Tree of good form, prominent in the landscape, some minor mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Heras fencing currently leaning against main trunk. Rooting restricted by pavement to the east.	Remove Heras fencing.	40+	A 2	290	9.60	2

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Tree Number	Tree Tag	Species	Height (M)	Effectual Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread N S E W				1st Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Life stage	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (years)	Retention Category	Root Protection Area (M2)	Root Protection Radius (M)	Photo Ref
												restricted to the south and east.						
20	1306	Monterey Pine	13	900	8	8	4	6	3	3	M	Tree of good form, prominent in the landscape. Rooting restricted to the south and east.	None	40+	B2	366	10.80	8
21	/	Cherry species	3	100	1	1	1	1	0	0	Y	Located in private garden, tree of poor form with branch tears and bark wounds.	None	<10	C 2,3	5	1.20	/

Tree Number	Tree Tag	Species	Height (M)	Effectual Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread N S E W				1st Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Life stage	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (years)	Retention Category	Root Protection Area (M2)	Root Protection Radius (M)	Photo Ref
7	1941	Birch species	5	175	1	1	1	1	0	0	Y/EM	Self-seeded tree of average form growing from the base of the boundary fencing, rooting restricted by pavement to the north.	None	10-20	C 2,3	14	2.10	/
8	1302	Apple	5	225	2	2	2	2	0	0	EM	Tree of average form, growing along the base of the boundary fencing, rooting restricted by pavement to the north and west.	None	10-20	C 2,3	23	2.70	/
9	1942	Sweet Gum	10	300	3	3	3	3	0	0	EM	Tree of good form, some epicormic growth around base, suppressed to the south by adjacent tree number 10. Rooting restricted by pavement to the north-east.	None	40+	B 1	41	3.60	4
10	1943	Goat willow	10	725	5	6	6	6	0	0	M	Tree of good form, some minor mechanical damage to exposed surface roots.	None	20-40	B 2,3	238	8.70	4
G3	/	Mixed broadleaves	4	100	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Area of planted shrub landscaping comprising camellia, lilac, passionflower, bramble, rose and other ornamental shrubs.	None	10-20	C 2,3	5	1.20	/



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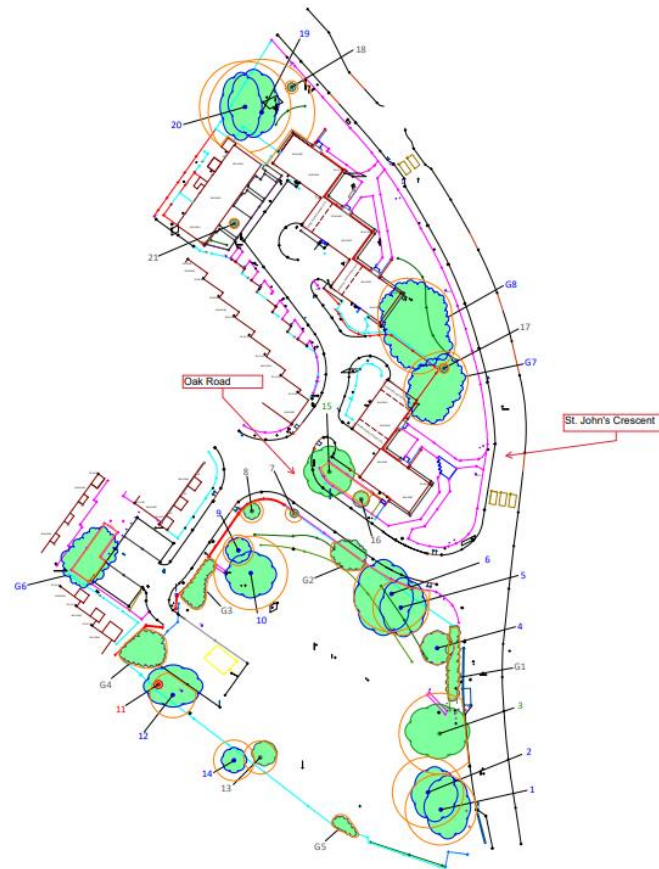
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Tree Number	Tree Age	Tree Height	Species/Genus	Crown Spread	Health	Category	Retention	Protection Area (m)
1	1800	12	100	8	1	4	40+	8.4
2	1800	13	100	7	1	4	40+	8.2
3	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
4	1800	7	100	4	4	4	40+	8.3
5	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
6	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
7	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
8	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
9	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
10	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
11	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
12	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
13	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
14	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
15	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
16	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
17	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
18	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
19	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
20	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3
21	1200	14	800	1	6	7	40+	8.3

(Please check all RPA's on site.)

Key

Root Protection Area

Trees to be considered for retention:

- A - High
- B - Moderate
- C - Low

Trees unsuitable for retention:

- U - Red

Tree Key

Crown Spread:
Measured in North, South, East and West side of tree.

Tree Number:
(1 - Individual Tree, G - Group, A - Tree area, W - Woodland, H - Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area (RPA):
A layout design tool indicating the maximum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.



Steve Ambler & Sons Tree Specialists Ltd
T: 01493 310826
M: 07813 310826
E: steve@staveamblertrees.com

Client	Neasport City Homes
Surveyed by	SA
Date surveyed	November 2020
Drawn by	LP
Scale	1:500 when printed at A1
OS Grid Ref	326940 (E) 188790 (N)

INDICATIVE ONLY.
PLEASE REFER TO OS/2007 PROTECTION TABLE.
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.
CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE.

REF: DRAWINGS	Topographical Survey
120061-001	

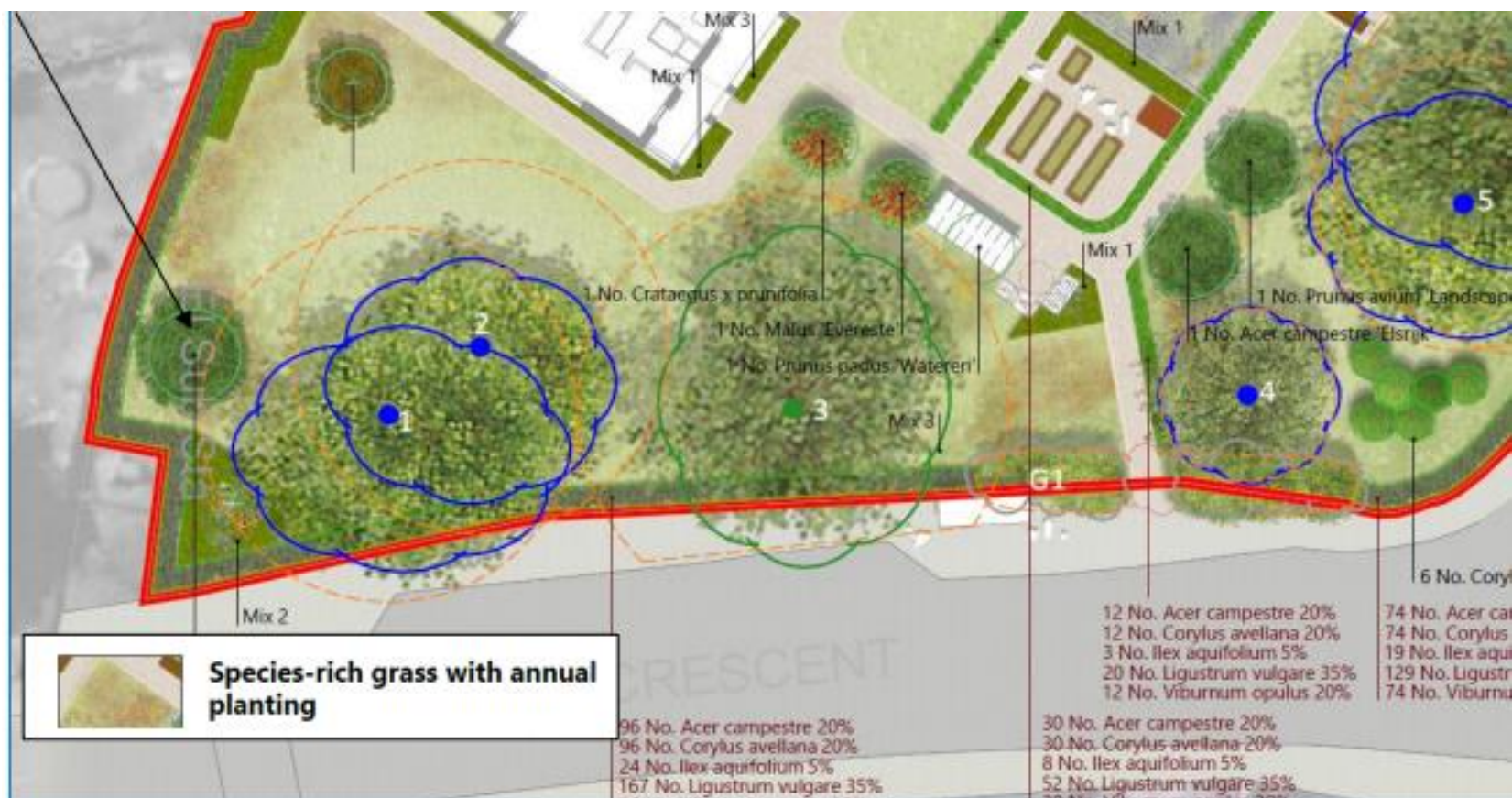
TITLE
**Tree Constraints Plan
St John's Crescent, Rogerstone**

DRAWING No:
20-059

This plan should be read in conjunction with
Ambler St: Tree Survey, Categorisation and
St John's Crescent, Rogerstone
Dated: November 2020

The original of this drawing was produced in colour.
A monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

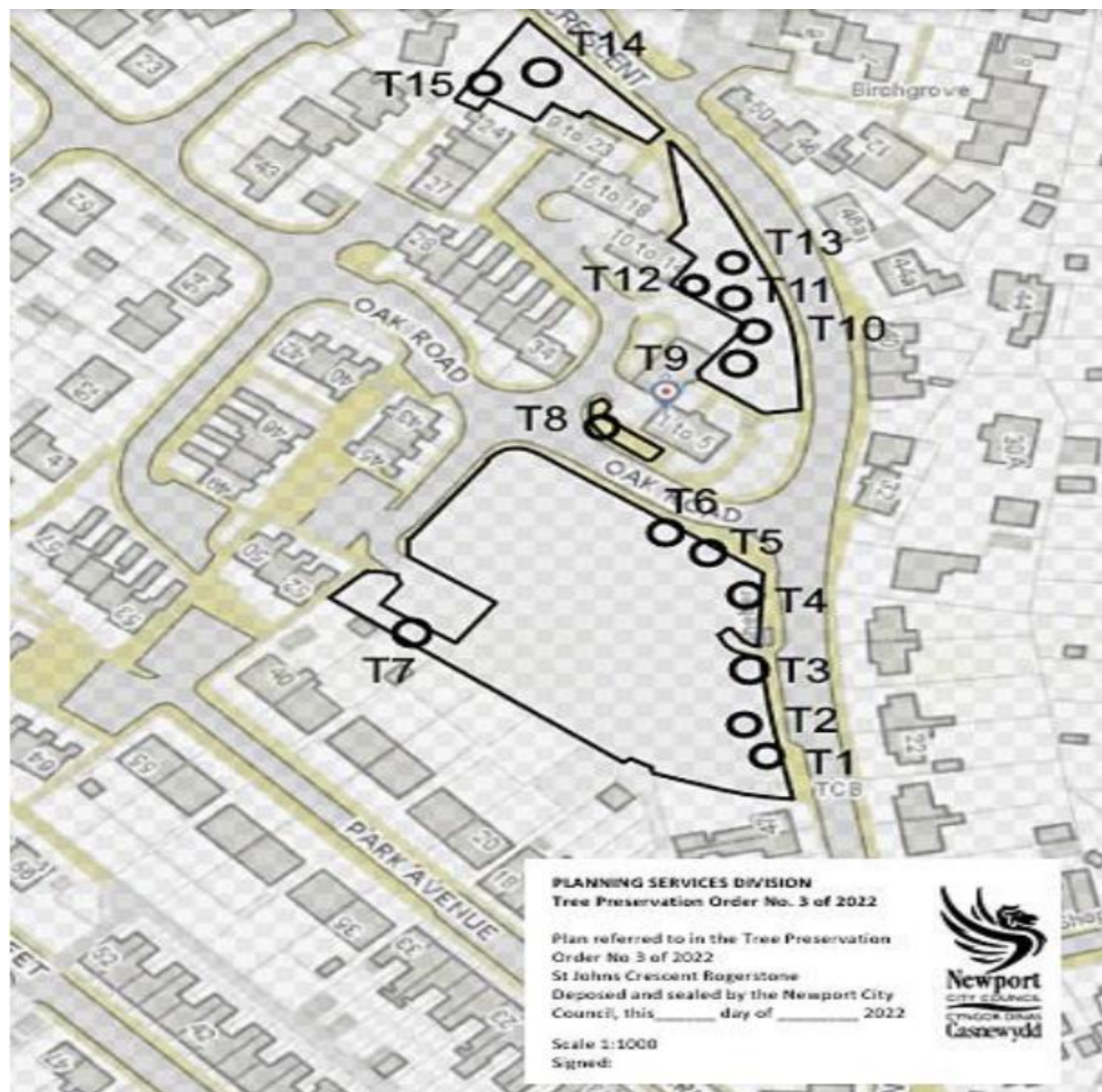
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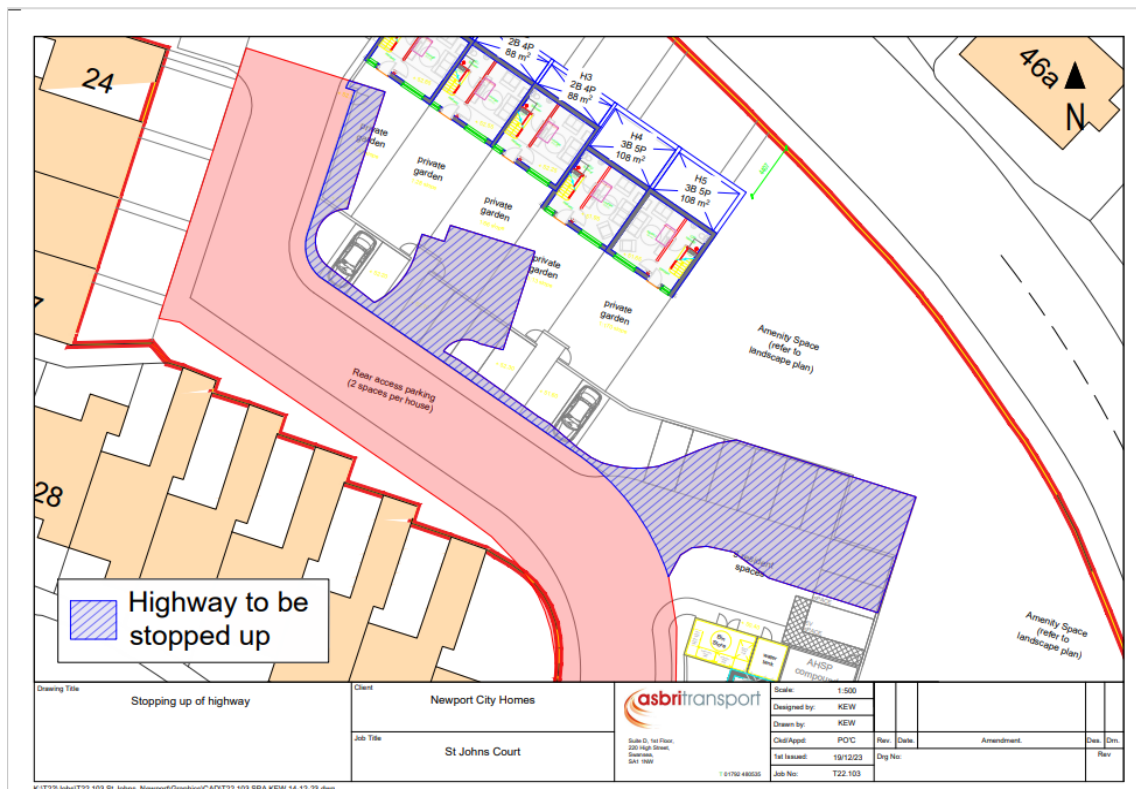


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Appendix E – Traffic Management Plan Entrance



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Access into and around the site.

The site entrances for the proposed development at St John's Court, Rogerstone, are detailed in Section 3.2 ("Vehicular and servicing access") of the Transport Statement.

Here's a summary of the access points:

- **Vehicular Access:**

The site is split into two parts (north and south parcels) and is accessed via **two existing priority junctions**:

- **From the east via St John's Crescent**
- **From the west via Court Gardens and Thornhill Way**

- **Through Road:**

Oak Road will serve as a **through road** that connects both parcels and divides the northern and southern parts of the site.