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Construction Environmental Management Plan

Low Carbon Cement Mill – Newport Docks, Wales

Cemminerals nv

Report No. CEM_GCCM_CEMP.v1

Low Carbon Cement Mill – Newport Docks, Wales
Cemminerals nv

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Construction Environmental Management Plan

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For:	Cemminerals nv
Status:	Final_v1
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Author:	Jan De Vos, Principal Environmental Expert
Reviewer:	Roger Cockram, Director

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared by RCS Environmental on behalf of Cem Minerals, in relation to the proposed new low carbon cement mill being proposed within Newport Docks. The CEMP sets out the overarching systems and controls that will be adopted during the construction of the new facility. The plan is to provide Newport City Council with the information they require for each part of the conditions set out in requirement 10, within the final permit approval issued on the 23rd December 2025 by Newport City Council.

1.1.2 Application Reference Number: 25/0069

1.2 Report Context and Scope

1.2.1 Planning condition 10 states: *“No development, including site clearance, shall commence until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) shall include (where applicable), but not be limited to, details of:

- Construction methods: details of materials, how waste generated will be managed;
- General Site Management: details of the construction programme including timetable, details of site clearance; details of site construction drainage, containments areas, appropriately sized buffer zones between storage areas (of spoil, oils, fuels, concrete mixing and washing areas) and any watercourse or surface drain.
- Biodiversity Management: details of tree and hedgerow protection; invasive species management; species and habitats protection, avoidance and mitigation measures.
- Soil Management: details of topsoil strip, storage and amelioration for re-use.
- CEMP Masterplan: details of the extent and phasing of development; location of landscape and environmental resources; design proposals and objectives for integration and mitigation measures.
- Control of Nuisances: details of restrictions to be applied during construction including timing, duration and frequency of works; details of measures to minimise noise and vibration from piling activities, for example acoustic barriers; details of dust control measures; measures to control light spill and the conservation of dark skies.
- Resource Management: details of fuel and chemical storage and containment; details of waste generation and its management; details of water consumption, wastewater and energy use
- Traffic Management: details of site deliveries, plant on site, wheel wash facilities
- Pollution Prevention: demonstrate how relevant Guidelines for Pollution Prevention and best practice will be implemented, including details of emergency spill procedures and incident response plan.

- Details of the persons and bodies responsible for activities associated with the CEMP and emergency contact details
- Landscape/ecological clerk of works to ensure construction compliance with approved plans and environmental regulations.;"

1.3 Site Location

1.3.1 The Facility is located at:

South Dock, East Way Road, Alexandra Docks, Newport, South Wales,

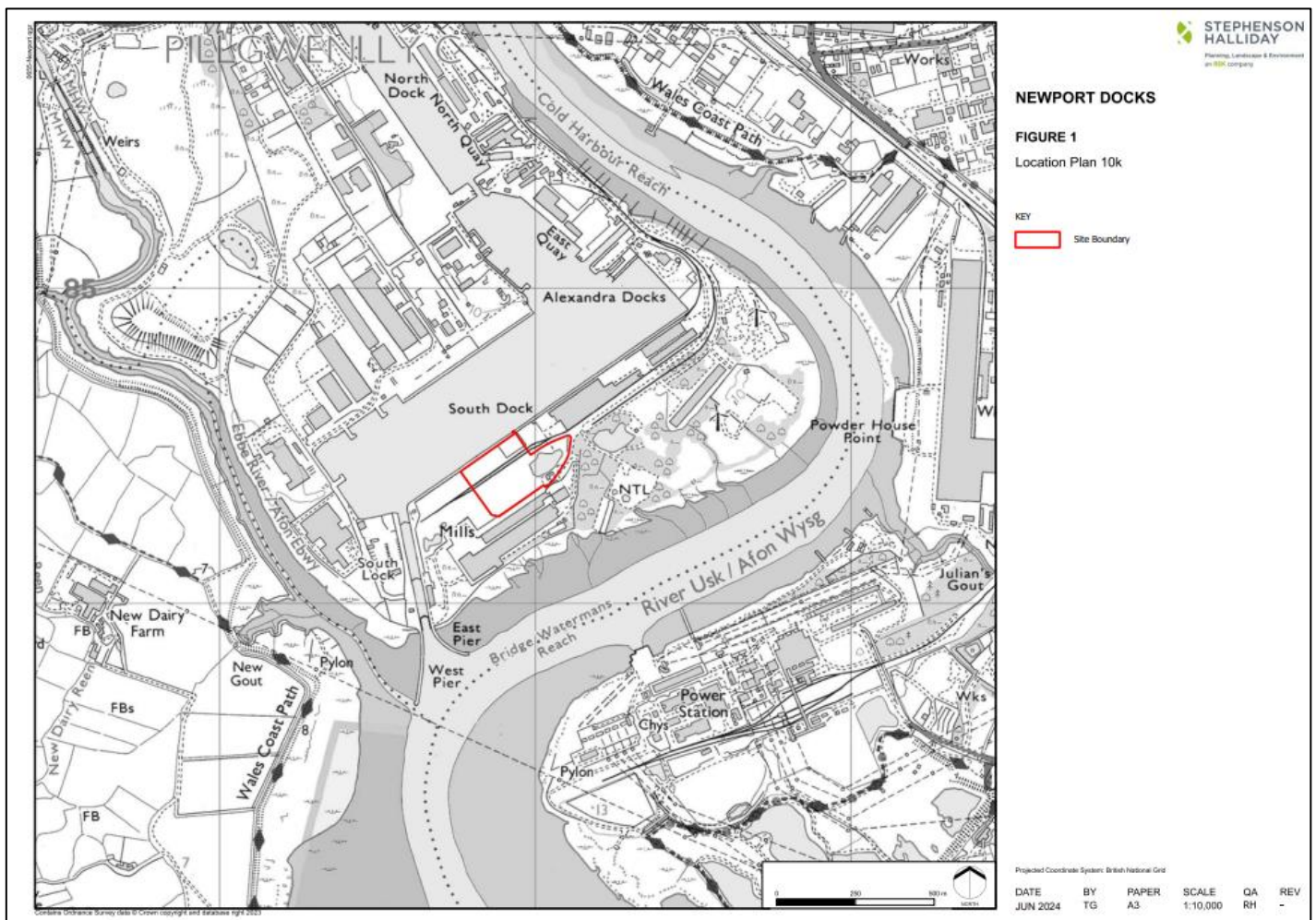


Figure 1 Site Location 10K (red outline)

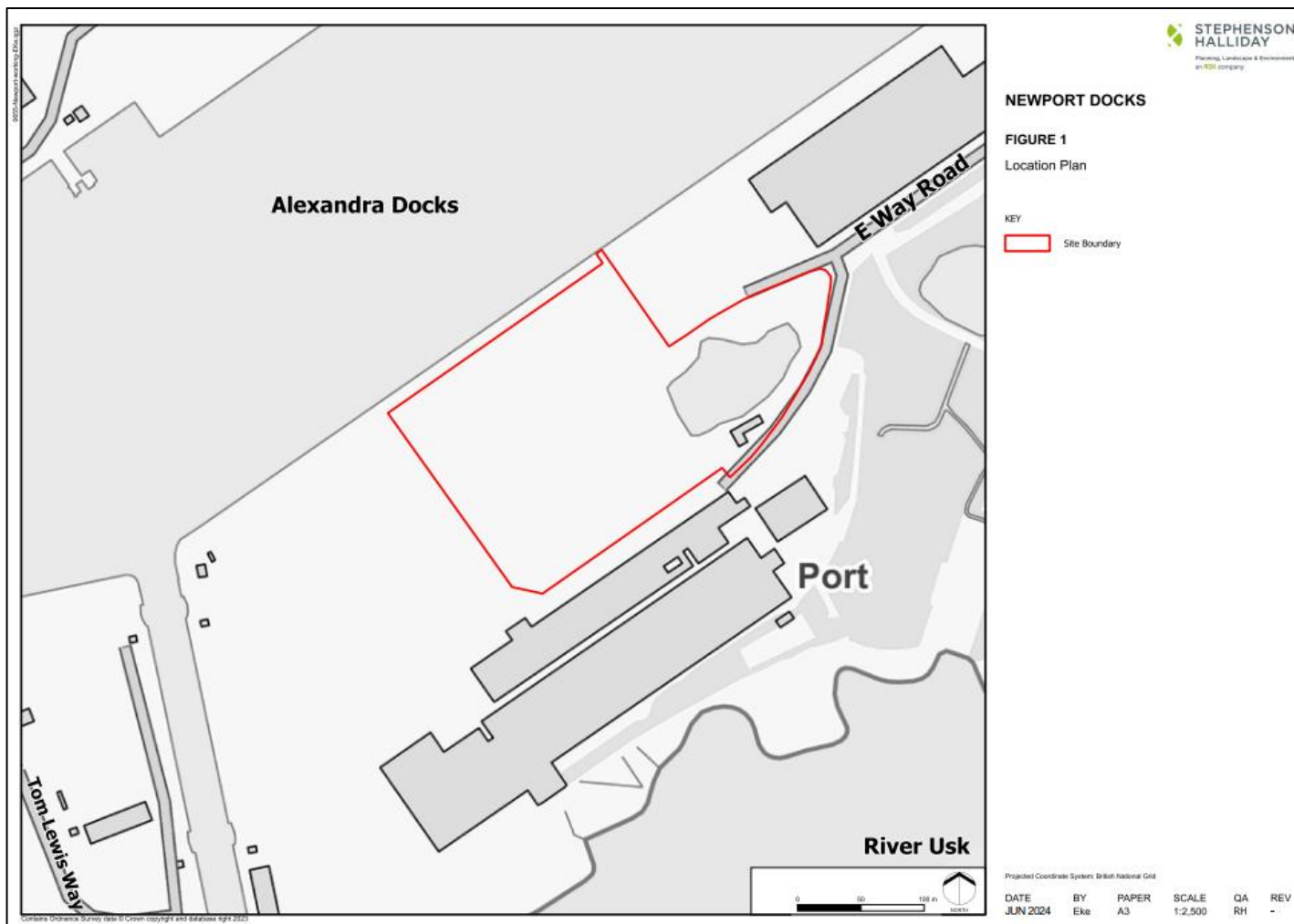


Figure 2 Site Location 25K (red outline)

2 PROJECT TEAM AND ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Details of Project Management

Site Address	Client	Principal Contractor *
South Dock, East Way Road, Alexandra Docks, Newport, WALES	Cemminerals NV Contact: Birger Dujardin Tel: +32 476 86 53 67 Email: Birger@cemminerals.be Address: Coopers House, 65 Wingletye Lane, Hornchurch, RM11 3AT, ENGLAND	TBC Contact: TBC Tel: TBC Email: TBC Address: TBC
Principal Designer	Designer - Environment	Designer – Health and Safety
Arcade Engineering BV Contact: Jeroen Smits Tel: +32 3 375 29 35 Email: jeroen.smits@arcade-eng.com Address: Groeningenlei 132, 2550 Kontich, BELGIUM	RCS Environmental Solutions Ltd Contact: Jan De Vos Tel: 0747 2523207 Email: jan@rcsgroupuk.com Address: Harefield Oil Terminal, Harvil road, UB9 6JL, Uxbridge, ENGLAND	DM Safety and Health Services Limited Contact: Adrian Morris Tel: 0161 486 3241 Email: amorris@dmsafety-health.co.uk Address: Flynn House, 32 Woodford Rd, Bramhall, Cheshire, Stockport SK7 1PA, ENGLAND

Project Manager and Community Liaison Manager	Environmental Advisor & Landscape/Ecological clerk	Site Manager*
Name: Jeremy Marston Tel: 07768733333 Email: Jeremy@newminerals.co.uk	Name: Jan De Vos Tel: 07472523207 Email: jan@rcsgroupuk.com	tbc

**The Principal Contractor has not been appointed yet and hence, their Site Manager is also currently not known.*

2.2 Project Manager

2.2.1 The project manager would have overall responsibility for environmental performance throughout the construction phase and would ensure that appropriate resources are made available and environmental control and any agreed or appropriate protection measures are implemented.

- Monitor construction activities and performance to ensure compliance with the EMP and that identified and appropriate control measures are being effective.

- Act as a main point of contact between the regulatory authorities (if required), Client and the project on environmental issues

2.3 Site Manager

2.3.1 A full-time Site Manager would be responsible for recording the progress of the Works. The Site Manager would carry out the following duties:

- Support the Project Manager in delivering the technical component of the project.
- Monitor Construction activities and performance to ensure control measures are effective.
- Maintain full records of the progress of the Works.
- Implement an auditable environment record filing system.
- Always ensure compliance with Duty of Care.
- Implement and monitor measures to ensure correct waste minimisation, segregation, and disposal

2.4 Environmental Advisor

2.4.1 RCS's Environmental Manager / Advisor will be responsible for implementing, advising, and inspecting the environmental management on site. These duties will include:

- Provide management of waste streams, disposal, management and reporting to comply with the projects Site Waste and Resource Management Plan.
- Perform audits as required by the EMP.
- Interpreting and analysing environmental data from on-site monitors if required.
- Providing advice on site for suggestions of innovations and opportunities relating to environmental and sustainability performance.
- Liaising with client environmental team and performing site visits.

2.5 Community Liaison Manager

2.5.1 The Project Manager will be responsible for fulfilling the role of community liaison manager.

2.5.2 In the event of a complaint from neighbours or a member of the public in relation to any site activity, it will be recorded in a designated logbook, stating the nature of the complaint, the cause and, where appropriate, the remedial action taken. Should complaints about odour, noise, dust, or vibration be received, they will be addressed directly by Principal Contractor for the site to enable results at the time of the complaint to be reviewed, and where appropriate immediate actions employed to rectify the problem.

2.5.3 The community liaison manager's responsibilities would comprise the following:

- Recording and responding to enquiries or complaints from the local community or public; Communicating to the local community the nature of the construction work that would be carried out;

- Communicating the programme of work to the local community, specifically highlighting any works that may result in complaints (e.g. noisy activities);
- Updating the local community of any changes to the nature of works or programme of works as necessary; and establishing and maintaining good relationships with local stakeholder groups.

2.5.4 The contact's name and telephone number would be displayed at the entrance to the application site and on the perimeter in prominent locations.

2.6 Landscape / Ecological Clerk of Works:

- 2.6.1 A Landscape / Ecological Clerk of Works will be appointed for the construction phase. The role may be fulfilled by the Environmental Advisor where competent to do so, with support from a suitably qualified ecologist where specialist ecological input is required.
- 2.6.2 The Clerk of Works will: review ecological and landscape controls in the CEMP; advise on works near retained vegetation, drainage features and sensitive receptors; undertake or arrange pre-start ecological checks where required; advise on nesting birds, invasive species, lighting, dust and pollution controls where relevant to ecological receptors; inspect landscape protection / planting areas; and record any ecological constraints, advice or corrective actions.
- 2.6.3 The Clerk of Works will have authority to advise the Site Manager to pause works where there is a credible risk of harm to protected species, designated sites, retained landscape features or controlled waters.

2.7 Emergency Contacts

- 2.7.1 A site emergency contacts sheet will be maintained on site at all times and displayed within the site office / welfare area and at the site entrance. This will include, as a minimum, the Site Manager, Project Manager, Environmental Advisor / Ecological Clerk of Works, Principal Contractor, relevant port/security contact, emergency services and the relevant pollution incident reporting contacts.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1.1 The application site area is outlined in red Figure 1 above. The site forms part of South Dock lying between the dock and the main highway (East Way Road) that forms the southern boundary. It consists of approximately 4.7 hectares of irregularly shaped, hardsurfaced land which is near, but not including the edge of the dock, separated from the water body by the rails and unloading cranes.
- 3.1.2 The site is generally flat and is bisected by the road and rail lines that serve properties further to the west. Previously used for mineral importation and stocking-of marine won sand and gravel and coal. Coal imports now ceased. The area is currently unoccupied, and no permanent buildings are on the site.
- 3.1.3 The nearest residential estate is at Tredegar Park, approximately 1.8km to the west of the site, although the nearest individual property is approximately 1km away to the west, and farm properties, approximately 1.9km to the east. Road access to the site is gained via East Way Road security station (GR ST 315860) giving access directly from and onto the A48, Usk Way (Southern Distributor Road).
- 3.1.4 The site is 200m at its closest point to the river Usk and is identified as being at risk of flooding from the sea, although there are no records of this having occurred to date.
- 3.1.5 Part of the River Ebbw located approximately 440m to the southwest, and the Severn Estuary approximately 190m to the south, are within the Severn Estuary Site of Special Interest (SSSI). The site is also approximately 610m to the east of the Gwent Levels St Brides SSSI and historic landscape. Furthermore, the Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) Special Area of Conservation and Ramsar site are found on a portion of the river Ebbw approximately 560m to the southwest of the site.
- 3.1.6 The site is also approximately 150m to the northeast of the River Usk SAC, and a section of the river Ebbw is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). Furthermore, situated approximately 500m to the south of the Site, is the Newport Wetlands RSPB Reserve and National Nature Reserve (NNR).
- 3.1.7 Bellevue Park is situated approximately 2.7km to the north of the site and is a Registered Park. There are no overhead lines traversing the site, however, there is a substation and associated infrastructure roughly 500m south of the site. Approximately 1.5km to the east of the site is a portion of the National Cycle Network (route number 4). The nearest Listed Building is the Grade I Listed Transporter Bridge which is approximately 1.5km north of the site.

4 PROGRAMME AND DURATION

4.1 Phasing according to development strategy

The planning application foresees that the development will be undertaken in three phases as follows:

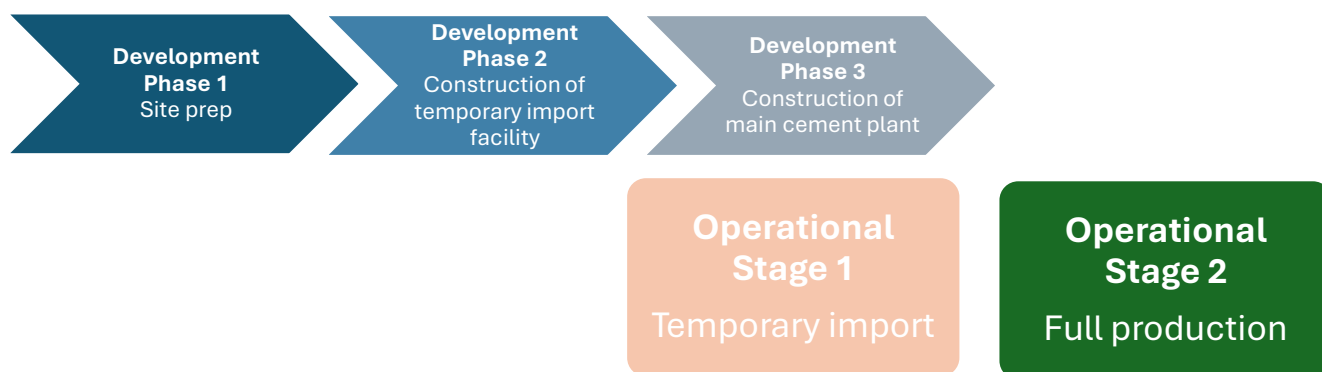
4.1.1 Development Phase 1: To secure the site and the working areas against any un-authorised access and the implementation of the traffic management plan. The first phase involves the removal of existing redundant temporary structures such as the scaffolding fence along the southern boundary, scrub, redundant temporary building and the provision of temporary welfare facilities.

4.1.2 Development Phase 2: Requires the installation of plant and machinery to unload, pneumatically, the cement product from the South Dock and transport that material across the existing railway line to 4 storage silos of approximately 48m height, at the eastern end of the site.

The end of Development Phase 2 signals the start of Operational Stage 1: the temporary import and distribution of cement product, without on-site production. The import operation during operational stage 1 is undertaken as a normal port operation. The silos will be above the height of the lighting columns but below the height of the wind turbines located to the east of the site.

4.1.3 Development Phase 3: Whilst Phase 2 is operational, Phase 3 will be constructed; this includes the construction of the majority of the above ground structures: remaining silos, buildings for clinker storage, maintenance building, Phase 3 also includes the permanent office/welfare, foul water arrangement, and arrangements for the external slag storage.

The end of Development Phase 3 signals the start of Operational Stage 2: the full on-site production of cement product.



4.2 Construction programme

4.2.1 Construction of the new facility is scheduled to start on 1 September 2026 and will continue for a period of 24 months.

4.2.2 The construction consists of several distinct phases, that might overlap in timing and/or space.

4.2.3 The table below shows the current best estimate of the construction programme.

Action	Duration	Start date	End date
Development Phase 1 – Site Preparations			
Welfare setup	1 week	09/2026	09/2026
Site clearance	4 weeks	09/2026	10/2026
Removal of hard standing	4 weeks	10/2026	11/2026
Import of aggregate and site levelling	6 weeks	11/2026	12/2026
Site fencing	4 weeks	09/2026	10/2026
Initial drainage works	4 weeks	12/2026	01/2027
Development Phase 2 – Construction of temporary import facility			
Silo foundations	12 weeks	12/2026	03/2027
Silo construction	8 weeks	03/2027	05/2027
Pipeline groundworks and foundation	6 weeks	01/2027	02/2027
Pipeline and gantry construction	8 weeks	02/2027	04/2027
Hard standing, weighbridges and traffic arrangements around silos	8 weeks	05/2027	06/2027
Pipeline and silo commissioning	4 weeks	06/2027	07/2027
Office Building	32 weeks	12/2026	07/2027
Development Phase 3 – Construction of main cement production plant			
Groundworks for buildings, remaining silos and conveyors (on south part of site)	14 weeks	03/2027	06/2027
Construction of mill building	12 weeks	06/2027	09/2027
Construction of storage building	16 weeks	09/2027	12/2027
Construction of vertical mill	30 weeks	06/2027	01/2028
Construction of remaining silos	10 weeks	06/2027	08/2027
Removal and of existing hard standing topcoat and replacement (on north part of the site)	6 weeks	01/2028	02/2028

Groundworks for conveyors and maintenance building (on north part of the site)	8 weeks	01/2028	02/2028
Construction of conveyors	12 weeks	02/2028	05/2028
Construction of maintenance building	16 weeks	02/2028	06/2028
Final drainage works	8 weeks	02/2028	04/2028
Carparks, hard standing and landscaping	12 weeks	08/2027	11/2027
Commissioning of cement plant	12 weeks	05/2028	08/2028

5 CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY STATEMENT

5.1 Phase 1 - Site Preparation

This phase will include:

- Removal of redundant temporary structures, fencing, and scrub vegetation.
- Establishment of site welfare facilities and temporary offices.
- Removal of existing hardstanding on south part of the site (tarmac). This will be crushed and retained on site for the required terrain levelling.
- Import of suitable aggregate / crushed concrete to level the south part of the site. This part of the site will be brought to 8.80 m AOD, from a current average of 8.20 m AOD. This will require 9500 m3 of imported aggregate / crush.
- Trenching works for connection to gas and electrical services. The National grids substation at the entrance of the port will supply our electric.
- Installation of permanent site fencing and controlled access gates from East Way Road.
- Construction of surface water drainage infrastructure for all phases at the outset.
- Multiple cesspits will be used to collect dirty water with scheduled collections to take this off site.

All works on the southern part of the site will need imported aggregate / crush as foundations before work commences; the northern part of the site will be in the existing hard standing to minimize ground disturbance.

5.2 Phase 2 – Construction of temporary import facility

Phase 2 enables the temporary import and distribution of up to 100,000 tonnes per annum of finished cement substitute while the main cement plant is constructed.

5.2.1 Cement Silos:

- Construction of foundations for four storage silos (approx. 48 m high) located at the eastern end of the site. For the piling it is planned to use ground displacement screw piles. These are vibration-free screw pile with double lateral soil displacement, without vertical soil transportation or decompression of soil around the tip. The shaft of the pile is cylindrical. The benefits of this system are: Vibration-free execution, Low-noise execution, Minimal removal of soil. From an environmental perspective there are even less impactful than auger piles.
- Erection of silo structures using modular steel construction and mobile cranes over a timeline of 3 months.
- Installation of integrated weighing systems and dust-filtered pressure relief valves.
- All silos will be fully enclosed and sealed due to the moisture-reactive nature of the product.

5.2.2 Ship-to-Shore Cement Transport Pipeline:

- Underground Pipeline Works
 - Excavation of a trench from the quay to the railway boundary.
 - Installation of underground pneumatic pipeline sections, including corrosion protection and protective sleeving.
 - Construction of open access pits/manholes at key junctions and connection points for inspection and maintenance.
 - Backfilling with suitable engineered material and reinstatement of surfaces.
- Railway Crossing
 - Design and installation of an elevated steel support structure to carry the pipeline over the existing railway line.
 - Works planned to avoid disruption, maintaining rail operations with minimal or no possession periods.
 - Installation of protective shielding and compliance with rail safety standards.
- Above-Ground Pipeline to Silos
 - Fabrication and erection of steel support structures from the rail crossing to the silo area.
 - Installation of fully enclosed pneumatic pipeline system with flexible couplings and sealed connections, particularly at the dock interface.
 - Integration with unloading systems at South Dock and silo inlet systems.
- Testing & Commissioning
 - Pressure testing of the pipeline system
 - Rectification of any identified leaks prior to commissioning.

5.2.3 Drainage & Surface Water Management:

- Design and installation of a site-wide drainage network including:
 - Surface water drainage (SWD) systems with channels, gullies, and interceptors.
 - Foul drainage connections and cesspits, for welfare facilities.
- Installation of attenuation systems (e.g., tanks or ponds) to control runoff.
- Oil interceptors and silt traps in operational areas to prevent contamination.

5.2.4 Electrical infrastructure

- Installation and use of existing power supply on site until permanent power solution has been completed.
- Cable routing (underground and aboveground) to:
 - Silos
 - Pipeline systems

- Dock interface equipment
- Installation of control panels, instrumentation and SCADA integration (if applicable).
- Site lighting for operational and safety requirements.
- Earthing and lightning protection systems, particularly for tall silo structures.

5.2.5 Construction of the office building

- The office building will be required during the initial operational phase, hence this needs to be constructed at the start of the project.
- This consists of the full construction, including foundations and internal fit out of the office building, located near the 4 initially constructed silos.

5.3 Phase 3 – Construction of main cement production plant

5.3.1 Foundations and Groundworks

- Construction of piled or reinforced concrete foundations where required.
- Mill building finished floor level set at 9.35 m AOD to manage flood risk and allow free flow of flood waters beneath the structure.
- Foundations for conveyors, storage buildings, silos, and pipe racks.

5.3.2 Vertical Mill

- Construction of the mill building (approx. 66 × 25 m footprint).
- Installation of vertical roller mill, drying system, and control equipment.
- Buildings will be fully clad and insulated for noise attenuation.

5.3.3 Storage and Conveyors

- Covered clinker storage building south of the railway line.
- Enclosed conveyors passing over the railway at approx. 20 m height, ensuring no disturbance to rail operations.
- External slag storage areas constructed with sealed surfaces and controlled drainage.
- Conveyors will be fully enclosed to prevent dust emissions.

5.3.4 Additional Silos

- Retention of Phase 2 silos and construction of an additional four cement silos.
- Integration with loading bays for road-going vehicles beneath silos.

5.3.5 Construction methodology and plant, across all Phase 3 works:

- Cranes will be the primary method for lifting and positioning structural steel, plant equipment, silo components, and conveyor sections.

- MEWPs will be extensively used for:
 - Steel erection
 - Cladding installation
 - Mechanical and electrical fit-out
 - Works on both north and south sides of the railway line
- Buildings will predominantly be constructed using:
 - Structural steel frames
 - Appropriately specified cladding systems (insulated panels, sheeting)
- Works will be carefully phased to:
 - Maintain safe separation from railway operations
 - Allow parallel construction activities across different site zones
- Specialist subcontractors will undertake mechanical installations, particularly conveyor systems, under coordinated project management.

6 SITE SETUP AND WELFARE FACILITIES

6.1 Welfare facilities

6.1.1 Facilities will be provided by appointed contractor, located at an agreed location. These facilities will be fitted with a temporary power supply and will include: (See Layout Plans in Appendix 2)

- Large Welfare Unit with the following:
- Office Mess Room with facilities for hot water and heating food
- Drying Room
- WC with warm water and soap
- Appropriate fire-fighting equipment within the offices
- Parking

6.2 Site Setup

6.2.1 See site layout plans in Appendix 2.

6.3 Working hours

6.3.1 No specific planning condition restricts construction working hours for this development. Construction activities will therefore be programmed to suit the requirements of the project, port operations, rail interface requirements, safety constraints and delivery logistics.

6.3.2 Notwithstanding this, the Principal Contractor will adopt Best Practicable Means to minimise unnecessary noise, vibration, dust and light disturbance. High-noise or high-vibration activities will be planned and controlled through activity-specific RAMS, with regard to BS 5228 and any relevant ABP requirements.

6.3.3 Where extended-hours, night-time, weekend or bank holiday works are required, the Site Manager will consider the likely environmental risk in advance and implement proportionate controls, which may include advance notification to ABP / adjacent occupiers, additional monitoring, revised lighting arrangements, restriction of particularly noisy activities, or temporary screening where appropriate.

7 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

- 7.1.1 Vehicular access to the application site is currently provided via a priority access along East Way Road.
- 7.1.2 The access road is shared with existing industrial uses to the south-west including Atlas Commodities Ltd and is an established industrial estate road.
- 7.1.3 The access is bound to the north by the freight train route which runs alongside East Way Road to the north-east.



(Figure 3)

- 7.1.4 It is anticipated that Phase 1 will only generate minimal trips associated with the removal of existing redundant temporary buildings, scrub and the provision of temporary welfare facilities.
- 7.1.5 The general operations associated with both Phases 2 and 3 are anticipated to take place over 24 hours Monday to Sunday, however deliveries are likely to take place on an 18-hour basis depending on independent operators.
- 7.1.6 Vehicular egress during all phases will be provided at the existing access junction with East Way Road, with a separate westbound entry only access forming a one-way loop, as shown on the layout plan provided within the Transport Assessment (230613) and Transport Assessment: Addendum (30613/TAA/01). The proposed one-way operation will help minimise internal turning manoeuvres and increase the efficiency of internal operations at the site.
- 7.1.7 During the construction phase all machines, plant, vehicles and equipment will be contained within the site boundary areas and fully fenced off.

- 7.1.8 All large vehicle movements to deliver or collect plant, equipment, materials and waste will be planned by the Site Team the day before. The approximate times will be known and relayed to the team and the banksmen.
- 7.1.9 All drivers approaching the site must contact the site management well in advance with their estimated time of arrival, so the site gates can be opened at the time the vehicle enters the site.
- 7.1.10 Banksman will be waiting at the main gates ready to guide the vehicles into the site. All vehicles will sign in and out at the main gate.
- 7.1.11 The banksman will guide the vehicles out of the working areas when it is safe to do so and when all other pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles have been forewarned of the vehicle's intentions.
- 7.1.12 Internally site traffic will be segregated from pedestrians by the erection of physical barriers. These barriers will be subject to frequent change as the work progresses.



Location of site in relation to the local highway network (Figure 4)

8 NUISANCE DUST AND MUD

- 8.1.1 All reasonable measures will be taken to control nuisance regarding dust and pollution, complying with all reasonable requests from the client and occupiers of the adjoining properties. Water will be used to dampen down all dust creating activities.
- 8.1.2 The main sources of dust to arise during the enabling process are during the crunching of concrete and brick and its subsequent removal to ground level when removing redundant structures or below ground obstructions. The mitigation measures are dependent on the weather. During dry windy spells water spraying shall be used to damp down any activities that can generate dust. Operatives with fire hoses and Moto fog spray machines will be deployed to dampen any dust.
- 8.1.3 During wet periods, attention shall be drawn to preventing the trafficking of mud and debris by vehicles on to the highways. Vehicles leaving the site shall be inspected and if required will be subject to wheel and under body washing. This will be done using a jet wash.
- 8.1.4 Dust suppression measures shall be assessed at the beginning of each day and reviewed as necessary. This will have regard to the nature of the works, the weather, the location and proximity of adjacent properties and the public.
- 8.1.5 Dust risk will be assessed daily by the Site Manager, taking account of the nature of the works, ground conditions, weather forecast, wind speed and wind direction. The prevailing wind direction in the Newport / South Wales area is generally westerly to south-westerly, meaning that wind will often blow from the west / south-west towards the east / north-east. Daily dust risk assessments will take account of actual forecast and observed wind direction, rather than relying solely on prevailing conditions. Particular attention will be given to periods when the wind is blowing from active construction areas towards adjacent port users and other sensitive receptors, including Saica.
- 8.1.6 Dust suppression will be increased where any of the following trigger conditions occur:
- visible dust is generated at source;
 - visible dust is observed leaving the working area;
 - dry and windy conditions coincide with concrete crushing, breaking, stockpiling, aggregate import or vehicle movements;
 - complaints are received from adjacent occupiers;
 - handheld / static dust monitoring indicates elevated PM10 / PM2.5 levels compared with background.
- 8.1.7 Where visible dust is observed crossing the site boundary, the relevant activity will be paused until additional controls are implemented. These may include increased water suppression, road sweeping, damping of haul roads, sheeting of stockpiles, reduced vehicle speeds, relocation of dusty activities, or temporary cessation during adverse wind conditions. The presence of the nearby EarthSense Zephyr monitor at Saica will be acknowledged, and relevant alerts or complaints will be reviewed as part of the site dust response procedure
- 8.1.8 The following precautions and best practice measures will be adopted from the beginning of the project.

- Continual dampening down using fine water spray on to activity areas that may create dust.
- All loose debris and arisings that are light enough to be lifted up by the aforementioned wind speeds are to be cleared from the external or exposed site-working areas.
- The debris and arisings will be either removed from the site or stored on the site in containers or spoil heaps with tied down covers.
- In dry and windy conditions selected site areas will be hosed down to reduce the migration of debris, dirt and dust particles into the air.
- Sheeting of haulage vehicles entering/leaving site.
- Covering of site skips.
- Regularly inspect and clean approach roads.
- Establish site speed limits to prevent the creation of dust,
- The preservation of as much hard standing to work from or the creation of haul roads,
- Continual on site monitoring carried out by the person in charge to ensure the aforementioned mitigating action is adhered to.
- By using the dust mitigation measure above, the potential for dust emissions to arise shall be significantly reduced.

9 WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

9.1 General water pollution prevention

- 9.1.1 Construction works will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Welsh regulatory framework and good practice guidance, including Natural Resources Wales Guidance for Pollution Prevention, in particular GPP 1, GPP 5, GPP 6, GPP 21 and GPP 22 where relevant.
- 9.1.2 The project team will ensure that any activity requiring separate approval is identified before works commence. This includes, where relevant, requirements under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for discharges to surface water or groundwater, marine license requirements for works or discharges affecting the dock / marine environment, Sustainable Drainage Approval Body requirements for surface water drainage, and any relevant ABP port authority requirements.
- 9.1.3 Measures that will be implemented to avoid water run-off and pollution of surface watercourses comprise:
- Sealing off outfalls into local drains and waterways.
 - No stockpiling of materials within 10m of surface watercourses
 - Never hose down spills, spill kits to be used.
 - Shaping and if considered appropriate, sheeting of stockpiles of materials more susceptible to erosion
 - Sympathetic profiling of construction platforms to control the direction and flow of run-off.
 - Consideration will be given to the construction of temporary interceptor drainage channels/infiltration trenches.
 - All fuel and oil storage will be established more than 10m away from site drainage/water courses.
 - Suitable spill kits will be provided at each fuel/oil bowser.
 - The fuel bowsers/storage facilities will comply with the requirements of the Control of Pollution (Oils Storage) Regulations.
 - All operatives will be instructed in emergency spill response
 - Report any irregularities or incidents.
- 9.1.4 Contingency Response Plan: In the event of a spill or environmental incident the works will immediately cease. Operatives will assess the area and, if safe and reasonably practicable to do so, attempt to contain the spill using the appropriate spill response kit.

9.2 Drainage

- 9.2.1 The drainage system will be installed early during construction, as part of the enabling works. Following the development phases of the project. This will ensure that rainwater and surface water runoff can be adequately managed during construction.

- 9.2.2 The majority of the drainage on site will connect either directly to the South Docks or pass through a clean rainwater harvesting tank. ABP has granted permission for this discharge at an unrestricted rate.
- 9.2.3 The area of slag storage on the north part of the site, as well as the area under and around the silos, will be fitted with a separate drainage system for potentially contaminated water. The surface water runoff will be collected in a contaminated water holding tank. During construction, this water is not contaminated and can be discharged into the South Docks. After the site becomes fully operational, the water from the contaminated holding tank will be used as process water for the milling process.
- 9.2.4 The dock is treated as a controlled water environment connected to sensitive ecological receptors. All construction water collected in tanks, attenuation systems or temporary settlement features will be inspected before any discharge. Discharge will only be permitted where the water is visibly clean and free from oil sheen, cementitious contamination, discolouration, odour, elevated suspended solids or abnormal turbidity.
- 9.2.5 As a minimum, pre-discharge checks will include visual inspection for oil sheen and suspended solids, pH screening where cementitious materials may be present, and turbidity / suspended solids checks where runoff has contacted exposed ground, demolition arisings, crushed concrete or stockpiles. Where there is any uncertainty, discharge will not proceed and the water will either be retained for further treatment, sampled for laboratory analysis, or tankered off site for authorised disposal.
- 9.2.6 No water from concrete washout, cementitious activities, fuel / oil storage areas, spill response areas, wheel wash facilities, or potentially contaminated excavations will be discharged to the dock, surface water drainage or ground unless separately assessed and authorised. Records of inspections, testing, discharge decisions and disposal routes will be retained on site.

9.3 Storage of fuel and chemicals

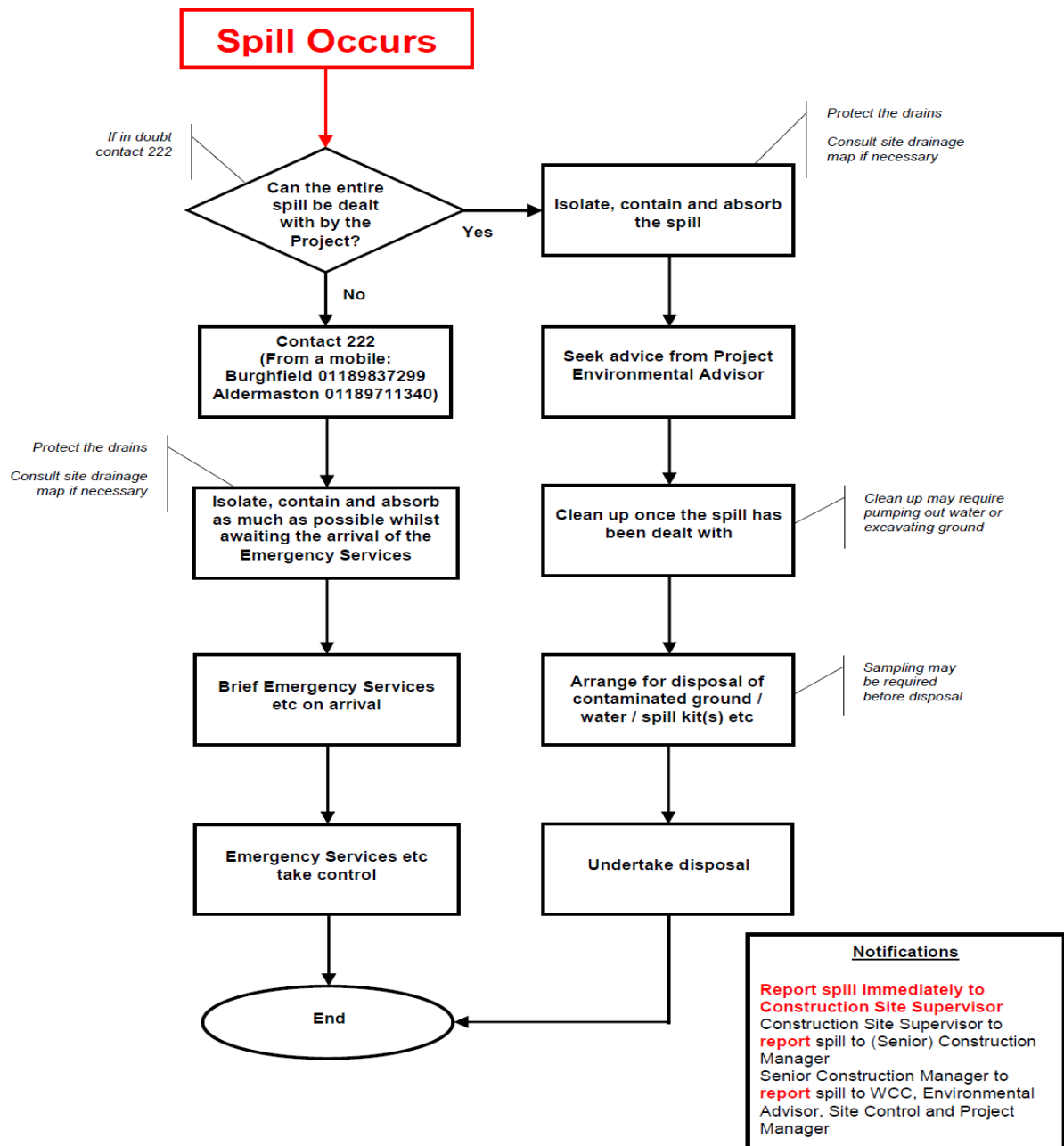
- 9.3.1 Fuel will be stored in a lockable bunded fuel tank with a minimum of 110% spill capacity in the materials storage area. Chemicals will be stored in accordance with manufacturer's instructions in the lockable store to the rear of the site.

9.4 Minor Leak or Spill

- Isolate the source of the spillages if possible.
- Wear suitable P.P.E protection if appropriate.
- Do not hose the spillage down or use any detergents.
- Try to contain the spillage by placing absorbent materials such as granules, pads and booms.
- Continue to apply absorbent products until liquid is absorbed and contained.
- Place any contaminated material into the bags provided. All bags should be double bagged.
- All bags clearly labelled and set in quarantine area for removal by a licensed carrier.

- Restock spill kit and leave ready for use again.
- ALL SPILLS NEED TO BE REPORTED TO SITE MANAGEMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Isolate, Contain, Absorb, Clean Up Report



Every Impact Matters!

10 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL MEASURES

10.1 Noise and Vibration Management

10.1.1 Predicted noise levels, based on the requirements of BS5228, have been calculated for most activities associated with the works.

10.1.2

Equipment	Weighted Sound pressure level at 10m (dB)
Pulveriser mounted on excavator	72
Breaking and spreading rubble	82
Clearing Site	77
Loading Lorries	79
Mobile Telescopic Crane (100t)	71
Diesel Scissor Lift	78
Road Sweeper	76
Skip Wagon	78
Diesel Generator	59
Lorry Movements on Access Road	83
Piling rigs	75

10.1.3 To reduce the potential of nuisance being caused by construction activities, the contractor would introduce control measures when developing methods of work. Strict controls on the sequencing of works and providing noise protection would be developed on an activity-by-activity basis.

10.1.4 The adoption of Best Practicable Means, as defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974 is usually the most effective means of controlling noise from construction sites. In addition, the following measures should be considered, where appropriate:

- All pneumatic tools would be fitted with silencers or mufflers.
- Care would be taken when unloading vehicles to minimise noise. Delivery vehicles would be routed to minimise disturbance to residents. Delivery vehicles would be prohibited from waiting within the site with their engines running.
- All plant items would be properly maintained and operated according to manufacturer's recommendations in such a manner as to avoid causing excessive noise. All plant would be sited so that the noise impact at nearby noise sensitive properties is minimised.
- On site noise levels will be monitored throughout the project, Monitoring would be in accordance with the guidance set out in Annex E of BS5228: Part 1:1997.

10.1.5 The noise limits will be as follows:

- Pre-limit: 80dB
- Limit: 85dB

10.1.6 The vibration limits will be as follows:

- Pre-limit: 5mm/s

- Limit: 10mm/s

10.1.7 Noise survey readings will be completed by site managers when required.

10.2 Dust and Air Quality Management

10.2.1 Keeping dust levels to a minimum is essential throughout the works, therefore dust suppression will be required throughout. Care is required to maintain dust emissions at the site boundary. A monitoring regime is to be adopted throughout the works to regularly check that levels are dust are being kept to a minimum. The use of Best Practicable Means (BPM) (as defined in Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) would be employed.

- Sheetting vehicles transporting materials to and from site.
- Enforcing speed limits of site vehicles to 10mph.
- Handling and storage of materials used on site will be performed by trained operators.
- Vehicles and plant to be on suitable hardstanding whenever possible.
- Engines to be switched off whenever not in use.
- Haul roads will be dampened down and kept clear with a road sweeper whenever required.
- Any accumulation of dirt from demolition works will be cleared.
- Use of Euro 5/6 Ultra Low Emission Vehicles
- Ensuring all plant and machinery is regularly serviced and in good working order. On-site service and maintenance will be performed where possible.
- Plant fitted with dust particle filters (DPFs).
- Fuel saving systems fitted to site plant.
- No burning should take place onsite.
- Visual monitoring will be performed daily.

10.2.2 A handheld monitoring system will also be available to monitor particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) on the site, allowing for us to record air quality of the surrounding areas to site.

10.2.3 A dust monitoring sheet will be completed by site management when required.

10.3 Light Pollution

10.3.1 To control and reduce light pollution. The following measures will be implemented

- We will keep lighting columns at the minimum height necessary.
- We will aim to angle lights towards the working areas only, avoiding spill beyond site boundaries.
- We will position lighting away from any sensitive receptors (wildlife habitats, watercourses etc)
- All cabins will be fitted with timers, motion sensors, and daylight sensors so lights operate only when needed.

- Switch off non-essential lighting outside working hours
- Use task lighting instead of area-wide illumination wherever possible

10.4 Refuelling Management

- A defined refuelling area will be established on a hardstanding area, and the refuelling area will be equipped with a 110% bunded bowser, a spill kit, fire management equipment and in an excluded area away from any works.
- Hoses from the bowser will always be placed over plant nappies.
- The bowser, pump and connections will be serviced in line with manufacturer's guidance.
- Bund will be checked weekly to ensure integrity.
- The bowser will be within a heras enclosed area to reduce the likelihood of unauthorised tampering or damage from plant/machinery.
- Spill kits will always be placed at fuel bowsers, with each plant/machinery and at various places around site.
- Spill kits will be fully equipped with booms, pads, granules, bags, and nitrile gloves all designed to capture hydrocarbons and have inventories weekly to ensure they contain the correct equipment.
- Site operatives will receive regular 'toolbox talks' on the water pollution related topics.
- Refuelling will only be performed by trained operatives.

11 PLANT AND MACHINERY MANAGEMENT

11.1 General plant and machinery management

- 11.1.1 All plant and machinery used on site will be regularly inspected, serviced, and in full working order.
- 11.1.2 When not in use, all plant will be equipped with plant nappies underneath to capture potential spills.
- 11.1.3 Plant and equipment to be stored in areas less susceptible to pollution incidents or on a dedicated hard standing.
- 11.1.4 Any attachments off machines will also be laid onto hardstanding and all pipes will be placed into a plant nappy.
- 11.1.5 All plant/machinery will have own fully equipped spill kits and spill kit training will be provided to key on-site personnel.
- 11.1.6 Machine operators and site management will perform daily visual inspections and the inspections will be recorded on a weekly inspection sheet.

11.2 Minimisation of Energy and Water Consumption

- 11.2.1 All processes and procedures being examined to determine how energy is being consumed and by how much such as for
 - Diesel and petrol fuel in company vehicles and site plant
 - All categories of oils
 - Light, heat and power
 - Use of company cars
- 11.2.2 To ensure energy use is being recorded, the following procedures will be undertaken:
 - All diesel fuel for site plant and generators will be recorded by the fuel delivery company who will provide printouts of the delivered fuel.
 - All site water usage will be recorded from meter readings
 - Any electrical usage will be recorded from meter readings
 - All fuel used by company cars, will also be recorded.
- 11.2.3 Then looking at setting objectives and targets to reduce energy consumption and produced waste by such means as
 - Reducing vehicle movements and increasing public transport use
 - Use of multi load deliveries
 - Switching off power and light when not required

12 MATERIALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

12.1 Construction Materials

Material	unit	Quantity	Wastage (%)	Waste quantity
pile foundations	m3	3500	10%	350
concrete in situ	m3	8000	5%	400
concrete prefab floor/roof slabs	m2	1450	3%	43.5
rebar	tonne	1295	5%	65
construction steel	tonne	1160	8%	87
steel roof cladding (partly insulated)	m2	11800	8%	885
roof insulation	m2	5850	5%	292.5
roofing	m2	5850	10%	585
steel cladding (partly insulated)	m2	7000	8%	525
concrete cladding (partly insulated) - office/maintenance	m2	1300	3%	39
concrete cladding (partly insulated) - office/maintenance 2	m2	1300	3%	39
windows (aluminium + glass)	m2	400	5%	20
asphalt pavement	m3	1600	5%	80
concrete pavement (incl. curing compound)	m3	1000	5%	50
Sewer pipes (concrete)	m	2500	5%	125
empty ducts (PVC)	m	1000	5%	50
Sewer pits (prefab concrete)	pcs	150	3%	5

12.2 Waste Management

- 12.2.1 Waste management will be controlled throughout the construction works and will be recorded daily.
- 12.2.2 To control the waste generated during the site preparation and construction phase, the contractor will minimise the creation of waste, maximise the use of recycled materials and assist the collection, separation, sorting, recycling and recovery of waste arisings, as far as reasonably practicable
- 12.2.3 Only approved waste carriers and approved waste facilities will be used, and records of their licenses will be held on site.

- 12.2.4 At the start of the project a waste management plan will be produced to estimate the arising material produced during the works. This plan will be updated by the PC once appointed to include the site-specific management arrangements, actual quantities and named individuals with responsibilities.
- 12.2.5 This will then be completed with the actual at the end of the project for comparison and an overall recycling percentage will be shown.
- 12.2.6 Welfare and office waste generated during construction will be managed in accordance with the Waste Separation Requirements (Wales) Regulations 2023 and associated workplace recycling requirements. Separate containers will be provided, as applicable, for food waste, paper and card, glass, metal / plastic / cartons and residual waste. Site personnel will be briefed on the segregation requirements during induction, and the Principal Contractor will ensure that waste carriers and receiving facilities are appropriately authorised.
- 12.2.7 How to improve waste management on site:
- Storing and reusing materials to negate the export or import of inert materials.
 - Reduction of site generated waste through waste minimisation and re-cycling initiatives, Including the source-segregation of re-usable and recyclable materials.
 - Up cycling will be utilised wherever possible.
 - Appropriate methods of waste disposal linked to a robust waste disposal audit trail.
 - Site office wastes would be collected in separate containers to maximise the opportunities for recycling, this would include: Can, bottle, and paper banks.
- 12.2.8 We will ensure that removal and disposal of all demolition arisings will be carried out in strict accordance and compliance with the relevant statutory documents;
- Health & Safety at Work Act
 - The Control of Pollution Act
 - The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations
 - The Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations
 - The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations

13 BIODIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

13.1 Ecological context and general controls

- 13.1.1 The site is located within an operational port but is close to several internationally and nationally designated ecological receptors. The River Usk SAC lies approximately 150 m from the site, the Severn Estuary SSSI lies approximately 190 m to the south, and the Severn Estuary SPA / SAC / Ramsar designation is present in the surrounding estuarine environment. Newport Wetlands RSPB Reserve and National Nature Reserve is located approximately 500 m to the south.
- 13.1.2 Although the construction works are within a predominantly hardstanding, industrial dock environment, the proximity of these receptors means that a precautionary approach will be adopted. The key construction-phase risks are considered to be pollution of controlled waters, dust deposition, lighting spill, noise / vibration disturbance, and accidental disturbance to birds or other protected / notable species.
- 13.1.3 The appointed Environmental Advisor / Ecological Clerk of Works will review relevant RAMS before sensitive works, advise the Site Manager on ecological controls, and liaise with the client, ABP, Newport City Council and NRW where required.
- 13.1.4 Biodiversity Impact Assessment has been undertaken by Ramm Sanderson.
- 13.1.5 The findings of the data collection and survey established that there are no designated sites or protected species within the site and the following habitats
- Ephemeral water body
 - Shallow ponds x 2
 - A single storey building
 - Sparsely vegetated urban land x 3
 - Strip of woodland trees – semi-mature silver birch
- 13.1.6 The ephemeral water body and ponds were deemed unsuitable for Great Crested Newt and there was far more favourable habitat outside the site for otters. There are no records for badgers and the building is not suitable for bat roosts. The survey identified that the site does not present as suitable for reptiles and the only bird nesting opportunity derives from the line of trees on the eastern boundary.
- 13.1.7 Appropriate regard will be given for the protection of local habitats and protected species during the site clearance works. Under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, wildlife protection must be implemented prior to any site clearance or demolition work. The following management strategies will be applied.

13.2 Bird Management

- 13.2.1 The Severn Estuary SPA and Ramsar designations are recognised for their importance for overwintering and migratory bird populations. Works will be managed to avoid unnecessary disturbance to birds using adjacent estuarine or wetland habitats. Lighting will be directed away from sensitive habitats and watercourses, unnecessary night-time light spill will be

avoided, and any vegetation clearance will be timed outside the main nesting bird season, where reasonably practicable.

- 13.2.2 Where vegetation clearance is required during the nesting bird season, a pre-clearance nesting bird check will be undertaken by a suitably competent person. If active nests are identified, an appropriate exclusion buffer will be established, and works will not proceed in that area until the nest is no longer active.
- 13.2.3 An ecologist will be required to attend site to verify the areas affected are free from nesting birds during works between March and August.
- 13.2.4 Visual deterrents such as predator decoys or bird tape may be installed if deemed necessary.

13.3 Bat Management

- 13.3.1 A single storey, flat roofed, wooden panelled building was identified on the South section of the Site.
- 13.3.2 No evidence of bats was identified within the building during an internal inspection by the ecologist.
- 13.3.3 If bats are found upon starting any work, the contractor shall stop works immediately in the affected area.
- 13.3.4 Contact the project ecologist for advice.

13.4 Invasive Species Management

- 13.4.1 A review of existing ecological information will be undertaken to identify the presence or potential presence of invasive non-native species (INNS) on or adjacent to the site (e.g. Japanese knotweed etc).
- 13.4.2 If invasive species are identified, their locations will be mapped and clearly marked on site prior to the commencement of works.
- 13.4.3 Any soil or material contaminated with invasive species will be handled, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance.
- 13.4.4 Excavation and movement of contaminated material will be minimised, and material will only be removed by licensed contractors to authorised facilities, where required.

13.5 Fish

- 13.5.1 The adjacent River Usk SAC is designated, among other interests, for migratory fish species. Construction controls will therefore focus on preventing vibration, suspended solids, hydrocarbons, alkaline/cementitious water and other pollutants from entering the dock, surface water drainage or connected controlled waters.
- 13.5.2 Water pollution prevention measures in Section 9 will be implemented at all times to protect aquatic receptors

- 13.5.3 Piling works associated with construction are to be undertaken using the auger cast piling method. Auger piling is a methodology that has low noise and low vibration levels. This solution reduces the risk of increases in noise affecting bird species for which the Severn Estuary is designated given the 400m distance between the estuary and the Site but also reduces the potential for vibration impacts on fish species such as twaite shad to negligible levels within the River Usk.

13.6 Landscape Management

- 13.6.1 The proposed development involves the re-use of existing brownfield land, therefore there will be no impact to agricultural land; there are no trees (with the exception of unprotected birch saplings), woodland or hedgerows on the site. The proposal therefore accords with NLDP Policies SP5 and GP5.
- 13.6.2 Landscape management during construction will be undertaken with reference to the approved Landscape Planting Plan (Drawing 0655-05-04-1000) and the approved site layout. Although the ecological baseline of the site is low and the majority of the site comprises hardstanding, the approved scheme includes peripheral planting, raingarden areas and habitat enhancement around the staff parking and site edges. Construction activities will therefore be managed so that the areas intended for planting and green infrastructure are protected, clearly demarcated and not used for routine access, storage, parking or stockpiling unless no alternative exists and the area is subsequently fully reinstated.
- 13.6.3 The approved planting plan includes a mix of standard and feathered trees, native scrub, ornamental shrub planting and raingarden planting. Species shown on the approved plan include *Acer campestre*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix caprea*, *Malus sylvestris* and *Sorbus aucuparia*, together with native scrub and raingarden planting mixes. Where construction works occur adjacent to these proposed planting zones, the contractor will maintain protective fencing or marker barriers and avoid compaction of soils intended for landscape installation.
- 13.6.4 Any existing self-seeded trees or vegetation to be retained temporarily pending later phases will be identified during the pre-start walkover and protected where practicable. Any damage to retained vegetation or to areas already planted will be reported to the Project Manager and Environmental Advisor and made good at the earliest appropriate season. All landscaping works will be undertaken in accordance with the approved scheme and any dead, damaged or failed plants within the establishment period will be replaced on a like-for-like basis.
- 13.6.5 An ecological / landscape watching brief will be maintained where works interface with retained vegetation, future planting areas or sensitive receptors. The appointed ecologist or suitably qualified environmental clerk of works will provide advice where required to ensure compliance with the approved planting and ecological mitigation measures and with the biodiversity commitments made in the planning application.

14 SOIL MANAGEMENT

14.1 Soil Contamination

- 14.1.1 A Phase II Environmental Site Investigation and Risk Assessment was undertaken as part of the planning process. Regarding soil and groundwater contamination, this site investigation concluded that only minor concentrations have been observed and that no contamination above the assessment criteria is present. There is no need for a proactive soil remediation.
- 14.1.2 However, given the industrial history of the site, it is recommended to conduct any groundworks under a watching brief and take the necessary health and safety precautions for construction works involved in the groundworks. The watching brief should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced contaminated land specialist, whose role included real-time monitoring, recording ground conditions, and ensuring adherence to the agreed risk assessment and method statement.
- 14.1.3 A preliminary waste assessment has been undertaken to get an initial understanding of the waste classification of any soil arisings. Based on this it can be concluded that:
- Any arising clay / alluvium will most likely qualify for disposal as non-hazardous waste at an inert landfill.
 - Most of the made ground will most likely qualify for disposal as non-hazardous waste, but will not be acceptable at an inert landfill
 - At one location, THP concentrations were detected that would classify this material as hazardous waste.
- 14.1.4 If any arisings occur that cannot be retained on site, it is recommended that an additional more specific waste assessment is conducted to ascertain the appropriate disposal options. This is further described in §14.2.

14.2 Cut-and-Fill design and stockpile management

- 14.2.1 The foundations will be performed by ground displacement screw piles, which will cause no ground arisings.
- 14.2.2 The levels on the south part of the site need to be raised, with an average of 600mm, from an average of 8.20 m AOD to 8.80 m AOD.
- 14.2.3 This requires approximately 9,500 m³ of imported materials. Since these imported materials will make up the top layer of the site, they can be seen as the de facto subbase for the construction and hard standing. With the exception of the soft landscaping areas, the imported material will need to be of good geotechnical quality. Appropriate recycled materials, such as crushed concrete, qualify. Alternatively, virgin aggregates might also be used.
- 14.2.4 Existing topsoil is negligible due to the hardstanding/made ground-dominated brownfield condition; therefore, no meaningful topsoil strip/reuse is proposed. For the soft landscaping areas, clean topsoil will be imported.
- 14.2.5 No significant cut-and-fill is foreseen on the north part of the site.

15 MONITORING, INSPECTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

15.1 General

- 15.1.1 Environmental monitoring, inspection and corrective action will be undertaken throughout the site preparation and construction phases to ensure compliance with this CEMP, the planning conditions, relevant permits and good practice. Monitoring requirements will be proportionate to the activity being undertaken and the environmental risk at the time. Records will be maintained on site and made available to the Client and Local Planning Authority on request.

15.2 Daily and Weekly Inspections

- 15.2.1 The Site Manager, or a suitably delegated competent person, will undertake daily visual inspections of the site during active works. These inspections will include, as relevant: dust and mud generation; condition of wheel cleaning facilities; housekeeping; waste segregation; fuel and chemical storage; spill kit availability; integrity of drainage controls; stockpile condition; plant leaks; noise-generating activities; lighting; and protection of ecological / landscape areas.
- 15.2.2 A more formal weekly environmental inspection will be completed by the Site Manager and reviewed by the Project Manager and Environmental Advisor. The weekly inspection will record any non-conformances, complaints, incidents, exceedances, maintenance actions and required follow-up measures.

15.3 Specialist Monitoring

- 15.3.1 Where required by the nature of the works, the contractor will carry out activity-specific monitoring. This may include noise and vibration checks during piling and other high-impact operations, particulate monitoring during dusty works, water quality / turbidity checks on pumped water, and ecological supervision during vegetation clearance or works near sensitive areas. The draft CEMP already identifies indicative noise and vibration trigger values; where those are approached or exceeded, the activity will be reviewed immediately and additional mitigation introduced before works continue.

15.4 Incidents, Complaints and Non-Conformance

- 15.4.1 All environmental incidents, spills, complaints, dust events, drainage exceedances, ecology-related incidents and non-conformances will be recorded in the site environmental register. The register will include the date and time, location, nature of the event, likely cause, immediate response, longer-term corrective action, responsible person and close-out date.
- 15.4.2 All recorded incidents will also be reported through ABP's EcoOnline system where required by ABP procedures. The Site Manager will be provided with the EcoOnline reporting details and reporting procedure during site induction / mobilisation.
- 15.4.3 Significant incidents, including any actual or suspected discharge of contaminated water to the dock or surface water drainage, will be notified immediately to the Project Manager, Environmental Advisor, ABP and, where required, NRW / Newport City Council.
- 15.4.4 In the event of a significant pollution incident, unexpected contamination, serious dust nuisance, drainage failure or ecology-related breach, the relevant activity will cease in the

affected area until the risk has been assessed and suitable corrective measures agreed and implemented. Where required, the Client, regulator or Local Planning Authority will be informed without delay. This is particularly important in relation to any unforeseen contamination encountered during development.

15.5 Corrective Action Process

15.5.1 Corrective actions will follow a simple hierarchy:

- make safe / stop the source;
- contain the impact;
- notify the relevant responsible person;
- investigate the cause;
- implement corrective and preventive measures; and
- verify and record close-out.

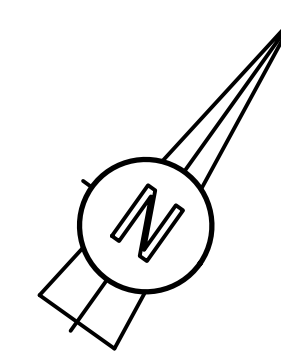
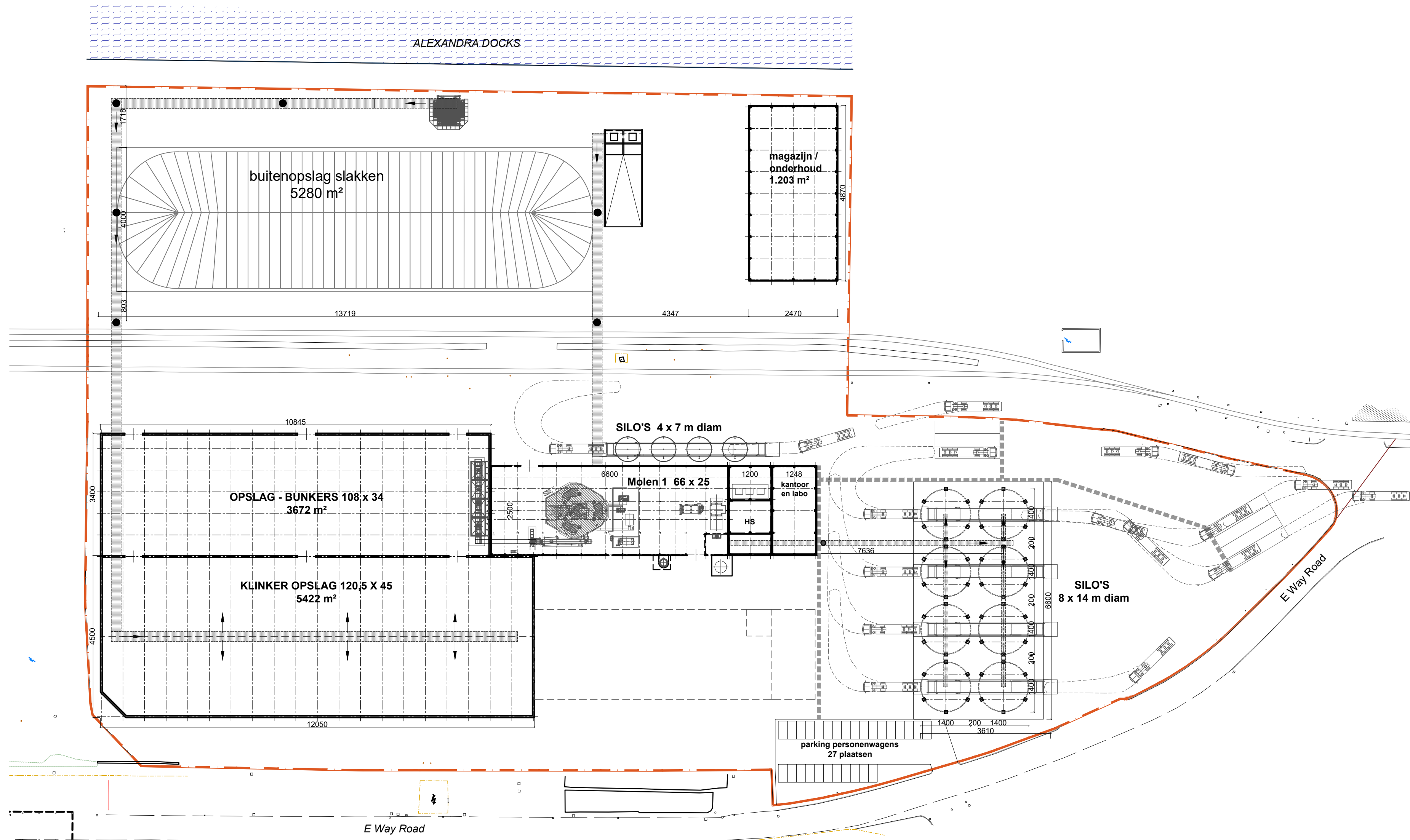
15.5.2 Corrective measures may include additional water suppression, revised delivery timings, extra road sweeping, replacement of damaged drainage controls, re-location of stockpiles, servicing or removal of leaking plant, retraining of operatives, or revision of the construction methodology. Repeated non-conformances will trigger a management review and, where necessary, an update to the CEMP.

15.6 Records and Reporting

15.6.1 The following records will be kept on site as a minimum: daily site inspections; weekly environmental inspections; toolbox talks; complaints log; incident / spill records; waste transfer and consignment notes; fuel and water use records; plant inspection records; and any ecology or noise monitoring records.

15.6.2 Environmental Advisor will undertake periodic audits of compliance with the CEMP. Findings will be reported to the Project Manager and Site Manager, and actions tracked to completion. At the end of the works, the environmental records will be collated into a brief construction compliance file to demonstrate implementation of the approved CEMP.

Appendix 1 Design Drawings



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CEMMINERALS DEVELOPMENT SOUTHDOCK - NEWPORT

- CONSTRUCTION SITE
Alexandra Docks - New Port - Wales

CLIENT -
Cemminerals N.V.
Christoffel Columbusstraat 37 - 9042 Gent

ARCHITECT -

INDEX	DATE	DRAWN BY	CHANGE
A	03-11-2023	EW	aanpassing
B	22-11-2023	EW	aanpassing
C	01-12-2023	EW	aanpassing
D	16-02-2024	EW	aanpassing
E	26-02-2024	EW	aanpassing
F	07-03-2024	EW	aanpassing

SITE PLAN

DATE 04-10-2023	Architecture - Preliminary Draft	6023UK - AR - 1001 - F
1/1000		

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GENERAL NOTES

Do not scale from this drawing.
Only work to written dimensions.
Drawing is for planning purposes only not for construction.
All site dimensions shall be verified by the Contractor on site prior to commencing any works.
All contractors should ascertain the location of all underground services/utilities before undertaking any work and conflicts resolved.
It is assumed all work will be carried out by an experienced competent contractor working to an approved method statement.

RESIDUAL DESIGN HAZARDS

This information has been collated as part of the CDM Regulations, and identifies hazards and risks associated with the design proposals

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Standard Trees
Standard: 3 brks: 2x: B: Clear Stem 175-200cm
- Proposed Feathered Trees
Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B
- Proposed Native Scrub Mix
Group same species plants in informal clusters of 3-5
- Proposed Ornamental Shrub Mix
Group same species plants in informal clusters of 5-9
- Proposed Raingarden Plug Mix
Group same species species plants in informal clusters of 5-7
- Proposed Raingarden Seed Mix
British Flora BFSS Pond Edge Mix, or equivalent.
Sowing Rate: 2-3g/m²

Planting Schedule

Trees Number	Species	Specification	Girth
7 -	Acer campestre	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	8-10cm
11 -	Acer campestre	Standard: 3 brks: 2x: B: Clear Stem 175-200cm	8-10cm
55 -	Alnus glutinosa	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	8-10cm
6 -	Carpinus betulus	Standard: 3 brks: 2x: B: Clear Stem 175-200cm	8-10cm
9 -	Malus sylvestris	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	8-10cm
12 -	Salix caprea	Feathered: 5 brks: 2x: B	
2 -	Sorbus aucuparia	Standard: 3 brks: 2x: B: Clear Stem 175-200cm	8-10cm
Total :51 -			

Native Scrub Mix Number	Species	Specification	Density %
109 -	Alnus glutinosa	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: B	1/m² 10%
55 -	Cornus sanguinea	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 3 brks: B	1/m² 5%
55 -	Corylus avellana	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 2 brks: B	1/m² 5%
218 -	Crataegus monogyna	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: B	1/m² 20%
55 -	Ilex aquifolium	Bushy: 3 brks: C	1/m² 5%
109 -	Ligustrum vulgare	0/2: Cutting: Branched: 3 brks: B	1/m² 10%
164 -	Prunus spinosa	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 2 brks: B	1/m² 15%
55 -	Salix caprea	0/1: Cutting: Branched: 2 brks: B	1/m² 5%
218 -	Salix cinerea	0/1: Cutting: Branched: 2 brks: B	1/m² 20%
55 -	Viburnum opulus	1+1: Transplant - seed raised: Branched: 2 brks: B	1/m² 5%
Total :1093 -			

Ornamental Shrub Mix Number	Species	Specification	Density %
188 -	Escallonia 'Iveyi'	Bushy: 4 brks: C 3/m²	25%
113 -	Euonymus japonicus 'Bravo'	Bushy: 3 brks: C 3/m²	15%
226 -	Griselinia littoralis	Bushy: 3 brks: C 3/m²	30%
113 -	Hebe 'Red Edge'	Bushy: 5 brks: C 3/m²	15%
113 -	Prunus laurocerasus	Bushy: 3 brks: C 3/m²	15%
Total :753 -			

Raingarden Plug Mix Number	Species	Specification	Density %
11 -	Achillea ptarmica	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 2%
31 -	Caltha palustris	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 6%
66 -	Carex acutiformis	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 13%
31 -	Carex pendula	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 6%
41 -	Eupatorium cannabinum	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 8%
41 -	Filipendula ulmaria	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 8%
16 -	Geum rivale	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 3%
41 -	Iris pseudacorus	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 8%
56 -	Juncus inflexus	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 11%
26 -	Lotus pedunculatus	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 5%
31 -	Lycopus europaeus	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 6%
36 -	Mentha aquatica	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 7%
11 -	Myosotis scorpioides	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 2%
16 -	Potentilla palustris	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 3%
16 -	Ranunculus acris	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 3%
16 -	Ranunculus flammula	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 3%
21 -	Sanguisorba officinalis	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 4%
11 -	Silene flos-cuculi	Plug: Established Root min. 2-3 months: Sept to April planting: British Native-origin: C	7.5/m² 2%
Total :518 -			

Rev.

Date

Amendment

Drawn

Chkd.

Appd.

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Client

CEM Minerals

Project Title

Low Carbon Cement Mill
Newport Docks

Drawing Title

Landscape Planting Plan

Drawn
CC

Date
15/05/25

Checked
DP

Date
15/05/25

Approved
DP

Date
15/05/25

Scale
1:500

Orig Size
A1

Status
Planning

Drawing No.
1000

Rev.
00

File Path
0655-05-04-1000

Scale
0 5 10 15 20 25m

Appendix 2 Site Layout and Phasing Plans



Alexandra Docks Newport

NP20 2WE - NP20 2NQ

Site Layout

Construction Phase 1 - Site Clearance and Enabling

-  SiteBoundary
-  Fencing
-  Access
-  Parking
-  Welfare
-  Storage area
-  Storage subdivision
-  Pedestrian routes



RCS Environmental Solutions

Drawing: Jan De Vos	Project Manager: Jan De Vos
Date: 18/03/2026	Refnr:



1:1,000