

COLEG GWENT KNOWLEDGE QUARTER, NEWPORT

Construction and Environmental Management Plan for Biodiversity (CEMP-B)

for

WEPCo

August 2026

© The Landmark Practice 2026

All rights reserved. No part of this document may be produced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of The Landmark Practice. The Landmark Practice is a division of Landmark Environmental Consultants Ltd (Limited Company No 1939302).

Landmark Ref: 3848

Client: WEPCo

This document was produced under Landmark contract for WEPCo.

Version	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Issued	Comments
D01	KS/ACIEEM 02/08/2026	TJ/ACIEEM 04/08/2026	BC/ACIEEM 04/08/2026	KS/ACIEEM 06/08/2026	
D02	KS/ACIEEM 12/08/2026		TJ/ACIEEM 12/08/2026	KS/ACIEEM 12/08/2026	Appendices added following updated Landscape Masterplan and General Arrangement Plan
V01	KS/ACIEEM 21/08/2026			KS/ACIEEM 21/08/2026	Appendices added following final Landscape Masterplan and General Arrangement Plan

**D denotes a Draft version*

The information which we have prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

Tel: 0117 923 0455

CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
2.0 BACKGROUND	2
Site Location and Description	2
Ecological Features on or adjacent to Site	3
3.0 LEGISLATION.....	4
River Usk SAC and SSSI	4
Badger.....	5
Hedgehogs	5
Birds	5
4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	5
5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIALLY DAMAGING CONSTRUCTION-TYPE ACTIVITIES	6
6.0 AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION MEASURES (METHOD STATEMENTS)	9
River Usk SAC and SSSI	9
Badger.....	11
Birds (breeding)	12
Hedgehog.....	12
7.0 WHAT TO DO IF WILDLIFE IS FOUND DURING WORKS	12
APPENDIX A: SITE LAYOUT	
APPENDIX B: SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS	
FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	
FIGURE 2: BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION ZONE PLAN	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Construction Environmental Management Plan - Biodiversity (CEMP-B) hereafter WePCo. This Plan should be read in conjunction with Ecological Impact Assessment (TLP, 2026).
- 1.2 This Plan details the arrangements which will be put in place for the management of ecological matters during the construction phase of redevelopment of the Site for the provision of a vocational college with associated infrastructure and landscaping.
- 1.3 It relates to a section of land, hereafter referred to as 'the Site', at Kingsway, Newport, NP20 1UH, and follows all relevant agreed precautionary methods of work and ecology mitigation, as agreed within Ecological Impact Assessment produced for the Site in August 2026 (TLP, 2026).
- 1.4 It follows the principles set out in BS 42020:2013 – Code of Practice for Planning and Development, section 10.2 to 10.9.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The Site broadly comprises buildings, hardstanding, four scattered trees, small areas of modified grassland and ruderal/ephemeral vegetation over an area of approx. 0.9 ha. To the south and west lie commercial and residential areas, while to the east and north lies the River Usk.
- 2.2 The Site is located in Newport, Wales (approximate central grid reference ST 31418 87896, **Figure 1**). The local planning authority (LPA) is Newport City Council (NCC).

Development Proposals

- 2.3 The Proposed Development received outline planning consent in 2022 (ref: 22/0814) for the 'demolition and redevelopment of the Site for circa 54,000 square metres of flexible floorspace for educational use, or any other use within use classes a1 (shops), a2 (financial and professional services), a3 (food and drink), b1 (business), c1 (hotels), d1 (non-residential institutions) and d2 (assembly and leisure), with all matters reserved'. The proposals are shown in **Appendix A**.
- 2.4 TLP produced an Ecological Appraisal (ref: 3556_The Newport Centre Ecological Appraisal_fv) in 2022 which was supported by the following surveys:
- UK Habitat Classification Survey in June 2022.
 - Protected Species Assessment June 2022.
 - Preliminary Roost Assessment on buildings and trees June 2022.
 - A single evening bat emergence survey on the August 2022.
- 2.5 No roosting bats were recorded during the bat surveys. Recommendations were made to increase the ecological value of the Site as part of the proposals.
- 2.6 Subsequent to the planning permission, the majority of the buildings on the Site have been demolished.

Ecological Features on or adjacent to Site

- 2.7 **Table 1** sets out the following ecological features on or adjacent to the Site as per the Ecological Appraisal produced by TLP (2026).

Table 1: Ecological Features on or adjacent to the Site

Ecological Feature	Presence / Likely Presence on Site	Precautionary Methods Required?
Designated Sites: River Usk SAC and SSSI Severn Estuary SAC, SPA and Ramsar	The Site is not covered by any designation, but River Usk SAC and SSSI is located 0.06 km east of the Site. Severn Estuary Ramsar, SAC and SPA is located 3.6 km south of the Site but it is hydrologically connected to River Usk. The construction of the new development has the potential to negatively impact the designated site by fugitive dust generation, deposition and accumulation during construction, runoff from accidental fuel or oil spills and contaminated runoff from construction works. The Proposed Development will discharge surface water to the river during the operational phase of the development.	Yes
Habitats	All habitats on Site are widespread and locally common. All habitats will be lost to accommodate Proposed Development and landscape proposals.	No
Badgers	No evidence of badger (<i>Meles meles</i>) was recorded on Site and no sett building and very limited foraging opportunities are present. Even though unlikely, badgers could be traversing through the Site.	Yes
Bats	The Site was assessed as offering negligible suitability for foraging bats due to the lack of commuting and foraging features on Site as well as its highly urbanised location. However, the occasional light tolerant species of bat may fly through the Site. No consideration is required for roosting bats due to no suitable structures or trees within the Site area.	No
Hedgehog	The Site offers limited opportunities for hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>), including foraging, commuting and hibernating due to the restricted extent of vegetated habitats and extremely urbanised location. Even though unlikely, hedgehog could be traversing through the Site.	Yes
Birds	The Site's habitats suitable to support nesting birds are limited to four trees and one building. There is also the chance that lapwing (<i>Vanellus Vanellus</i>), ringed plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) and little ringed plover (<i>Charadrius dubius</i>) could utilise the gravel areas of the Site for nesting. Some birds may	Yes

	forage on invertebrates associated with the vegetated areas of the Site, however given this is extremely limited in size it would not be a significant foraging resource.	
Invertebrates	The Site has limited opportunities for notable species of invertebrates given the minimal extent of vegetated habitats. As such it is unlikely that population(s) of invertebrates present on Site would be significant enough in size or diversity to be of significant ecological value. Notable invertebrates and considered absent from the Site.	No
Flora	No records of protected or notable flora within the Site's boundary were returned in the data search, and none were recorded during the survey. Habitats on Site are considered to be locally common and widespread and protected and notable flora are considered absent	No
Schedule 9 plant species	No records of schedule 9 (S9) plant species within red line boundary were returned in the data search and none were recorded during the survey. S9 plant species are considered absent.	No

3.0 LEGISLATION

3.1 This CEMP-B will focus upon protection of the following receptors, based upon the findings detailed within the Ecological Appraisal (TLP, 2026), and will detail measures to avoid impacts during site construction work:

- River Usk SAC and SSSI
- Severn Estuary Ramsar, SAC and SPA
- Badgers
- Hedgehogs
- Birds (breeding)

3.2 Designated site and species/groups listed above receive legal protection as follows:

River Usk SAC and SSSI

3.3 Special Areas of Conservation are designated under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) in England and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 in the UK offshore area. They are designated sites of international importance for habitats and contain one or more habitats and / or species identified in Annex I and II of European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, known as the Habitats Directive. The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds).

3.4 The Habitats Directive also refers to the need for nature conservation outside protected areas (Article 10) and measures to implement this article are incorporated in British legislation through the Habitats Regulations (HMSO, 1994) and ODPM Circular 06/2005 Directive 1992 that accompanies PPS9.

- 3.5 Sites of Special Scientific Interest are protected under Section 28 of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Badger

- 3.6 Badgers and their setts are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is an offence to kill, injure or take a badger, intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy a badger sett, or obstruct access to it, or disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett.

Hedgehogs

- 3.7 Hedgehogs are protected under the Section 7 of the Environmental Act, Wales.

Birds

- 3.8 All wild bird species, their eggs and nests are protected by law. You must always try to avoid harming birds or to use measures which do not kill or injure them before considering taking harmful action.

- 3.9 You're breaking the law if you:

- intentionally kill, injure or take wild birds
- intentionally take, damage or destroy a wild bird's nest while it's being used or built
- intentionally take or destroy a wild bird's egg
- possess, control or transport live or dead wild birds, or parts of them, or their eggs
- sell wild birds or put them on display for sale
- use prohibited methods to kill or take wild birds

- 3.10 Some birds, known as 'Schedule 1 birds', e.g. barn owls, have extra legal protection. For these bird species it's also an offence to do the following, either intentionally or by not taking enough care:

- disturb them while they're nesting, building a nest, in or near a nest that contains their young
- disturb their dependent young

4.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 4.1 The project ecologists, The Landmark Practice (TLP, tel. 0117 923 0455), will assist the Site Manager in delivering this CEMP-B. TLP will advise project management staff and contractors on ecological matters to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented correctly throughout the construction phase, as well as undertaking Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) when necessary.

- 4.2 All construction personnel will be fully briefed on the features of ecological importance to be retained within the Site and protected during construction works. The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all site staff and contractors are made aware of the identified ecological sensitivities during site inductions (toolbox talk). The toolbox talk must be repeated as necessary throughout construction to ensure that all personnel on site are fully aware of the nature and need for the ecological protection measures presented herein.

- 4.3 Protected species identification sheets relevant to the Site are included in **Appendix B**. These must be provided to the Site Manager who will ensure that they are made available to all staff throughout the construction phase.

Ecological Clerk of Works

- 4.4 During the construction phase, the ECoW may be required to supervise certain activities:
- Nesting bird check prior to any works, undertaken between March and August inclusive, which may impact areas suitable for nesting birds (vegetation and open areas suitable for ground nesting birds).

5.0 RISK ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIALLY DAMAGING CONSTRUCTION-TYPE ACTIVITIES

- 5.1 **Table 2** provides the following information which will be considered throughout the construction of the consented scheme:
- a) A risk assessment of potentially damaging construction-type activities on biodiversity features
 - b) Identification of practical measures, both physical and sensitive working practices to protect and avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, including the identification of biodiversity buffer zones, e.g. root protection zones or buffers for nesting birds.
 - c) Where applicable, reference relevant method statements to achieve specific biodiversity outcomes including mitigation measures.
 - d) The location and timing of works to avoid harm to biodiversity features.

Table 2: Ecological Risk Assessment

Activity	Issue(s) and Potential Impacts	Ecological Receptor at Risk	Location(s)	Control Measure(s)	Responsible Persons
General	Fugitive dust generation, deposition and accumulation during construction. Runoff from, accidental fuel or oil spills and contaminated runoff from construction works. Surface water discharge into the river.	River Usk SAC and SSSI Severn Estuary Ramsar, SAC and SPA Badgers Birds Hedgehog	Site Wide and adjacent habitat (especially River Usk SAC and SSSI)	Dust Management Plan including dust Control Measure listed in the Air Quality Assessment (Stantec, 2026a). (refer to Section 6 below). All works will be undertaken in accordance with best practice, e.g. the now withdrawn Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines (Environment Agency, 2012), in particular PPG1 Basic good environmental practices, PPG5 works in, near or over watercourses. (refer to Section 6 below). Drainage Strategy (Stantec 2026b) (refer to Section 6 below).	Principal Contractor On site project manager
	Disturbance to wildlife as a result of noise and vibration	Badgers Birds Hedgehog	Site Wide	Keep noise and vibration to a minimum throughout Site preparation and construction phases.	Principal Contractor On site project manager
Vegetation Clearance	Killing or injury of animals during vegetation clearance	Birds	Site Wide, within vegetated habitats	Nesting bird check prior to any works, undertaken between March and August inclusive, which may impact areas suitable for nesting birds (refer to Section 6 below).	Principal contractor On site project manager / co-ordinator ECoW (if required)
Construction	Killing or injury of animals during construction	Badgers Hedgehog Birds	Site Wide	Should excavations need to be left open overnight, provide a means of escape e.g. ramped ends or a scaffold plank should be provided. Any open pipework with an outside diameter of greater than 120 mm must be covered at the end of each workday to prevent animals entering/becoming trapped. Nesting bird check prior to any works, undertaken between March and August inclusive, which may impact areas suitable for nesting birds.	Principal contractor On site project manager / co-ordinator
	Storage and movement of materials that become colonised by wildlife	Hedgehogs	Site Wide	Materials must always be stored off the ground (i.e. on pallets) to avoid creating sheltering habitat for animals and away from boundary vegetation.	Principal contractor

				Waste materials must be placed into skips and removed from site. No piles of waste material should be created which could provide nesting, sheltering or hibernation habitat for protected species.	On site project manager / co-ordinator
--	--	--	--	---	--

6.0 AVOIDANCE/MITIGATION MEASURES (METHOD STATEMENTS)

- 6.1 Refer to **Figure 2** for the Biodiversity Protection Zones which relate to the requirement for nesting birds, including ground nesting birds.

River Usk SAC and SSSI

Air pollution

- 6.2 Dust Management Plan including Dust Control Measure listed in the Air Quality Assessment (Stantec, 2026a) should be followed. Measures included but not limited too should be (Stantec, 2026a):

Communications

- Development and implementation of a stakeholder communications plan, including community engagement before works commence.
- Contact details of the person responsible for air quality and dust management at the site boundary should be displayed on the notice board of the construction site.
- Head office or regional office contact details should also be also displayed.

Management

- DMP should be prepared, implemented and approved by the NCC.
- The DMP should include dust deposition monitoring, dust flux monitoring, real-time PM₁₀ monitoring and visual inspections.
- All dust and air quality complaints should be recorded, the cause identified and corrective actions implemented promptly.
- Complaints log should be available to the NCC on request.
- Any exceptional incidents causing dust or air emissions should be recorded and actions taken to resolve them documented.

Monitoring

- Daily on-Site and off-Site inspections where receptors are nearby should be undertaken.
- Regular checks of dust deposition on nearby surfaces including vehicles, street furniture and window ledges within 100m of the Site should be carried out.
- Affected surfaces should be cleaned where necessary.
- Routine inspections to ensure compliance with the DMP should be conducted.
- Inspection frequency during high-risk dust-generating activities and periods of dry or windy weather should be increased.
- The location of any dust deposition or continuous PM₁₀ monitoring should be agreed with the NCC.
- Where possible, baseline monitoring should commence at least three months before works begin.

Site Preparation and Maintenance

- Dust-generating activities and machinery should be located away from sensitive ecological receptors as far as practicable.
- Solid barriers or screens should be erected around dusty activities and stockpiles.
- Particularly dusty operations should be fully enclosed where practicable.
- Runoff of water, mud and sediments from the Site should be prevented.

- Fencing, barriers and scaffolding should be kept clean using wet cleaning methods.
- Waste materials should be removed from Site as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Stockpiles should be kept covered, seeded or fenced to prevent wind-whipping.

Vehicle and Plant Management

- All vehicles must switch off engines when stationary and unnecessary idling should be prohibited.
- Mains electricity or battery-powered equipment should be used in preference to diesel or petrol generators where practicable.
- Maximum speed limits should be imposed of:
 - 15 mph on surfaced haul roads; and
 - 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas.
- A Travel Plan promoting walking, cycling, public transport and car sharing should be implemented.

Construction Operations

- Cutting, grinding and sawing equipment with suitable dust suppression measures such as water sprays or extraction systems should be used.
- An adequate water supply for dust suppression should be maintained.
- Enclosed chutes, conveyors and covered skips should be used.
- Material drop heights during loading and unloading operations should be minimised.
- Equipment to clean spillages immediately using wet cleaning methods should be readily available.
- Bonfires and the burning of waste materials should be avoided.

Earthworks

- Exposed surfaces and stockpiles should be re-vegetated as soon as practicable.
- Hessian sheeting, mulches or tackifiers where re-vegetation is not immediately possible should be used.
- Removal of surface coverings should be restricted to small working areas at any one time.

Construction Materials

- Scabbling of concrete surfaces should be avoided where possible.
- Sand and aggregates should be stored in bunded areas to prevent them drying out.
- Cement and fine powders should be delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos fitted with emission control systems.
- Smaller supplies of fine materials should be kept on Site and should be sealed and stored appropriately.

Trackout and Highway Cleanliness

- Road sweepers on Site access roads and local highways should be used as necessary.
- Dry sweeping of large areas should be avoided.
- Vehicles leaving Site should be covered to prevent material loss during transport.
- Haul routes should be inspected regularly and any defects repaired promptly.
- All haul route inspections and maintenance actions should be recorded.
- Hard-surfaced haul routes should be installed and dampened down regularly using sprinklers or water bowsers.

- A wheel-wash facility with rumble grids should be provided where practicable.
- Sufficient hardstanding between wheel-wash facilities and the Site exit should be ensured.
- Site access gates should be located at least 10m from sensitive ecological receptors where possible

Water pollution

- 6.3 Pollution prevention measures must be implemented. All works will be undertaken in accordance with best practice, e.g. the now withdrawn Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines (Environment Agency, 2012).
- 6.4 Although no longer in force, the following Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG) and Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPP) are still considered useful:
- PPG 1: Understanding your environmental responsibilities – good environmental practices
 - PPG 6: Working at construction and demolition sites
 - PPG 7: Safe storage – The safe operation of refuelling facilities
 - GPP 5: Works and maintenance in or near water
 - GPP 21: Pollution incident response planning
 - GPP 22: Dealing with spills.
- 6.5 The following additional measures must be implemented during construction:
- Risk assessments and toolbox talks for contractors doing any refuelling activities.
 - Bunding of refuelling area.
 - Emergency incident strategy.
 - Spill kits must be available on Site at all times.
 - Signage must be on Site in contractors' compounds relating to sensitivity of the Habitat Sites.
 - A waste disposal plan must be in place for the Site, detailing where all waste generated will be stored prior to removal.
- 6.6 Drainage Strategy as per Proposed Drainage Strategy Appraisal (Stantec, 2026b) must be implemented. Drainage strategy will include a range of embedded SuDS measures, including rain gardens, permeable paving, green roofs, filter strips, and proprietary treatment measures designed to improve water quality prior to discharge. A substantial proportion of surface water runoff from the existing combined sewer network will also be removed by implementing the Strategy.
- 6.7 Noise and vibration should be kept to a minimum.
- 6.8 Any construction works should be undertaken during daytime hours (08:00 – 18:00).

Badger

- 6.9 To prevent badgers and other animals from becoming trapped in any trenches or open excavations, these will be backfilled or covered before nightfall (preferably continuously following excavation).

- 6.10 If, in exceptional circumstances, excavations cannot be backfilled or covered, sloping escape ramps, of no more than 45 degrees must be created to provide a means of escape. This may be achieved by edge profiling of trenches/excavations or by using planks placed into them at the end of each working day.
- 6.11 Any excavations left open overnight must be checked the following morning for protected species and, if found, the Site Manager must ensure that the project ecologist is informed immediately.

Birds (breeding)

- 6.12 To avoid impacts on nesting birds (including ground nesting) it is recommended that any clearance of the Site containing suitable habitat for birds (trees, retained building and compacted gravel areas) is undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (typically outside of March to August inclusive).
- 6.13 If this is not possible, the area to be cleared must be checked by a suitably experienced ecologist (the ECoW) within 48 hours prior. Any identified nests must be demarcated with a suitable buffer (size will be dependent on species) and protected until young have fledged.

Hedgehog

- 6.14 **If required:** If a hedgehog is found during works then the Project Ecologist must be contacted to assess the animal, to ensure it is fit for release, or if necessary, transferred by the ecologist to a suitable animal rescue centre for later re-release into the local area.
- 6.15 To prevent hedgehogs from becoming trapped in any trenches or open excavations, these will be backfilled or covered before nightfall (preferably continuously following excavation).
- 6.16 If, in exceptional circumstances, excavations cannot be backfilled or covered, sloping escape ramps, of no more than 45 degrees must be created to provide a means of escape. This may be achieved by edge profiling of trenches/excavations or by using planks placed into them at the end of each working day.

7.0 WHAT TO DO IF WILDLIFE IS FOUND DURING WORKS

- 7.1 The toolbox talk, and protected species identification sheets will assist site workers in recognising protected species. In the unlikely event of finding protected species during construction works, the Project Ecologists should be contacted immediately
- 7.2 Any incident or occurrence whereby any wildlife is placed in a perilous position as a result of activities on site should be reported to the project ecologist.

7.3 TLP Project Ecologist- Tel. 01179 230 455

REFERENCES

Environment Agency (2012). Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG1, PPG6, PPG7, PPG21, PPG22)- out of date, withdrawn 2015.

HMSO (1981). The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

HMSO (1992). Protection of Badgers Act 1992.

HMSO (2006). Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

HMSO (2015). The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

HMSO (2017). The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) (2023). Bat Conservation Trust, Bats and Artificial Lighting At Night (GN08/23).

Natural Resources Wales (2026). Section 7: Habitats and Species of Principal Importance for Maintaining and Enhancing Biodiversity. Environmental Act 2016 (last updated 25th March 2026)

Stantec (2026a). Newport Knowledge Quarter, Air Quality Assessment. Ref: NE0101-STN-XX-XX-RP-00002

Stantec (2026b). Coleg Gwent Knowledge Quarter, Technical Note – Proposed Drainage Strategy Appraisal. Ref: NE0101-STN-XX-XX-TN-C-03000_P01

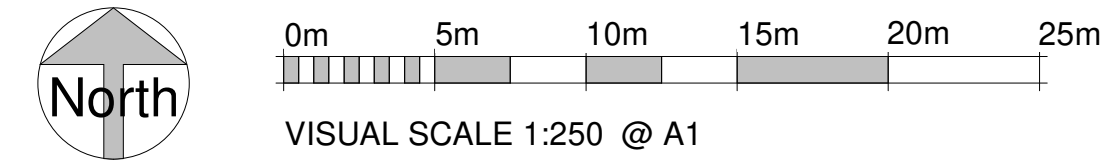
TLP (2022). Coleg Gwent Knowledge Quarter. Ecological Appraisal.

TLP (2026). Coleg Gwent Knowledge Quarter, Newport. Ecological Appraisal. Ref: NE0101-TLP-00-XX-RP-Z-00002

APPENDIX A: SITE LAYOUT



- KEY**
- HARD LANDSCAPE**
- Existing hard surfacing
 - EXS-01 Vehicular asphalt to engineers details
 - EXS-02 Natural stone feature paving
 - EXS-03 natural stone- contrasting banding
 - EXS-04 concrete unit paving
 - EXS-05 Permeable block paving to service yard
 - EXS-06 Concrete slab to engineers detail
- EXTERNAL FURNITURE**
- EXF-01 HVM stone linear seat
 - EXF-02 Timber and steel seat / bench
 - EXF-03 Movable steel planter with integral bench seat
 - EXF-04 Door barriers to outward opening doors
 - EXF-05 Fixed stainless steel bollards
 - EXF-06 Drop down stainless steel bollards for maintenance / emergency access
 - EXF-07 Secure cycle storage shelter with green roof
 - EXF-08 Cycle racks and EXF-09 Cycle hoops
 - EXF-09 Tree grill with engineered tree pit system
 - EXF-10 Facade Greening System to yard wall- stainless steel wire and fixings with climbing plants
 - EXF-11 Litter Bins - Locations to be agreed
 - EXF-12 Wayfinding fingerposts to NCC design
- BOUNDARY TREATMENT**
- EXB-01 Facing brickwork wall to screen plant store see architects details
 - EXB-02 Fabricated metal fencing 3.5m high in PPC
 - Existing railings to be retained
 - EXB-03 4000 mm min clear width double-leaf bi-fold gate to service yard
 - EXB-04 1900 mm min clear width, double-leaf gate to service yard.
 - Secure staff entrance, escape, detail tbc
 - EXB-05 2600 mm min clear width, 3000 mm high double-leaf swing gate to sub-station. Infill to match adjacent metal fencing
- SOFT LANDSCAPE**
- Proposed trees planted at ground level
 - Proposed multi-stem trees planted in raised planters
 - Ornamental planting bed
 - Rain garden planting bed
 - Green roof
 - Existing planting beds
 - Existing trees
- GENERAL**
- Reserved Matters Planning Boundary
 - Main entrance access
 - Secondary entrance access
- Refer to A/S:L drawings for further information:
NE0101-ASL-00-ZZ-DR-L-06901- Landscape Masterplan
NE0101-ASL-00-ZZ-DR-L-06903- Hard Landscape
NE0101-ASL-00-ZZ-DR-L-06904- Detailed Soft Landscape
NE0101-ASL-00-ZZ-DR-L-06905- Boundary Treatment
NE0101-ASL-00-ZZ-DR-L-06906- Roof Terrace Landscape
NE0101-ASL-00-ZZ-DR-L-06907- Retained and Removed Trees
NE0101-ASL-00-ZZ-DR-L-06908- Plant Bed and Tree Pit Sections
NE0101-ASL-00-XX-SH-L-06103- Planting Schedule



Rev.	Description	Drawn	Checked	Date Issued
001	Reserved Matters Planning Issue	GC	GC	13.09.26

DO NOT SCALE. Use figured dimensions only. The contractor is requested to check all dimensions before the work is put in hand. All copyright Austin-Smith:Lord Ltd. This drawing must only be used for the purpose for which it is supplied and its contents must not be reproduced for any purpose without written permission. No areas indicated, or areas calculated from this drawing should be used for valuation purposes or as the basis for development contracts. Austin-Smith:Lord Ltd is a limited company registered in England & Wales with registered number 11773049 Registered Office: Port of Liverpool Building, Pier Head Liverpool L3 1BY

Drawn	GC	Austin-Smith:Lord Ltd Architects Designers Planners Landscape Architects 18 Park Place Cardiff CF10 3DQ t +44 (0)2920 225 208 e cardiff@austinsmithlord.com
Date	JULY 26	
Scale @ A1	1 : 250	
Status	A2 PLANNING	

Austin-Smith:Lord		
Project Newport Knowledge Quarter		
Description Planning - Landscape Masterplan		
Job No.	Drawing No.	Revision
324055	NE0101-ASL-00-ZZ-DR-L-06901	P01

APPENDIX B: SPECIES IDENTIFICATION SHEETS



What to do on site

If a suspected badger sett or signs of badger activity are found on or in proximity to the site then a member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team should be contacted on **0117 923 0455**.

All works should cease until advice has been sought and appropriate control measures and/or licensing have been implemented.

Identification

Badgers are easily recognisable with their characteristic black and white striped face. They can be up to 1m in length and can weigh up to 14kg. They are nocturnal so you are unlikely to see them in the day. Badgers live underground in setts which from above ground can appear as a single hole or multiple hole entrances. The sett entrance is usually D-shaped and around 300mm wide and 200mm high. There may be freshly excavated material or bedding such as dry grass, straw or other vegetation outside the sett entrance. They have distinctive footprints with five claws and a broad kidney shaped main pad.

Where might you find them?

You may encounter badger setts almost anywhere including in gardens and urban areas, but they are most frequently found in woodland, areas of scrub and in hedgerows.

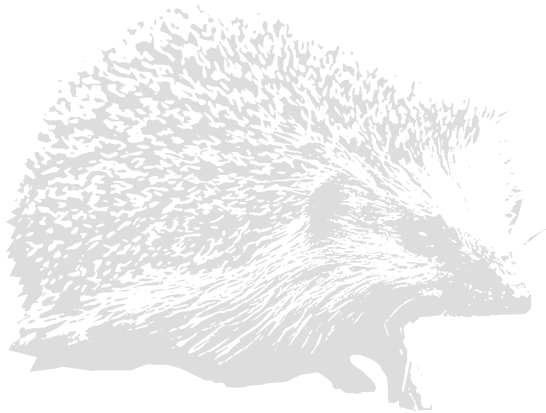
Legislation

Both the animals and their setts are protected by law. It is a criminal offence for anyone without a licence to:

- Kill, injure or handle a badger;
- Disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett;
- Interfere with a badger sett by damaging or destroying it;
- Obstruct the access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett.

Carrying out any construction work in proximity to a badger sett without taking steps to positively avoid damage may constitute an offence.

In some cases an appropriate licence issued by Natural England may be required.



What to do on site

Inappropriate storage of construction materials and/or waste can inadvertently create habitat that could be used by hedgehogs for shelter/hibernation. Avoid stockpiling and remove brash/debris from site and check suitable areas for presence of hedgehog.

If hedgehogs are encountered works should cease and a member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team should be contacted on **0117 923 0455**.

Identification

Hedgehogs are easily recognisable, having sharp spines over their back, and coarse brown fur on their face and underside. When threatened they roll into a tight ball and erect their spines.

Where might you find them?

They are found in a range of semi-natural/green spaces including parks, wilder sections of gardens and farmland, although traditionally they prefer woodland edge habitat and hedgerows.

They enter a state of torpor during hibernation between November and March, only emerging when conditions are warmer. Hibernation nests are typically constructed of mosses, grass, leaves and other garden debris and are located at the base of thick hedges, within scrub, garden sheds or in piles of rubbish.

Legislation

Hedgehogs are listed on Section 41 (S41) of the 2006 Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, making them a "Species of Principal Importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity."

They are listed on Schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, making it an offence to kill or capture hedgehogs with certain methods listed.



What to do on site

All vegetation on site to be cleared or disturbed should be checked for the presence of active bird nests, eggs and chicks by a suitably qualified ecologist.

If a bird nest or suspected nest is discovered, a minimum 5m buffer should be marked out with all work within the buffer ceased until advice of a suitably qualified ecologist has been sought. A member of The Landmark Practice Ecology Team should be contacted on **0117 923 0455**.

Identification

- Birds most often nest in trees, hedges or dense vegetation. However, you may find them in a range of other places including buildings or on the ground.
- Not all birds build a stereotypical "nest," some will lay eggs in a scrape in the ground, build a mud nest or can be opportunistic using hollow trees or holes in buildings.
- Most birds tend to build nests and lay their eggs between the months of March and August. However, some species such as pigeons will nest year round as long as there is food available.

Legislation

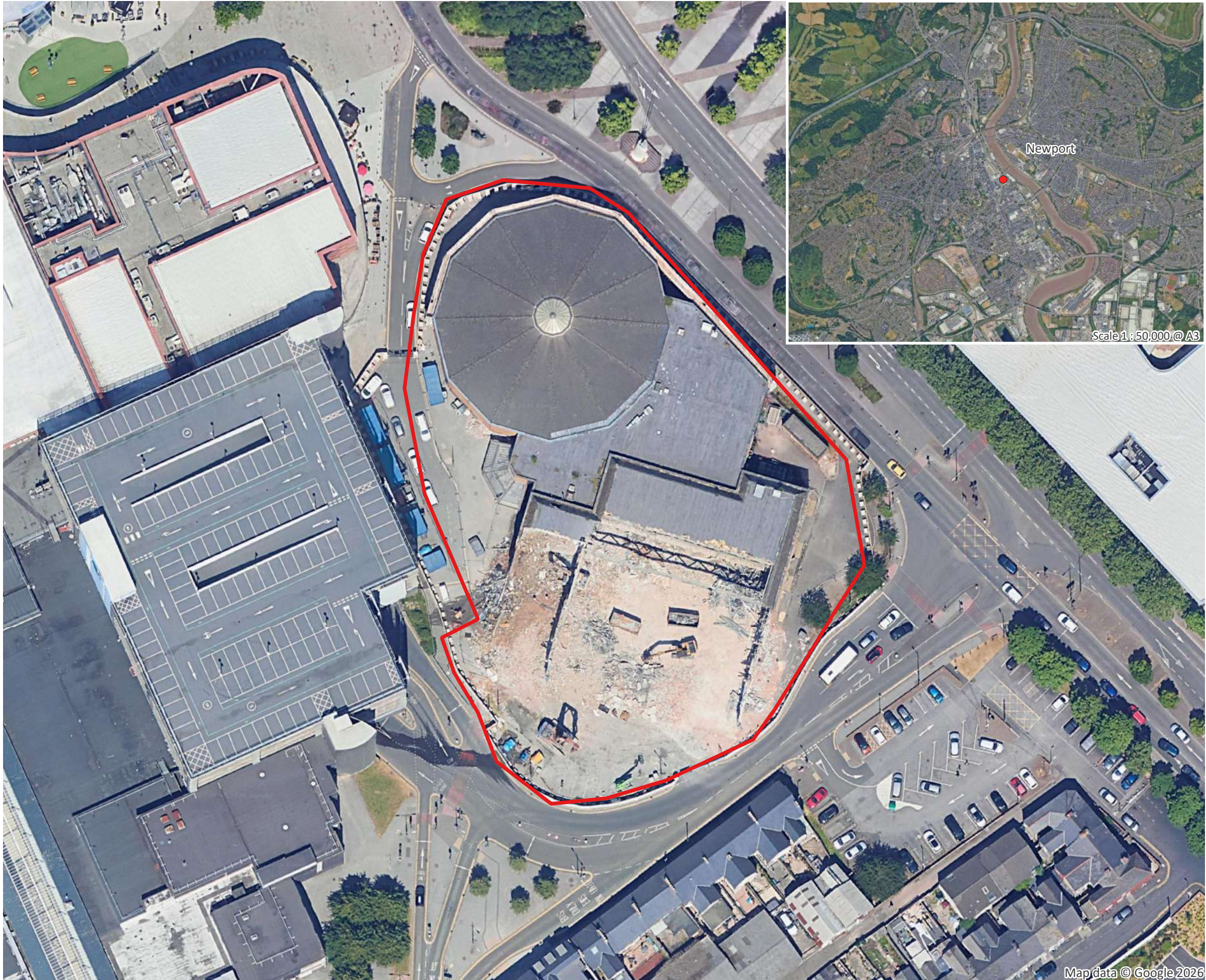
All birds, their nests and eggs are protected under UK law.

It is an offence to:

- Kill, injure or capture any bird;
- Take, damage or destroy a nest while it is in use or being built;
- Disturb any bird while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird;

Birds listed under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 such as barn owl and peregrine falcon receive additional protection against reckless or intentional disturbance of their young or of adults whilst it is nest building or at a nest containing eggs or young.

FIGURES



Legend:



Site location



Site boundary

0 10 20 m
Scale 1 : 750 @ A3

N
△

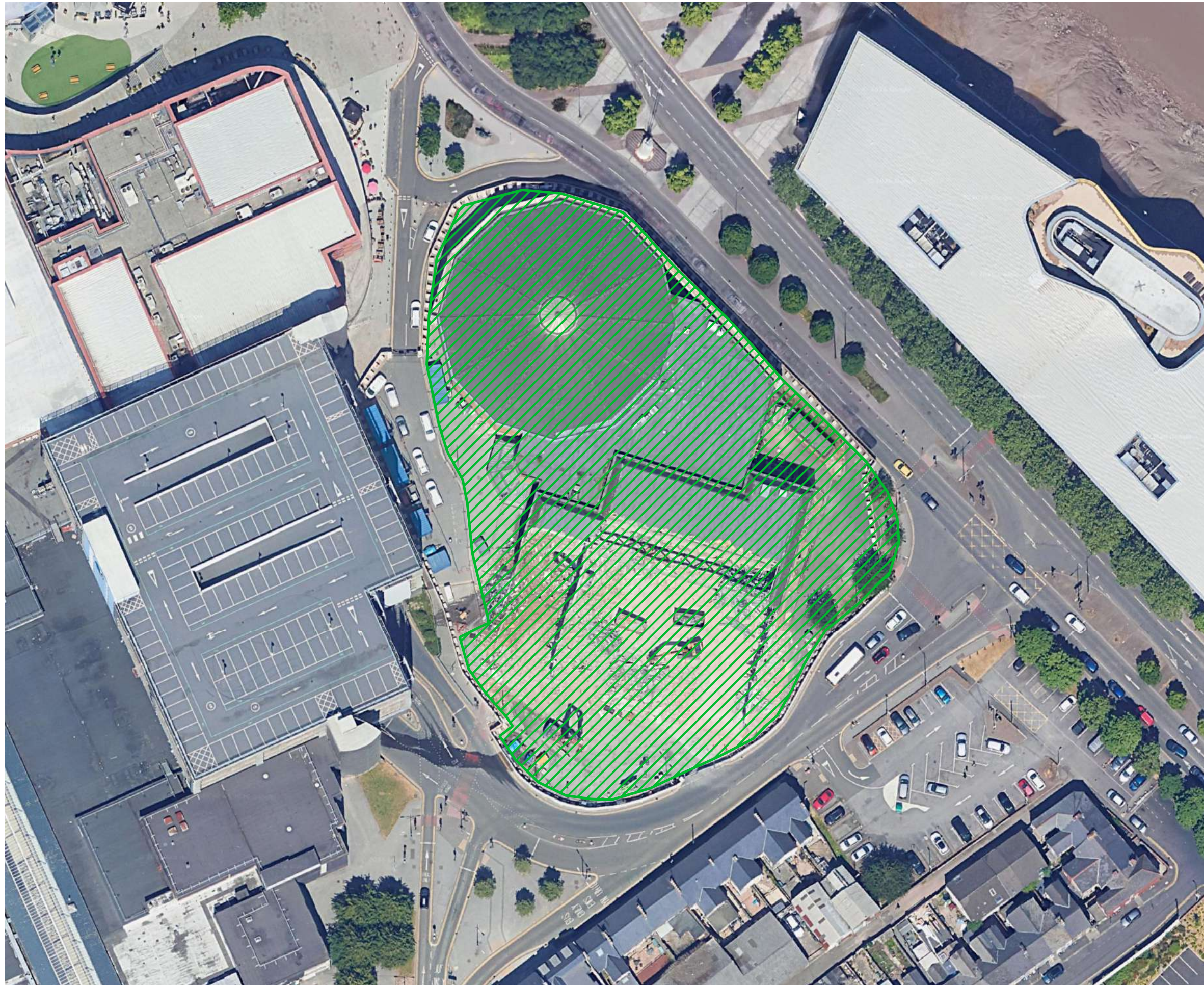
COLEG GWENT KQ

FIGURE 1
Site Location

THE Landmark
PRACTICE

1 - 2 Theynes Court, Long Ashton Business Park, Yanley Lane, Bristol BS41 9LB
T: +44 (0)117 923 0455 E: enquiries@thelandmarkpractice.com
www.thelandmarkpractice.com

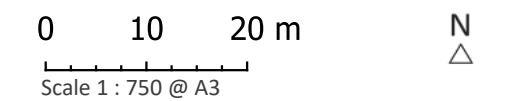
Drwn: WR Chkd: KS Auth: KS Date: 3 Aug 26



Legend:



Sensitive vegetation clearance



COLEG GWENT KQ

FIGURE 2
Biodiversity Protection Zone Plan

THE **Landmark**
PRACTICE

1 - 2 Theynes Court, Long Ashton Business Park, Yanley Lane, Bristol BS41 9LB
T: +44 (0)117 923 0455 E: enquiries@thelandmarkpractice.com
www.thelandmarkpractice.com

Drwn: WR Chkd: KS Auth: KS Date: 3 Aug 26