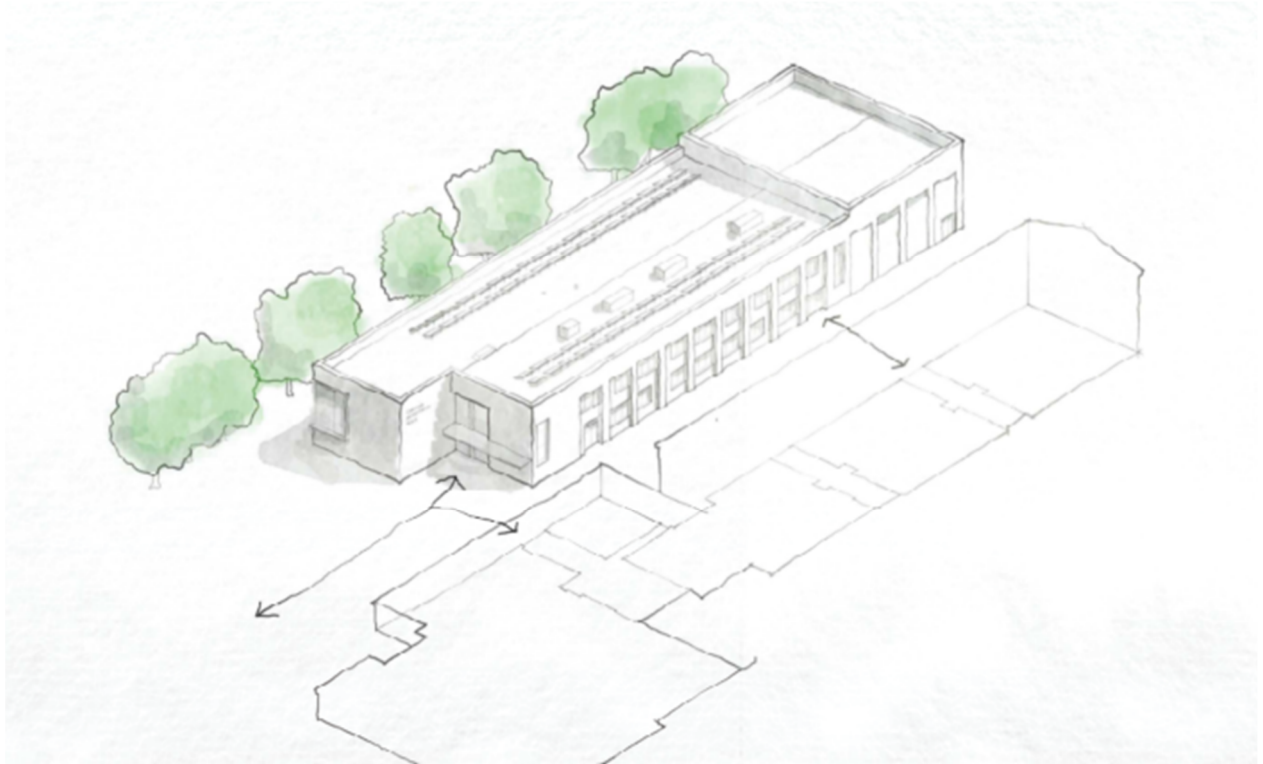


CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP) Main Works



**Caerleon Comprehensive School,
Newport**

Rev 1

**Author: Lauren Higgins
Date: 20th November 2025**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Willmott Dixon (the contractor) will be working on the construction of a new teaching block at Caerleon Comprehensive School, Newport. The proposals include the removal of existing buildings and the creation of a new sports hall block, complete with additional gym, studios and additional teaching rooms.

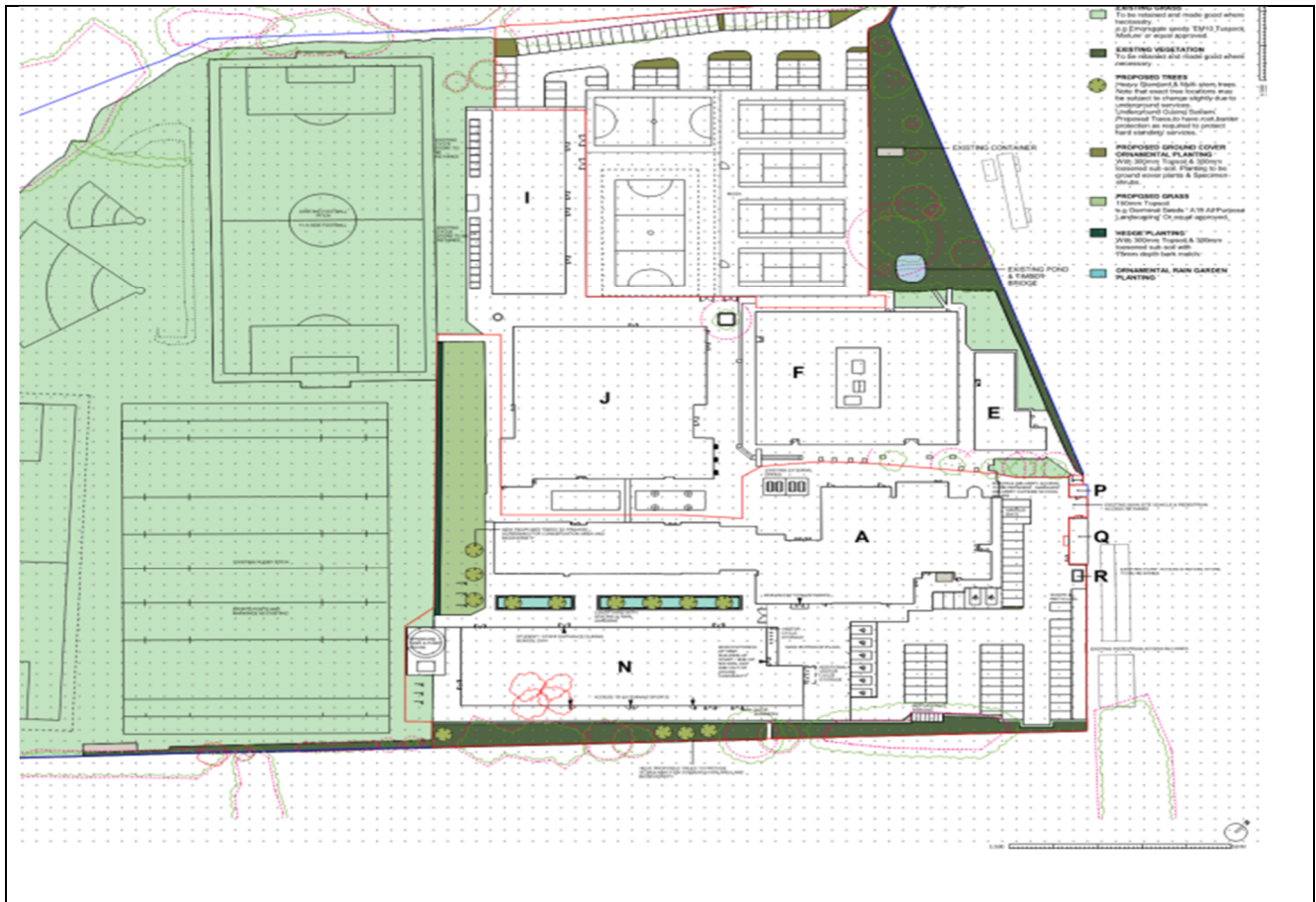
The project is to be delivered on an operational school site and, due to the dispersed nature of the various developments across the site, will be delivered in a phased manner, which includes Enabling (demolition) and Construction Works.

Construction works are anticipated to start in March 2026.

Development of certain areas of the site will also need to be timed to reduce the impact on the day-to-day operation of the school and activities in the external play areas. Consideration will need to be given to drop-off and collection times and the operational needs of the school.

Consideration will need to be given to minimising the impact of the project on local residents.

PROJECT summary based on Mi Risk and Preconstruction information				
Name	Caerleon School			
Address	Cold Bath Rd, Caerleon, Newport NP18 1NF			
Client	Newport City Council			
Timescale	Start Date	March 2026	Estimated Completion Date	June 2027
Proposed Site Plan Layout:				



Purpose and Scope of the CEMP

Purpose

This CEMP aims to provide an overarching and strategic framework for the management of environmental effects and the implementation of measures before, and during, the enabling and demolition phase of the Proposed Development. This framework will be implemented by the construction contractor appointed to the project, to minimise and mitigate actual and potential environmental effects associated with the construction of the Proposed Development.

Before the commencement of any activities on site, this CEMP will be updated by the appointed contractor pursuant to any planning condition and will be agreed with the LA planning department (NCC) and the relevant SABS authority.

Willmott Dixon and all of their appointed subcontractors will be required to comply with the requirements of the approved CEMP.

Willmott Dixon will carry out regular reviews of the activities associated with the demolition and construction works. Should any updates or changes be required to the CEMP, the applicant will seek prior agreement from Newport City Council.

Scope

This CEMP details the specific obligations on the Contractor when undertaking the works; to provide the specific measures to be used during the demolition and associated enabling and infrastructure works; and the specific details of the control measures for each environmental issue.

Environmental Elements

The following Environmental Elements have been included within this CEMP:

- ✓ Transport;
- ✓ Waste.
- ✓ Noise and Vibration;
- ✓ Air Quality
- ✓ Ground conditions;
- ✓ Ecology;
- ✓ Surface and Groundwater;

Project Specific Environmental Controls

Customer Issued Construction Targets

- The contractor will be required to measure its performance against the following minimum Environmental Targets for Construction.
- Target zero pollution incidents by following this plan.
- Measure Energy use as follows:
 - Fuel in litres, bottled Gas/LPG (in Kg)
 - Target maximum CO₂ emissions of 10,000 Kg /£1 million.
 - Target maximum water use of 70 m³ /£1 million.
 - Target maximum Construction (skip) waste production 100m³ /£1 million (31 tonnes/£1 million)
- Waste is to be segregated for recycling on-site.
- Target to divert at least 90 % of all waste removed from the site away from landfill.
- All Timber is to be from sustainable and legal sources, such as FSC, PEFC or Gib.

2. THE CEMP

Principal Contractor Requirements

In this section, Willmott Dixon will identify how compliance with the requirements of Newport City Council's Environmental Protection Team will be achieved.

There is a large body of environmental and safety requirements relevant to construction projects, in the form of primary legislation (Acts of Parliament), secondary legislation (Statutory Instruments, including Regulations and Orders) and statutory guidance and Codes of Practice. The Contractor will be responsible for identifying new legislation and regulations and complying with all prevailing legislation at the time of construction, including any requirements under Health and Safety regulations.

In addition to the environmental requirements described, the Contractor will be responsible for obtaining licences from the Newport City Council before erecting any scaffolding, hoardings, gantries, temporary crossings or fences or depositing a skip on the highway.

Document Control

The CEMP will be held and maintained electronically, with the latest revisions identified with a document reference.

Site Management – Roles and Responsibilities

An outline of the anticipated key roles and responsibilities is listed overleaf in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Anticipated Key Roles and Responsibilities relating to the Implementation of the CEMP

Role	Key Responsibilities
Newport City Council (and their representatives, Newport Norse)	Responsibility for appointment/allocation of the Principal Contractor, Project Manager and Environmental Manager.
Principal Contractor (Willmott Dixon)	Responsibility for the enabling and construction activities and holds overall responsibility for the activities on site and implementation of the CEMP. Responsibilities include: ▪ Ensuring that the works are carried out in accordance with the CEMP and contract documentation, including the implementation of mitigation and management measures, environmental monitoring, environmental auditing, and other matters covered in this CEMP; ▪ Ensuring the appointed contractors/subcontractors are appropriately qualified and competent; ▪ Ensure environmental awareness training for all workers, including an induction for all site workers/contractors, which includes environmental elements pertaining to the implementation of the CEMP; ▪ Monitor the performance of contractors / sub-contractors and provide direction as necessary; ▪ Liaise regularly with the Environmental Manager; ▪ Complete a monthly audit of the CEMP and report findings, with follow-up on identified actions as required; and ▪ Undertaking corrective actions in the event of breaches of the CEMP or applicable environmental legislation. ▪ Ensuring that resources are appropriately allocated to allow for the inclusion of the actions included in the CEMP for the duration of the project. ▪ Responsible for the actions of management of contractors / sub-contractors associated with the enabling and construction works, and ensuring that they appropriately comply with the requirements of the CEMP and applicable environmental legislation.
Contractors Environmental Manager	Coordinate monitoring and reporting of the CEMP implementation, through liaison with the Principal Contractor and other parties as appropriate, to ensure that the works are implemented in accordance with the commitments in the CEMP. Responsibilities include: ▪ Undertake environmental monitoring and reporting as specified in the CEMP; ▪ Undertaking environmental audits in conjunction with the Principal Contractor as specified in the CEMP. Reporting of audit findings is to occur every month. ▪ Regularly review the CEMP to ensure it accurately reflects the enabling and construction works occurring on site, at a frequency of no less than six months (unless significant changes to the enabling and construction methodology occur); ▪ Ensure that all relevant environmental consents, licences, permits, etc., are in place before the commencement of the relevant works. Ensure the requirements of these permits are included in the CEMP and are adhered to. ▪ Act as the first point of contact for environmental issues associated with the Proposed Development; ▪ Undertake environmental training (including toolbox talks) as required, to ensure that enabling and construction staff are aware of the environmental.

	requirements; ▪ Ensure that the objectives of the CEMP are being achieved and that they are not contrary to any relevant legal requirements; ▪ Engage with the Principal Contractor on environmental issues identified during the enabling and construction works, and issue Corrective Notices where required. Follow-up on such notices is to be undertaken in conjunction with the Principal Contractor to ensure non-compliances have been appropriately rectified.
Client Appointed Environmental Consultant	Advise Client on environmental-related matters as requested.
Contractor(s) / Sub-Contractor(s)	▪ Work to agreed plans, methods and procedures to minimise environmental impacts; ▪ Commit to undertaking works associated with the Project in accordance with the CEMP; ▪ Undertake the site induction training (which is to include an environmental management element); ▪ Report all environmental incidents immediately to their line manager; and ▪ Monitor the workplace for potential environmental risks and alert their line manager if any are observed.

Key Contacts

The contractor will provide a contacts directory for the construction phase.

Table 2 Key Project Contacts

Role	Name	Contact Details
Newport City Council (Newport Norse)	Phil Booth	Phil.booth@newportnorse.co.uk 07920 823303
Principal Construction Contractor	Willmott Dixon	02920 221 002
Structural Engineer	Tim Hodson	t.hodson@cambridge.co.uk 07595 375 772
Environmental Consultant	TBC	TBC
Operations Manager	Darren Hancock	darren.hancock@willmotttdixon.co.uk 07837715927
Build Manager	Ben Stephens	Ben.Stephens@willmotttdixon.co.uk 07580050531
Environmental Manager	Lauren Higgins	lauren.higgins@willmotttdixon.co.uk 07815744584
Health and Safety Officer	Adam Moxey	Adam.Moxey@willmotttdixon.co.uk

		uk 07773471887
Community & Social Value Manager	Will Payne	will.payne@willmottdixon.co.uk

3.0 FRAMEWORK AND ADMINISTRATION

Public Liaison

Willmott Dixon shall provide Newport City Council's Environmental Protection Team with a full programme of key activities for the development before it starts.

The specific measures to be implemented by the Contractor will include:

Willmott Dixon shall liaise with Newport City Council's Environmental Protection Team regularly, agreeing routine arrangements for each site's activities and ensuring compliance.

Willmott Dixon will be responsible for establishing and maintaining contact with Newport City Council and local residents, keeping them informed of construction matters likely to affect them.

This liaison will include the regular and frequent distribution of Newsletters and attendance at meetings at the request of Newport City Council, with representatives of local businesses and residents' groups. (See under community relations below).

Willmott Dixon will provide an information and reporting telephone 'Hot Line' staffed throughout working hours. Information on this facility shall be prominently displayed on the site hoardings. Willmott Dixon's nominated persons will attend monthly reviews with Newport City Council's Environmental Protection Team, or otherwise as requested.

Willmott Dixon will facilitate Newport City Council's Environmental Protection Team or their representatives to undertake regular planned inspections of the site to check compliance and associated records.

Willmott Dixon will provide Newport City Council with full programmes, providing details on the nature and timing of the main site activities. The contents of these programmes are specified in the following section.

Community Liaison

Contact with neighbours and the general public throughout the construction programme will be proactively maintained, with regular update meetings and the issuing of a brief news sheet on progress. Update sheets will be maintained on the site hoardings.

Willmott Dixon will nominate community relations personnel, who will be focused on engaging with the local community. Willmott Dixon will ensure that occupiers of nearby properties and residents are informed in advance of works taking place, including the estimated duration. Willmott Dixon will inform local businesses and residents likely to be affected by such activities at least 14 days before undertaking the works, as well as applying for the appropriate permits and licences, e.g. vehicle crossovers or parking bay suspension.

Neighbour and Public Relations Strategy

To successfully develop and implement a 'Neighbour and Public Relations Strategy', the following actions will be undertaken:

Initial Contact: Once full planning permission has been obtained and contractors have been appointed, formal contact will be established with the nearest neighbours and those who could potentially be

affected by the development and construction works; and

Contact during Works Period: A single point of contact for neighbour and public relations will be established, with a senior member of the project staff nominated for the role. Contact details for this single point of contact will be displayed on the site hoarding. Outside normal working hours, site security will act as the main point of contact via a dedicated phone number. Security will alert the staff contact if necessary (available 24 hours). Should there be any complaints, these will be logged, fully investigated and reported to the relevant department within Newport City Council as soon as possible. The complainant will be informed as to what action has been taken.

Willmott Dixon will monitor and report through the online portal – MiProject

Emergency Incident Communication

In the case of work required in response to an emergency, Newport City Council and all neighbours will be advised as soon as reasonably practicable that emergency work is taking place. Potentially affected occupiers will also be notified of the 'hotline' number, which will operate during working hours.

See Appendix 1 for the emergency contact list from the SEEPA.

Construction Staff and Training

All site construction staff to be made aware of the requirements of the CEMP and will be made responsible for its implementation. Regular training is to be implemented where deemed appropriate, and in response to non-compliance incidents.

Health and Safety

The Principal Contractor will prepare and implement a project-specific Health and Safety Plan.

This Plan is to be provided to and agreed with Newport City Council (and other relevant parties as required)

Environmental Risk Assessment Matrix & Aspects and Impacts

Environmental risk is assessed using the Assessing Risk Profile procedure and completing Mi|Risk. Individual environmental aspects and their significance are identified, along with appropriate mitigating actions. Those activities that remain after preconstruction mitigation, and that have a HIGH residual risk, should be discussed further, and appropriate management should be considered, with specific RAMS for these activities to cover health, safety and environmental impact mitigations. The Mi|Risk Risk initial review summary for the start of the project may be held in this section or shown on request by the project team to stakeholders on request.

4.0 PROJECT OUTLINE

The Site

The school is situated in the south west of Caerleon, Newport, NP181NF.

The development site is irregular in shape and located in Caerleon. The site centres on an approximate National Grid Reference of 333412 190540, occupying a plan area of approximately 5.36 Hectares.

The site is currently occupied by Caerleon Comprehensive School and associated land use, including hard-standing playground and playing fields.



Overview of the Proposed Development

Newport Norse is proposing the demolition of an existing school building and replacement with a new school building at Caerleon Comprehensive School, Newport. 11 existing buildings will need to be demolished. To enable these to be demolished, there is a need to erect a temporary sports hall. The proposed sports hall is located on the existing tarmac playing area next to the Isca building.

Project Programme

The overall construction programme is expected to be of the order of 32 months. An indicative summary programme appears below for guidance only.

Workstage	Indicative Program
Site Enabling and Demolition	December 2025 -March 2026
New Teaching block build starts	March 2026
New teaching block handed over	June 2027
School occupies new block	June 2027
Completion of Project	June 2027

5.0 OVERVIEW

The development comprises a phased redevelopment of the school site, which commences with the demolition of 11 existing teaching blocks. To enable these to be demolished, there is a need to erect a temporary sports hall. The proposed sports hall is located on the existing tarmac playing area next to the Isca building.

The Proposal

The development at Caerleon includes the redevelopment of the site to provide a new teaching block and the creation of a new sports hall block, complete with additional gym, studios and additional teaching rooms. Works to also include refurbishment work on the existing block

CEMP for all the works covering the following key activities:

- Pre-construction Planning
- Main Works

Pre-construction Planning

Before commencement of works on site, a period of pre-construction planning and activities is required to ensure works can commence: These will include, but are not restricted to

Production of a detailed CEMP, including:

- Neighbour liaison before the commencement on site to explain the nature of the works.
- Liaison with the project teams of potentially ongoing local developments to agree on shared and combined logistics issues.
- Further site investigations to inform the design.

Site Establishment

The first site activity will be to establish the areas as a construction site before works commence. The initial working area – which will be located within the site boundary- and the site will be segregated by the site hoarding, providing the pupils, staff and general public are separated from the works. The construction site area will be made safe and secure prior to works commencing, with the use of secure and well-maintained, 2.4m high fencing and screening where required.

Temporary hoardings or Heras fences will be provided on short-term boundaries for highway works. Secure access points with wheel cleaning facilities will be established at the site access and egress gate. A pedestrian access point will be located close to the main vehicular access gates, with a separate pedestrian gate and footpath provided.

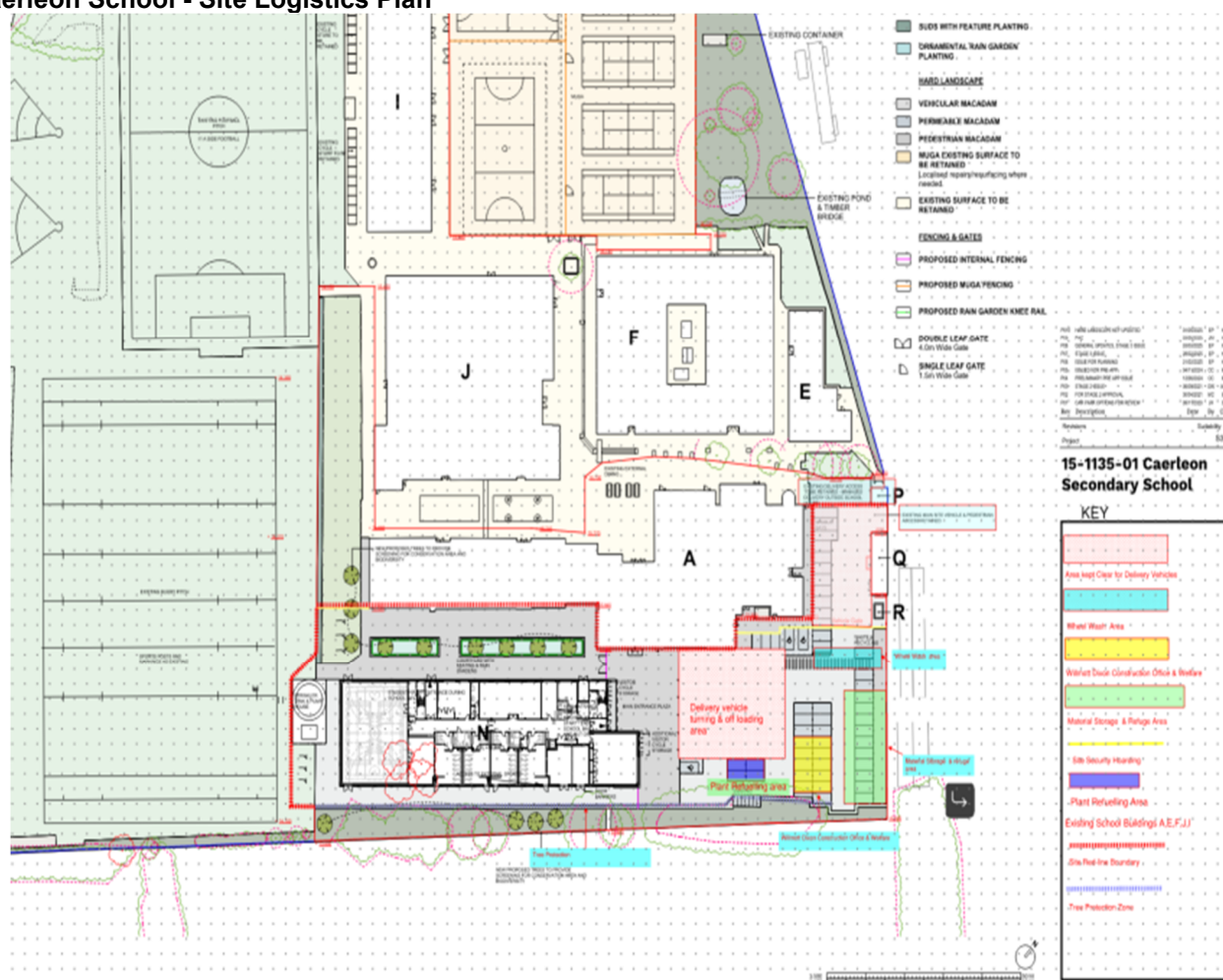
All vehicles entering and leaving the site will be controlled by a dedicated gateman. Appropriate safety/warning signage will be placed to warn and direct persons accessing or passing the site of the dedicated site entrances – signage will also be placed in advance of the entrance to ensure delivery vehicles are directed to the appropriate construction entrance.

Deliveries will **NOT** be able to come to the site between the hours of 8:00 to 9:00 AM & 15:00 to 16:00 PM. Delivery time slots will be organised beforehand via WD site team via the delivery booking system Site Sentinel.

A designated works entrance, off Cold Bath Road, will service the construction site for the duration of the project. At all times, vehicles will leave the site forward-facing or have a designated trained highway banksman. Any damage undertaken in the construction process on Cold Bath Rd will be made good.



Caerleon School - Site Logistics Plan



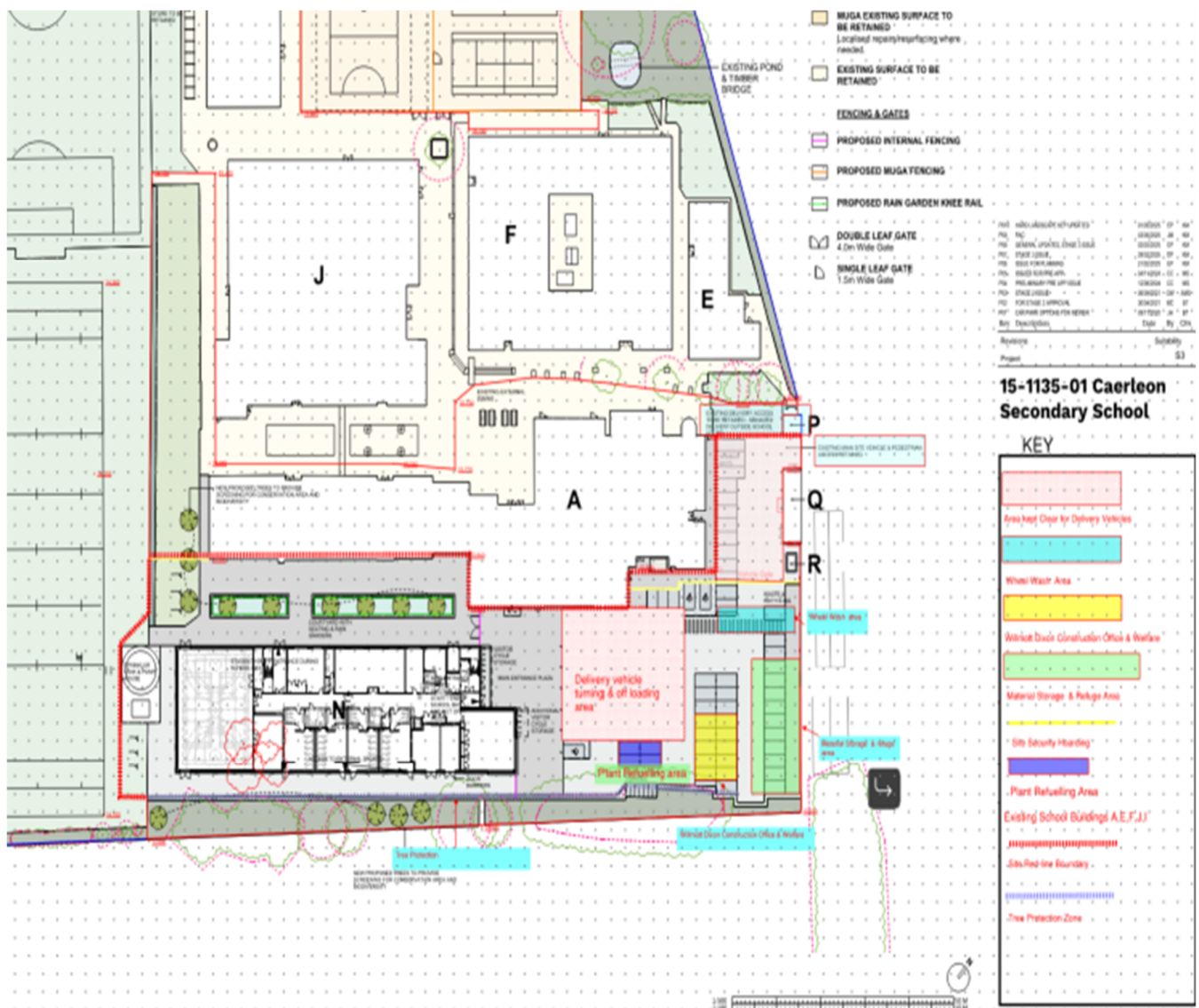
The construction site office and associated welfare facilities for the workforce will be in temporary cabins inside the construction boundary fence.

Willmott Dixon shall ensure artificial lighting is appropriately positioned by ensuring any floodlights are angled downwards and the lighting design for the construction site ensures that lights do not shine directly into adjacent properties. All lighting, except emergency egress lighting, will be controlled with timers to ensure that the flood lighting is turned off when not required after site hours, except for localised areas to provide safe access by security personnel.

Specific Site Establishment activities will include:

The contractor will be utilising existing gates for site vehicle access from Cold Bath Rd to afford direct access for heavy site construction vehicles. The installation of new access gates into the site compound area will be completed as part of the enabling works.

Site Set Up & Security



6.0 THE CONSTRUCTION SITE

This section outlines the requirements relating to site management practices, ranging from the location of accommodation and equipment to the operation of equipment on site. It outlines procedures that should be implemented during site operations. These relate to working hours, site layout & appearance, and good housekeeping.

Representatives from Willmott Dixon and Newport City Council should regularly inspect the construction site to ensure that these procedures are followed.

The specific measures to be implemented by the Contractors will include:

6.1 Working hours

Working Hours will be as directed by the Planning Consent and are expected to be:

Construction Hours:

- 07:30 to 18:00hrs Monday to Friday (no noisy construction activities before 08:00hrs) and
- 07:30hrs to 13:00hrs on Saturday.
- No work is to be carried out on Sundays or Bank Holidays. These are to be reviewed on receipt of planning conditions.

Site Delivery Times:

- 09:00 to 15:00 Monday to Friday (avoiding school drop off and pick up times)
- 08:00 and 13:00 Saturday

Local Authority's Environmental Health Officer informed of all upcoming activities that may impact the local residents. Willmott Dixon is to advise the Local Authority's Environmental Health Officer in advance of any construction activities that may happen outside the site working hours noted above, for example, slab pours where operatives might work late to finish the slab.

6.2 Good housekeeping

The Contractors will:

- ensure considerate site behaviour of the Contractors' staff;
 - ensure the noise from lorry reversing alarms and the like is kept to a minimum level;
 - prohibit open fires;
 - ensure that appropriate provisions for dust control and road cleanliness are implemented;
-

- remove rubbish at frequent intervals, leaving the site clean and tidy;
- maintain toilet facilities and other welfare facilities for its staff;
- remove food waste;
- prevent vermin and other infestations; and
- undertake all loading and unloading of vehicles inside the secure boundary.

6.3 Public information

The site gate or hoardings will display all necessary health & safety material.

6.4 Security

The Contractor will ensure that the site is secure and will prevent unauthorised entry to or exit from the site. Site gates will be closed and locked when there is no site presence.

Alarms will incorporate an appropriate cut-out period. Access and egress will be via controlled security gates.

6.5 Hoardings, site layout and facilities

The construction site will be completely secure to deter public access. It is intended to protect from noise and dust through the erection of encapsulating scaffolds, climbing screens and physical barriers as appropriate to the task.

Site welfare arrangements will be established inside the site boundaries, together with a site office space.

6.6 Emergency planning and response

The Contractor will develop a plan for emergencies to incorporate:

- Emergency procedures, including emergency pollution control, are to enable a quick response.
- Emergency phone numbers and the method of notifying Newport City Council and statutory authorities. Contact numbers for the key staff of the Contractor will also be included.
- Willmott Dixon will display a 'contact board' on the hoarding identifying key personnel with contact addresses and telephone numbers, so that members of the public know who to contact in the event of a report or query.
- Site Fire plan and management controls to prevent fires.
- A plan to reduce fire risk and potential fire load during construction, operation and subsequently during maintenance or repair. The project will comply with any third-party requirements as may be appropriate.

Willmott Dixon will monitor and report through the online portal - MiProject

6.7 Weekly Inspections

The project team will complete weekly inspections on the company's systems, using the checklists to ensure all operational risk controls are maintained, or if observations are made that these need reinstating, to record corrective actions taken with images before/after, as well as any mitigation actions needed by the site team, such as briefings or toolbox talks.

Items will include, but not be limited to, plant & machinery; bunds; fencing and security; fuel and COSHH storage.

6.8 Environmental Awareness and Training

The project will require specific roles, toolbox talks and training, dependent on the works occurring on site and the MiRisk profile assessment.

6.9 Specific Roles

In reference with the Mi|Risk summary, the following specific roles will be required on this project and the project's construction team will appoint Competent persons (e.g. SEATS or equivalent)

Role	Designated Person
Carbon Co-ordinator	Ben Stephens
Biodiversity Co-ordinator	Ben Stephens
Community Co-ordinator	Will Payne
Waste Co-ordinator	Ben Stephens
Timber / Materials Co-ordinator	Ben Stephens

6.10 Environmental Communication

Refer to RMS-RM-064 Communications procedures for responsibilities when communicating information internally and externally, or capturing observations, incidents and accidents (RMS-PR-002), engaging with our people (RMS-PR-003) and any external interested party.

6.11 Environmental Observations & Incidents (Mi|SHE)

Any environmental observations and incidents, such as spillages, adverse effects on wildlife or significant dust emissions, must be recorded on Mi|Project within 24 hours of occurrence. Actions taken on observation/discovery of potential impact or following an incident, and to prevent a recurrence, should also be recorded and closed out as soon as practicable. Response will be to **STOP – CONTAIN – NOTIFY – CLEAN-UP**, following SEEPA procedures RMS-PR-005 and using the SEEPA Plan RMS-PL-023.

Observations (Level 4) and Minor incidents (Level 3) are important learning opportunities, and all reporting will help continue improvements and trending, using Mi|SHE via Mi|Project.

6.12 Enforcement Authority Visits (Mi|Project)

Environmental visits from enforcement authorities (e.g. Environment Agency or Local Authority) must be recorded on Mi|SHE via Mi|Project, along with corresponding actions. Actions required following the visit must be closed out as soon as practicable.

Any communications from regulatory bodies regarding complaints about the site or possible enforcement action should be copied to the Environment Manager, who can then offer support and guidance as needed. Use the Reference document to prepare for when an inspector calls.

6.13 Comments, Complements & Complaints (Mi|Project)

All communication with neighbours or the general public must be recorded on Mi|SHE Communications Registration via Mi|Project, whether positive or negative, and any corresponding actions closed out as soon as practicable. This may include complaints, comments, compliments and regular letter drops.

It is essential that positive management action is demonstrated, with continued improvement and learning from each event, as assurance and mitigation of regulatory intervention. The information recorded is an important tool to manage the site's relationship with the local community, as well as evidence for the project's Considerate Construction (CC Scheme). The communication information recorded on Mi|SHE (in Mi|Project) replicates the CCS log, therefore, it is sufficient evidence to present to the CCS Monitor.

7.0 SITE LOGISTICS

The efficient management of the site logistics will be vital to the success of the project. A key strategy of logistics is to undertake demolition before starting the main works to allow additional space and access to undertake the main works.

8.0 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

This section highlights the measures by which the Contractors will avoid nuisance to the public that may arise from increases in traffic flows and temporary rearrangements of the road network associated with the enabling works. Measures have been considered in relation to access routes, site access, marking of lorries, timing of movements, environmental standards, vehicle registration and parking.

Willmott Dixon will maintain existing external public access routes and rights-of-way during construction. Any operations requiring vehicle manoeuvring or interruptions to the footway will be planned, notified and controlled.

Road Condition survey has been completed by WD as part of a separate document.

Vehicle Parking Locations

Site parking will utilise existing parking bays located within the work area. We propose to install a temporary contractors 30 30-space car park adjacent to the public car parking off Cold Bath Rd. The proposed car park will be installed within the 1st 10 weeks of the project (the 1st 10 weeks will see only 1 contractor on site with a limited number of vehicles).

We propose to utilise the public car parking off Cold Bath Rd. and on Broadway as an overflow if required. We encourage Van/car share to reduce the impact on existing public car parks.



Site Deliveries

Delivery Access is only permitted between 9:20 & 15:00 on Cold Bath Rd.

No parking on Cold Bath Rd.

All deliveries will be a ridged vehicles, and the turning area will be within the compound working area, which eliminates the need to reverse out of the site (drive in, drive out)

Deliveries will be scheduled on a "just-in-time" basis and pre-arranged online via the Site Sentinel website.

This will be managed on-site each day by our Building Manager and our dedicated Logistics Manager:

1. Driver logs onto Site Sentinel in advance and books a delivery slot
2. Driver reads and agrees to the site's Traffic Management Plan before booking
3. Booking notes provide access/permitted routes in advance
4. The driver provides full details, including vehicle registration, for the gate person.

Willmott Dixon is registered as a “Champion” for the Construction Logistics and Community Safety standard. (CLOCS). When combined with our existing ‘All Safe’ culture on site, this will result in a comprehensive safety approach extending beyond the site boundary to the surrounding communities.

HGV Trip Generation

Rigid vehicle only + Flat beds - no articulated vehicles.

Estimated Trips:

Anticipated 10 - 15 deliveries per SCP – a typical school will have 40 SCP – $40 \times 15 = 600$ deliveries. – programme; 64 weeks = assume 9.5 deliveries /week

Anti-Idling

Air pollution, such as diesel particulates, Carbon Monoxide, and particularly ground-level NOx, is an immediate and ongoing concern. The documented impacts on health, economic growth, and quality of life are of great concern. Vehicle and plant exhaust emissions from idling vehicles contribute significantly to air pollution.

This policy has been developed to meet obligations to protect air quality by reducing the environmental impact of our operations in relation to engine idling. This, in turn, will greatly improve the fuel efficiency of our operations, reduce fuel costs and ensure we avoid the increasing fines and penalties associated with engine idling, including Section 42 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.

The site team members responsible for the anti-idling policy are:

Darren Hancock – Senior Ops manager – darren.hancock@willmottdixon.co.uk

Ben Stephens – Build Manager – ben.stephens@willmottdixon.co.uk (07812735759)

Their role includes monitoring compliance and addressing any concerns raised by stakeholders.

Vehicles & Transport

The driver of any vehicle belonging to the business, employees, sub-contractors and customers are encouraged to turn the engine off when a vehicle is stationary for more than 30 seconds, except when in traffic.

The policy of turning the engine off when stopped does not apply during the periods during which idling is necessary under the following circumstances:

1. To provide for the safety of vehicle occupants, such as in extreme cold conditions (e.g. to run the air heaters).
2. When a driver is conducting a daily driver walkaround check of a vehicle, which requires the engine to be idling to check for excessive smoke, to build up air pressure and to check for air/liquid leaks and dash faults.
3. To use lifting/auxiliary equipment powered by the engine for the loading and unloading of products or goods.
4. When stopped in traffic.
5. When unforeseen traffic, safety, or emergency situations arise.

With the exception of exemption 4, if in equipment can be run from the battery alone i.e. tail lifts, drivers must refrain from idling unless there is a significant concern of draining the battery.

Construction Plant

All plant is to be switched off when not in use. Plant sat idling in 'Eco' or Sleep' mode still consumes approximately 4 litres of diesel per hour, which can contribute significantly to GHG emissions, increase costs and reduce engine efficiency.

Operatives are encouraged to utilise telematics wherever possible to allow targeted reduction of plant across construction operations.

9.0 SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Willmott Dixon will use working methods that minimise waste. Any waste arising from the site will be properly categorised and dealt with in accordance with appropriate legislation.

Opportunities for reusing or recycling construction or demolition waste should be explored and implemented.

Willmott Dixon will carry out the works in such a way that, as far as is reasonably practicable, the amount of spoil and waste (including groundwater, production water and run-off) to be disposed of is minimised.

The disposal of all waste or other materials removed from the Site will be in accordance with the requirements of the Environment Agency, Control of Pollution Act (COPA), 1974, Environment Act 1995, Special Waste Regulations 1996, Duty of Care Regulations 1991 and the Waste Management Regulations 2011.

All skips and waste streams shall be stored within the site boundary line and not in the contractor's parking. Please refer to the logistics layout.

In general, and in accordance with the principles of the UK Government's 'Waste Strategy 2010', a principal aim during demolition and construction will be to reduce the amount of waste generated and exported from the Development site.

This approach complies with the waste hierarchy, whereby the intention is first to minimise, then to treat at source or compact, and, finally, to dispose of off-site as necessary. All relevant Contractors will be required to investigate opportunities to minimise and reduce waste generation, such as:

9.1 WASTE DUTY OF CARE REGISTRATIONS, PERMITS, EXEMPTIONS AND VALIDATION CHECKS

Waste Carriers

All waste removal companies, including project supply chain partners removing their own waste from site, **must be** registered waste carriers. Copies of their Waste Carrier Registration Certificates **must be** obtained and filed within this section of the plan.

Permits and Exemptions

The Environmental Permitting Regulations require that a premise receiving/treating waste must either hold an *Environmental Permit* or *be registered exempt* from permitting requirements. Copies of such documentation, along with details of permitted waste types, must be requested from construction/demolition/excavation waste service providers, prior to any waste being removed from the site (i.e. PRIOR to the use of their services being made). The Duty of Care Schedule must be completed PRIOR to any materials being moved from the site.

The full permit document will be checked as recorded on the Waste Portal, or if not available, to be held on file (**not just the front cover**). The landfill diversion percentage will be stated in the Duty of Care Schedule, with supporting evidence held on file (or provided on the Waste Portal).

Validation Checks

All Waste Carrier Registrations, Environmental Permits and Waste Exemptions will be checked using the Waste Portal, and to ensure the waste service provider remains valid, by visiting the environmental [Public Register](#) and following the steps in procedure RMS-PR-069 Waste Carrier and Permit Checks. Duty of Care Audits will be carried out before the project uses waste contractors or destination sites. For any waste removed from the site which is considered high risk and/or where the project team has suspicions that it is not being handled in compliance with the Duty of Care (e.g. large quantities of soil/stone or hazardous waste), confirmation of acceptance of the waste at the proposed destination must be gained to ensure compliance. Where there is '*due cause for concern*', excavation or waste lorries should be tracked (paper trail with supporting evidence to be held on the waste portal or PEP) to ensure they are taking the

9.2 SITE WASTE DATA

The Building Manager must ensure that all waste materials leaving the site, including those managed by supply chain partners, are recorded on SmartWaste, having checked WTN's against approved destination sites to ensure that only approved sites are used. Use the Waste Card checklist RMS-RE-009 and reference the correct Waste Description for the EWC code used, as well as the Waste Stream Skip standard void guide RMS-RE-010.

9.3 WASTE TRANSFER DOCUMENTS

There are two types of documentation controlling the transfer of wastes from our sites: **Waste Transfer Notes** (for non-hazardous wastes) and **Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes** (for hazardous wastes). Mixed waste loads will be supported by the Waste Data Entry slip RMS-FM-031, with evidence of waste stream percentage and skip voidage using RMS-RE-010. **NOTE:** Copies of all *Waste Transfer Notes* must be kept for **at least two years**, and *Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes* for **three years**. They should be readily available upon demand for inspection by the Environment Agency, Natural Resources Wales or the Local Authority.

10.0 Nuisance Prevention

The following measures are to be implemented to reduce the nuisance to neighbours, and to ensure they have an appropriate amount of involvement with the project:

Notwithstanding this, Willmott Dixon will discuss in detail and agree on the proposed noise and vibration control measures with the Local Authority and supply chain partners

Noise Control Measures

Best Practicable Means

Best Practicable Means (BPM) of noise control will be applied during demolition works to minimise noise (including vibration) at neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors arising from construction activities.

The general principles of noise management are given below: Control at source:

- Equipment – noise emissions limits for equipment brought to the site.
- Equipment – method of directly controlling noise e.g. by retrofitting controls to plant and machinery.
- Equipment - indirect method of controlling noise e.g. acoustic screens.
- Equipment - indirect method of controlling noise e.g. benefits and practicality of using alternative construction methodology to achieve the objective as opposed to more conventional but noisier techniques; selection of quieter tools/machines; application of quieter processes.

Control across the site by:

- Administrative and legislative control,
- Control of working hours,
- Control of delivery areas and times,
- Careful choice of compound location,
- Physically screening site,
- Control of noise via Contract specification of limits,
- Noise Monitoring, to check compliance with noise level limits, cessation of works until an alternative method is found.

Many of the activities which generate noise can be mitigated to some degree by careful operation of machinery and the use of tools. This will be developed and addressed by task-specific RAMS, toolbox talks and site inductions.

- HGV and site vehicles will be equipped with broadband, non-tonal reversing alarms;
 - Compressor, generator and engine compartment doors will be kept closed and the plant turned off when not in use;
 - All pneumatic tools will be fitted with silencers/mufflers.
 - Care would be taken when unloading vehicles to avoid unnecessary noise.
 - Restrict the number of plant items in use at any one time;
 - Plant maintenance operations will be undertaken at a distance from noise-sensitive receptors.
 - Reduce the speed of vehicle movements.
 - Ensure that operations are designed to be undertaken with any directional noise emissions pointing away from noise-sensitive receptors.
 - When replacing an older plant, ensure that the quietest plant available is considered.
 - Drop heights will be minimised when loading vehicles with rubble.
 - Vehicles should be prohibited from waiting within the site with their engines running or alternatively, located in waiting areas away from sensitive receptors.
 - Local hoarding, screens or barriers should be erected to shield particularly noisy activities.
-
- Temporary noise screens will be used to reduce noise from particularly noisy activities, and the height of perimeter hoarding will be extended where this would assist in reducing noise disturbance at sensitive receptors; and
 - Hours of operation should be strictly enforced, and any deviations other than those previously identified will be made with the consent of the local authority.
 - Vehicles, plant and equipment will undergo regular servicing and maintenance to prevent irregular noise levels;
 - The location of the stationary plant in areas which will have a minimised impact on occupied residential and commercial properties, where feasible;
 - Static plant, when in operation, is to be sound attenuated using methods based on the guidance and advice in the BS 5228, where practical.

Preference for electrically powered plant to mechanically powered alternatives, where practical.

Construction Traffic

Willmott Dixon will incorporate the following measures into the scheme to avoid noise-related impacts from construction traffic:

- There will be a project-specific delivery management route that will be established. This will link the adjacent M4 Junction 23a/24 via the primary roads to the site.
- All deliveries and egress routes from the site will follow this plan, with the contents being communicated at pre-contract meetings and within all sub-contract orders.
- Vehicles will not wait or queue up with engines running on the site or the public highway (Site Sentinel booking system will help to mitigate this further);
- Vehicles will be properly maintained to comply with noise emissions standards;
- All construction traffic, including deliveries to the site and the removal of plant from the site, will only take place during these site working hours listed above; and
- Design and routing of access routes will minimise vehicle noise and the need to perform reversing manoeuvres.

Preventing mud on the roads:

The existing tarmac car park will be retained to ensure a clean hardstand area, aka a buffer zone. Any vehicle taking demolition refuge off-site will remain on the clean hardstanding area to ensure no cross-contamination and to keep vehicles clean.

Site haul roads will be well constructed of clean stone to prevent the carrying of deleterious material onto adjacent roads and will be regularly swept to keep dust to a minimum. A road sweeper will be employed to keep all roadways on and adjacent to the site clear of mud and debris as required.

The site will also use a wheel wash area with the use of a jet wash to clean outgoing vehicles to prevent mud and silt deposits on surrounding roads and highways. A filtration system will be incorporated to prevent dirty water runoff to highways / surrounding properties.

Vibration control

Vibration is a particular risk during the excavation stages. The measures taken to reduce the acoustics of these operations will also assist in mitigating the effects of vibration on neighbours and their property.

These will be further developed through the appointment of the groundworks contractor for task-specific RAMS.

11.0 AIR QUALITY

Willmott Dixon will, as far as reasonably practical, seek to control and limit emissions to the atmosphere in terms of gaseous and particulate pollutants from tools and equipment used on site and dust from demolition activities.

Throughout the project, the Contractor will ensure the following:

Where potential dust-producing activities are taking place, physical screens will remain in position. This will include enabling, excavation and structural works.

- There is no burning of waste materials on site.
- All dust control equipment is maintained in good condition and records maintenance activities.
- Site hoarding, barriers and scaffolding are kept clean.
- Loading of material into lorries within the designated loading area, inside the site boundary.
- All vehicles carrying loose or potentially dusty material to or from the site are fully sheeted.
- Minimise the amount of demolished or excavated material held on site.
- Sheet, seal or damp down stockpiles and skips of material held at the site, where required.
- Avoid double handling of material wherever reasonably practicable.
- Ensure water suppression is used during breakout of hard standings and piling platform operations.
- Use enclosed rubble chutes and conveyors where reasonably practicable or use water to suppress dust emissions from such equipment.
- Sheet or otherwise enclose loaded bins and skips
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate.
- Use prefabrication of goods and materials to reduce the need for grinding, sawing and cutting on site wherever reasonably practicable.
- Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction.
- The engines of all vehicles delivering to the site are not left running unnecessarily to prevent exhaust.
- That conveyor equipment will be well-maintained, with regular servicing and maintenance carried out.
- The Contractor will ensure that dust monitoring will be carried out during potential dust-producing activities. The assessment will look at the dust-raising potential of demolition activities in proximity to potential receptors and the duration of demolition activities at each location.

12.0 GROUND CONDITIONS

Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Report carried out by Terra Firma in December 2020:

Executive Summary

Site Location and Proposed Development	<i>Newport Norse is proposing the demolition of an existing school building and replacement with a new school building at Caerleon Comprehensive School, Newport. The exact development is yet to be finalised, but the proposed development area locates to the south of the existing buildings. The development site is irregular in shape and located on Cold Bath Road, Caerleon.</i>
Site History	<i>The site is undeveloped agricultural land until the 1955-1970 edition when Caerleon Comprehensive School is shown. Additional development of the school site has been undertaken by the late 1970s and the school then remains relatively unchanged to the present day.</i>
Geology	<i>The 1:50,000 scale British Geological Map of the area (Sheet 249 Newport) was consulted for geology underlying the site. The site is shown to be underlain by the St Maughan's Formation rock. Superficial deposits are recorded as River Terrace Deposits. These are of Quaternary age and are described as being sand and gravel, locally with lenses of silt or clay. Made ground to a depth of 0.5 – 1.5m is anticipated at the site, based off historic site investigations carried out in 2001 and 2003. Made ground of a similar thickness is anticipated.</i>
Radon	<i>Basic radon protection measures are required for the proposed development.</i>
Ground Conditions	<i>Soft, brown, slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded mudstone and sandstone. Fine roots</i> <i>Or</i> <i>MADE GROUND: Tarmac / (Medium dense), tan brown and grey, slightly clayey GRAVEL / Firm, dark grey, gravelly CLAY with black plastic strapping / Soft, brown, gravelly CLAY with bricks</i> <i>Firm, orange-brown, gravelly CLAY with common cobbles and occasional boulders. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular to rounded sandstone and mudstone.</i>
Contamination of Concern	<i>No contaminants of concern have been identified on the site</i>
Foundation Solution	<i>Due to the presence of the existing buildings which cover most of the development area it would be prudent to undertake additional trial pits, post demolition, to confirm the prevailing ground conditions, especially in the area of WS01. The following foundation recommendations may then need to be reviewed and amended.</i> <i>For the new build, a combination of mass concrete strip/trench fill/pad foundations founded within the firm, orange-brown, gravelly CLAY will therefore be suitable.</i> <i>The depth to the in-situ founding horizon is likely to vary between 0.30 and 1.70m, but may be up to 4.00m in the vicinity of WS01, below the existing ground level. The foundations should penetrate at least 200mm into the founding horizon and in order to prevent any effects from frost heave the foundations should extend to a minimum depth of 750mm. Floor slabs should be designed as grounded due to the ground conditions encountered.</i> <i>For the above foundations and bearing materials an allowable bearing pressure of 100kN/m² may be used for design purposes. For the given foundation solution and bearing pressure, maximum total settlements of 25mm should result with differential movements of the superstructure not exceeding 1:750.</i> <i>If the allowable bearing pressure is insufficient or the founding horizon is too deep for the proposed design then consideration should be given to a piled foundation solution. Shell and auger boreholes should be sunk to confirm pile lengths and safe working loads</i> <i>Floor slabs should be designed as suspended.</i>

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3.2 Potential Sources of Contamination

Potential or known sources of contamination associated the sites current and historical land use are summarised in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Contamination Sources

ID	Source	Contaminant
S1	Contaminated Soils (Natural / Made Ground)	General Suite
S2	Building Materials / Made Ground	Asbestos
S3	Made Ground	Ground Gas: Methane / Carbon Dioxide
S4	Groundwater	General Suite
S5	Bedrock	Radon Gas

No other significant potential on-site or off-site sources of contamination have been identified during the desk study.

3.3 Potential Pollution Pathways

Potential contaminant pathways associated with a commercial land use are as follows.

- P1 – Direct soil and dust ingestion
- P2 – Dermal contact
- P3 – Inhalation of dust and vapours
- P4 – Vertical migration of leachates (unsaturated zone)
- P5 – Horizontal and vertical migration of contaminants (saturated zone)
- P6 – Artificial contaminant pathway (borehole, pile, excavation, etc)
- P7 – Surface run-off
- P8 – Plant uptake
- P9 – Horizontal and vertical migration of ground gases and vapours
- P10 – Direct contact with construction materials
- P11 – Inhalation of asbestos fibres

3.4 Potential Receptors

There are human and hydrological receptors to any contamination that may be present on site.

Potential receptors include.

- R1 – Construction and maintenance workers
- R2 – Future site users (Pupils, Staff and Visitors)
- R3 – Passers-by or neighbouring site users
- R4 – Groundwater (aquifer)
- R5 – Surface waters (river/lake)

3.5 Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

The preliminary conceptual site model establishes potential pollutant linkages between contaminants (source), pathways and receptors, realised during the preparation of the desk study report. Where a potential pollutant linkage is identified, an assessment of risk is subsequently undertaken. The preliminary conceptual site model is tabulated in Table 3.2.

Outcomes of the preliminary conceptual site model are used as a basis for the design and implementation of the site investigation, whereby areas of potential contamination can be targeted, as well as investigating the wider site.

Findings of the site investigation can, in turn, be used to develop and refine the conceptual site model.

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SECTION 8 Engineering Recommendations

8.1 Preparation of Site

Before demolition, any existing structures should be subject to an appropriate asbestos survey. Any deleterious material identified should be removed by a specialist and sent to an appropriately licensed landfill facility. Care should be taken to prevent any deleterious materials from impacting the soils on site.

Current and historic foundations and areas of hardstanding and vegetation, including all roots, should be stripped and removed from beneath the proposed buildings and hard standings.

Allowances should be made for any temporary/permanent support works to any existing adjacent structure necessary because of the proposed works.

Contingencies should be made for the protection/diversion of any underground/overhead services present beneath/above the site, brought about because of the proposed works.

Any reduced levels should be brought up to the required levels with suitable inert mainly granular materials. Department of Transport (DoT) type 2 sub-base or similar should be used and compacted in layers to the requirements of the Specification for Highway Works.

Allowances should also be made for the excavation of any soft spots/areas and their replacement with well-compacted imported granular materials.

In accordance with EC Regulation 1272/2008 and Environment Agency Guidance WM3, soils and other materials destined for off-site disposal should be classified based on their hazard phrases before disposal. Soils are classified as a mirror entry waste and should be classified based on their specific chemical properties. Terra Firma (Wales) Ltd offer this service if required.

8.6 Storm Water Drainage

During the site investigation, five soakaway tests were undertaken in general accordance with BRE DG 365:2016. The soakaway tests were carried out in a trial pit within natural materials.

The soakaway tests in three of the trial pits recorded negligible infiltration and were subsequently terminated early. In the other two tests, the water level was seen to rise.

Traditional pit-type soakaways will therefore not be suitable for the proposed development.

13.0 WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Report carried out by Terra Firma in December 2020:

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2.4.1 Hydrogeology

The bedrock deposits beneath the site have an aquifer designation of 'Secondary A' aquifer. These are 'permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.

Superficial deposits beneath the site also have an aquifer designation of 'Secondary A' aquifer.

Deeper groundwater flow within the underlying bedrock will be controlled by the strata dip and any fractures or bedding planes within the rock units.

The hydraulic gradient will be at its steepest during periods of heavy rainfall and aquifer recharge.

It is anticipated that the groundwater is unlikely to be in hydrological continuity with the River Usk, as the river is approximately 450m south-west of the site boundary.

The site is not located within a groundwater source protection zone.

The nearest groundwater abstraction point is located 96m south-west of the site. There are four licences. These are operated by Newport Borough Council, Celtic Manor Resort (x2) and Mr Paul Alan Inker.

2.4.2 Hydrology

The nearest surface water feature located on site is located 15m North of Building F and appears to relate to a small pond. A complex of drains is present in the area to the south west of the site, and the dominant water feature is the River Usk, which is located 450m to the south west of the site.

Given the developed nature of the site, surface water is likely to be collected by surface water drainage systems. In the areas of the playing field, there is likely to be a degree of infiltration into the soils and with the site sloping gently in a southerly direction, surface water runoff is likely to be in this direction also.

2.4.3 Flooding

The site is potentially at risk from extreme flooding from rivers or sea without defences or extreme flooding from rivers or sea without defences. The estimated distance from the site is only 3m.

According to the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) flood maps, although close to the site boundary, the site is not at risk from a "flood risk from the Sea." The same conclusion can be seen in the Envirocheck report.

Therefore, it is unlikely a Flood Consequence Assessment will need to be commissioned.

However, if the elevation of the Western boundary is dramatically modified, then there could be a greater risk of flooding.

WD Procedures:

This section sets out the requirements on the Contractor for managing the environmental impacts of constructing the development, associated with water pollution management.

The contractor will prepare a detailed Surface Water Management Plan and Sediment Control Plan, which will minimise the discharge of potentially polluted site water to nearby drains and overland flow routes.

No polluted water is to be discharged from the site.

Willmott Dixon shall put measures in place to ensure there are no pollution incidents, including

- Oil and liquid chemicals are to be stored and handled as described within our Risk Management System procedures.
- A Site Incident Response Plan will be produced where quantities exceed 200 litres.
- All static plant must have plant nappies. Plant nappies are to be placed under the mobile plant when parked up at the end of the shift. All leaks are to be reported for immediate action.
- No wastewater is to be pumped to any Controlled Waters or Surface Water Drains without formal consent obtained. Clean surface water run-off will be directed within the confines of the site and not permitted to discharge to the adjacent watercourse.
- A trade effluent consent will be obtained from the local sewerage provider to utilise the existing foul system to discharge treated concrete washout waters from the construction activities.
- An impervious concrete washout area, consisting of a frame and filter sack system e.g. Blue Rinse or Kelly Tank, is to be constructed at the exit to the site. This is the area where concrete wagons are permitted to wash out. The resulting filtered wastewater will be treated via neutralising solution, and discharged to a foul via a trade effluent, and under a Willmott Dixon 'Permit to Pump'.
- Treatment of concrete wash waters will not be located within groundwater source protection zone 1; is not within 12.5m of the top of a watercourse bank(stream) and 7m from the top of the bank of ditches/drains In the event of a pollution incident (including pollution to ground) with water entering the stream as a result of site activities, then the NRW incident line 03000 653000 is to be contacted immediately.
- The Pollution Prevention guidelines, and in particular GPP5 and PPG6, will be utilised and incorporated.

Sediment and erosion controls are to be regularly inspected to ensure sufficient capacity.

Wheel washes are to be implemented on-site.

Drainage of surface runoff and de-watering effluents to settling tanks to remove suspended solids before discharge to sewer or removal by a suitably licenced waste operator.

Storage of chemicals and hazardous materials within bunded areas, with adequate capacity (of 110%). Bunded areas are to be regularly inspected to ensure that sufficient capacity is available; and

Prevention of spills and leaks.

Spill drills are carried out every 6 months.

14.0 ECOLOGY

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report carried out by Ecology Wales on 7th October 2024

1. Summary – Page 4

Ecology Wales was commissioned by Newport Norse to undertake an ecological appraisal with particular regard to the likely presence of roosting bats and nesting birds at Building J, Caerleon Comprehensive School, Newport.

The school situated in the south- west of Caerleon is proposed for the redevelopment of the existing J building.

Tree and hedgerows were identified at all of the school boundaries.

The local environment records centre SEWBRc data search revealed bird and bat foraging and commuting records for the site itself. However, no records of roosting or nesting at the site. The survey visit completed on 13th September 2024 identified that the site comprised a limited range of habitats that included hard standing/bare ground, buildings.

The internal and external building inspection survey undertaken did not identify evidence to suggest current or previous use by roosting bats within building J. The condition of the roof/soffits within the building presented potential roosting opportunities for bats, including gaps between ceiling boards and walls, gaps between soffits and walls, holes and gaps in soffits, and gaps into roof spaces. Overall, the buildings proposed for redevelopment were considered to be of Moderate potential for roosting bats, given the number of features identified, the habitat surrounding the site, and good connectivity to non-urban habitats, including the River Usk, and the nature of the proposed development.

In accordance with best practice guidelines and to support the findings of the daytime assessment, two dusk emergence/re-entry bat surveys of the building J would be advised between May and August; to identify any bats emerging from or returning to roost.

Enhancements relevant to the site have been recommended.

4. Results – Page 8

4.1. Desk study

The River USK Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located approximately 550 metres to the west of site.

4.1.1. Bats

The SEWBRc data search identified a few Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus* Sp. bats foraging or commuting around the school grounds boundary (See Appendix II for more details).

4.1.2. Birds

The SEWBRc data search identified bird species records, including Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*, Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*, House Martin *Delichon urbicum*, Swallow *Hirundo rustica*, Pied Wagtail *Motacilla alba*, Blue Tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*, Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*, Peregrine *Falco peregrinus*, Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*, Jackdaw *Coloeus monedula*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba*, and

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* within habitats around the school boundaries. A summary list and map Records provided by SEWBRc are included in Appendix II.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Site habitats/features

The combination of desk study and walkover survey identified that the J building at Caerleon Comprehensive School site comprises of habitats of Low ecological value in south-west Caerleon.

6.2 Bats

The internal and external building inspection surveys undertaken at the school identified no evidence to suggest current or previous use by roosting bats. There were potential bat roost features in the building. Overall, in relation to the currently proposed redevelopment, building J is considered to be of Moderate potential to support roosting bats.

In accordance with current best practice guidelines, to support the findings of the daytime assessment and in proportion to the current, proposed development, two dusk emergence/re-entry bat surveys of Building J would be advised between May and August to identify any bats emerging from or returning to to roost. The surveys will need to be undertaken prior to the commencement of any works, including the roof removal.

Dependent on the findings of the further recommended surveys, specific mitigation or licensing measures may be required (if evidence of bats is found). However, in the event that surveys indicate a likely absence of roosting bats, a precautionary approach to demolition/renovation works would be advised - as noted Within the Bat Mitigation Guidelines (2023), the absence of bats is difficult to prove. The following 'reasonable

avoidance measures would be appropriate in the event that no evidence of bats was found during the Further surveys:

- Removal of roof, soffits, fascia using hand tools as far as practicable;
- Toolbox talk to site workforce prior to commencement to advise that bats may be present and that if bats were discovered, all work would cease immediately and either the project ecologist or Natural Resources Wales (NRW) contacted for further advice.

6.3 Nesting Birds

As the building offers suitable nesting habitats for birds, ideally, external works will be undertaken between October and February, which are outside the recognised bird nesting season.

If the external building works are to be undertaken between March and August, an ecologist should check The building for nesting birds within 48 hours of works.

6.4 Enhancements

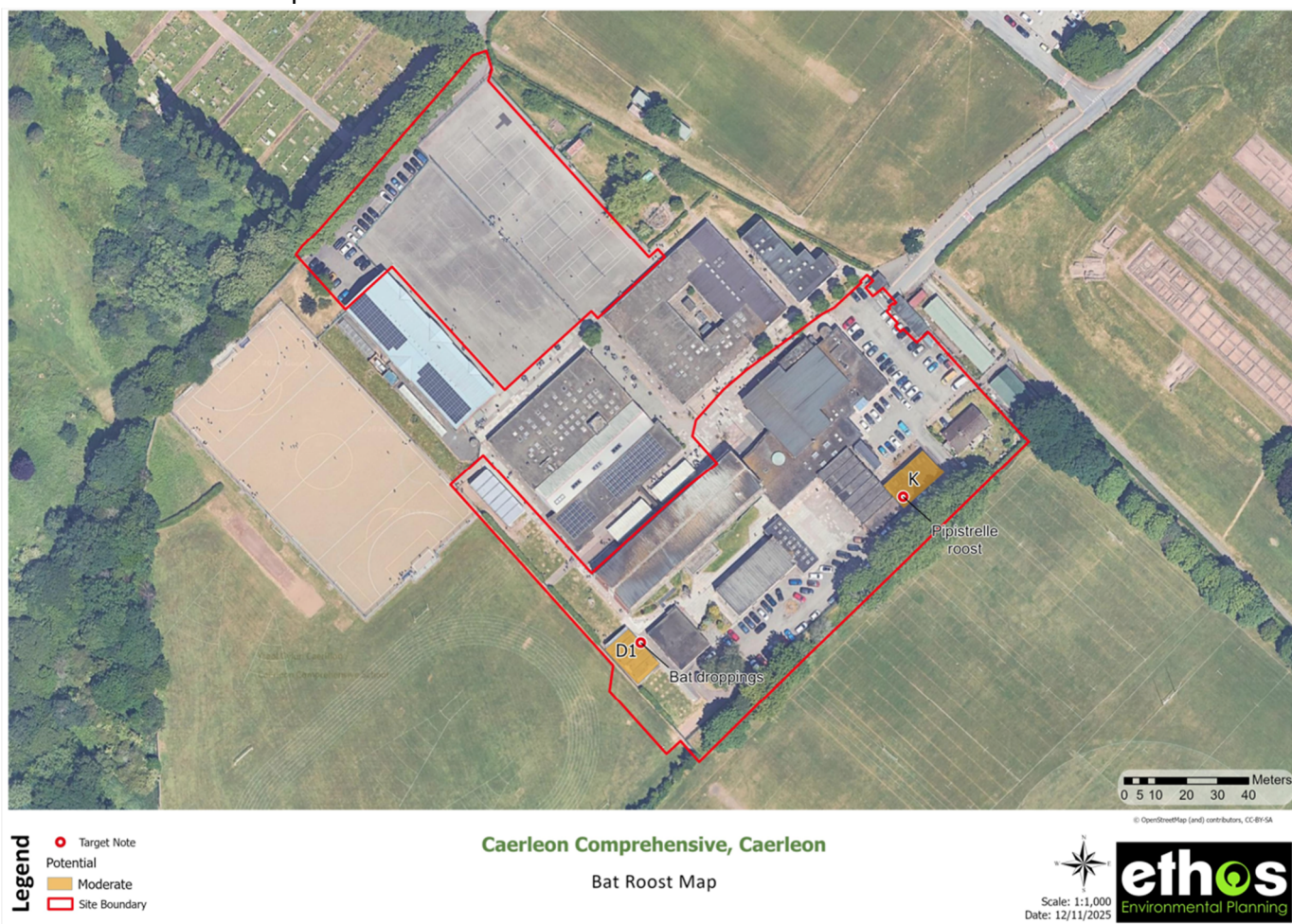
As the building with potential bat roosting and bird nesting features will be redeveloped, the following Enhancements are recommended:

- A suitable number of self-cleaning bat boxes installed under the roof eaves on the south west building elevation (nearest river Usk)
- A suitable number of Sparrow nest boxes attached under the eaves of the building, not directly over windows or doors.

Ethos Survey Nov 2025:

Discovery of a bat in the second building, confirmation of a bat in the first building.

Caerleon Bat Roost Map



APPENDIX 1.

SECTION 3: Emergency Contact Telephone Numbers

3.1 National (response contractor) Details

Authority /Company	Contact Name	Telephone No. (below)	Hyperlinks
HSE		http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/maps/	http://www.hse.gov.uk/
EA (Inc. SEPA) + Pollution Hotline + Flood-line		03708 506 506 0800 80 70 60 0345 988 1188	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/
Natural England		0300 060 3900	http://www.naturalengland.org.uk
Natural Resources Wales		0300 065 3000	http://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
Ambipar Response (National Environmental Emergency Response)		01202 653 558	

3.2 Site Specific (including Supply Chain Partners) Details

Authority or Company	Contact Name	Telephone No.	Hyperlinks
Newport City Council		(01633) 656 656	http://local.direct.gov.uk/LDGRedirect/Start.do?mode=1
Police	Gwent Police	999 – 111	http://www.police.uk/
Fire Brigade	South Wales Fire & Rescue Service	999-111	
Ambulance	Royal Gwent Hospital	01633 234234	http://uk.vhs4.search.yahoo.com/vhs/search;_ylt=A0oG7p6wll1RjH1Aq0R3Bwx_7p=local+ambulance+station&fr2=sb-top&fr=altavista&rd=r2
A&E Hospital	Royal Gwent Hospital	01633 234234	http://www.nhs.uk/NHSEngland/AboutNHSservices/Emergencyandurgentcare/Pages/Walk-incentresSummary.aspx
Energy Emergency	National Grid	0800 096 3080	http://www.energylinx.co.uk/emergency_contact_details.htm
General Counsel	Hugh Raven	01462 671 852	
Director Responsible for Sustainability & Non-Financial Compliance	Julia Barrett	07805 848327	
Chief Health, Safety & Environment Officer	Claire Louise Lipinski	01642 442 200	
Group Environmental Manager	Julie Banks	07766991777	
Regional Head of SHE W&W	Steve George	07866 853996	
Regional Head of SHE W&W	Nicola Millard	07859805636	
Regional Director of SHE W&W	Richard David	07989190682	
LCO Buyer			
GAS	Wales & West utilities	0800 111 999	https://www.wuutilities.co.uk/
WATER SUPPLY	Welsh Water	0800 052 0130	https://www.dwrcymru.com/
ELECTRIC	National Grid	0800 096 3080	https://www.nationalgrid.com/
SEWERAGE PROVIDER	Welsh Water	0800 085 3968	https://www.dwrcymru.com/

			<u>com/en/our-services/wastewater</u>
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REFERENCES

The contractor shall comply with all relevant legislation, standards, codes of practice, and guidance for the works being carried out, including (but not exclusive to) those listed in this section.

Legislation

- The Explosives Regulations 2014
- Clean Air Act 1993
- Public Health Act 1961
- Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974
- Control of Pollution Act 1974
- Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- New Roads and Street Works Act 1991
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998
- Special Waste Regulations 1996
- Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002
- Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017
- Electricity at Work Regulations 1989
- Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005
- Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers & Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991
- Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991
- Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- Provision & Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
- Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
- Work at Height Regulations 2005
- Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002
- Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005

British Standards

- BS 5228 Code of Practice for noise control on construction and open sites
- BS 5607 Code of Practice for safe use of explosives in the construction industry
- BS 6187 Code of Practice for demolition
- BS 7121 Safe use of cranes

Guidance

- HSE Guidance booklets:
- HSG 47 Avoiding danger from underground services
- L21 Management of health and safety at work
- L101 Safe work in confined spaces

HSE Guidance Notes

- GS 6 Avoidance of danger from overhead electric lines
- CS 15 The cleaning and gas freeing of tanks containing flammable residues
- EH 40 Occupational exposure limits (revised annually)

HSE Construction Information Sheet

- No.45 Establishing exclusion zones when using explosives in demolition.

Asbestos Removal

Legislation

- The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974
 - The Control of Pollution Act 1974
 - The Special Waste Regulations 1996
 - The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (as amended)
 - The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
 - Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009
 - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
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