



Caerleon School

T01672

Managing Environmental Risk and Realising Opportunities

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

CONTENTS:

PART A – PLANNING AND PROCEDURES

- 1.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING PROCEDURES**
 - 1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GOVERNANCE
 - 1.2 REVISION RECORD
- 2.0 PROJECT DETAILS AND DESCRIPTION**
 - 2.1 SITE LAYOUT PLAN
 - 2.2 DEMOLITION
 - 2.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
 - 2.4 KEY CONTACTS
- 3.0 FRAMEWORK AND ADMINISTRATION**
- 4.0 CLIENT OR PROJECT SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**
- 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK (ASPECTS/IMPACTS)**
- 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS AND LICENCES**
- 7.0 WEEKLY SITE INSPECTIONS**
- 8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING**
 - 8.1 SPECIFIC ROLES
 - 8.2 IDENTIFIED PRIORITY TOOLBOX TALKS AND TRAINING
- 9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS** – section for reference only
 - 9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS & INCIDENTS
 - 9.2 ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY VISITS
 - 9.3 COMMENTS, COMPLIMENTS AND COMPLAINTS
 - 9.4 ENVIRONMENTAL VISITS AND AUDITS

PART B - RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

- 10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTS, TARGETS AND PROJECT ACTION PLANNING**
 - 10.1 MEASURING PERFORMANCE
 - 10.2 REUSE OF MATERIALS
 - 10.3 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 - 10.4 MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
 - 10.4.1 MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TRACKING

PART C – WASTE DUTY OF CARE

- 11.1 REGISTRATIONS, PERMITS, EXEMPTIONS & VALIDATION CHECKS
- 11.2 SITE WASTE DATA
- 11.3 WASTE TRANSFER DOCUMENTS

12.0 APPENDICES

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

PART A: PLANNING AND PROCEDURES

1.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Procedures for environmental planning will be found in the Risk Management System and specifically RMS-PR-050 Project Environmental Planning procedure. Specific procedural actions will be designated for each project through completion of Mi|Risk, using RMS-PR-004 Assessing Risk Profile.

Emergency planning will be undertaken following the Safety & Environmental Emergency Planning Arrangements (SEEPa) procedure (RMS-PR-005) and completing RMS-PL-023. This document will be held in the site's red Emergency Folder.

1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GOVERNANCE

PRE-CONSTRUCTION PREPARED BY	Martin Bennett	DATE	28 July 2025
TITLE	Planning Manager	Signed	<i>Martin Bennett</i>
CONSTRUCTION PHASE APPROVED BY		DATE	
TITLE		Signed	
REVIEW/VERIFICATION	Lauren Higgins	DATE	
TITLE	Environmental Manager	Signed	<i>L Higgins</i>
PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR UPDATING THE PLAN			
TITLE			

DISTRIBUTION	A hard copy will be held on site. Further copies are available on request.
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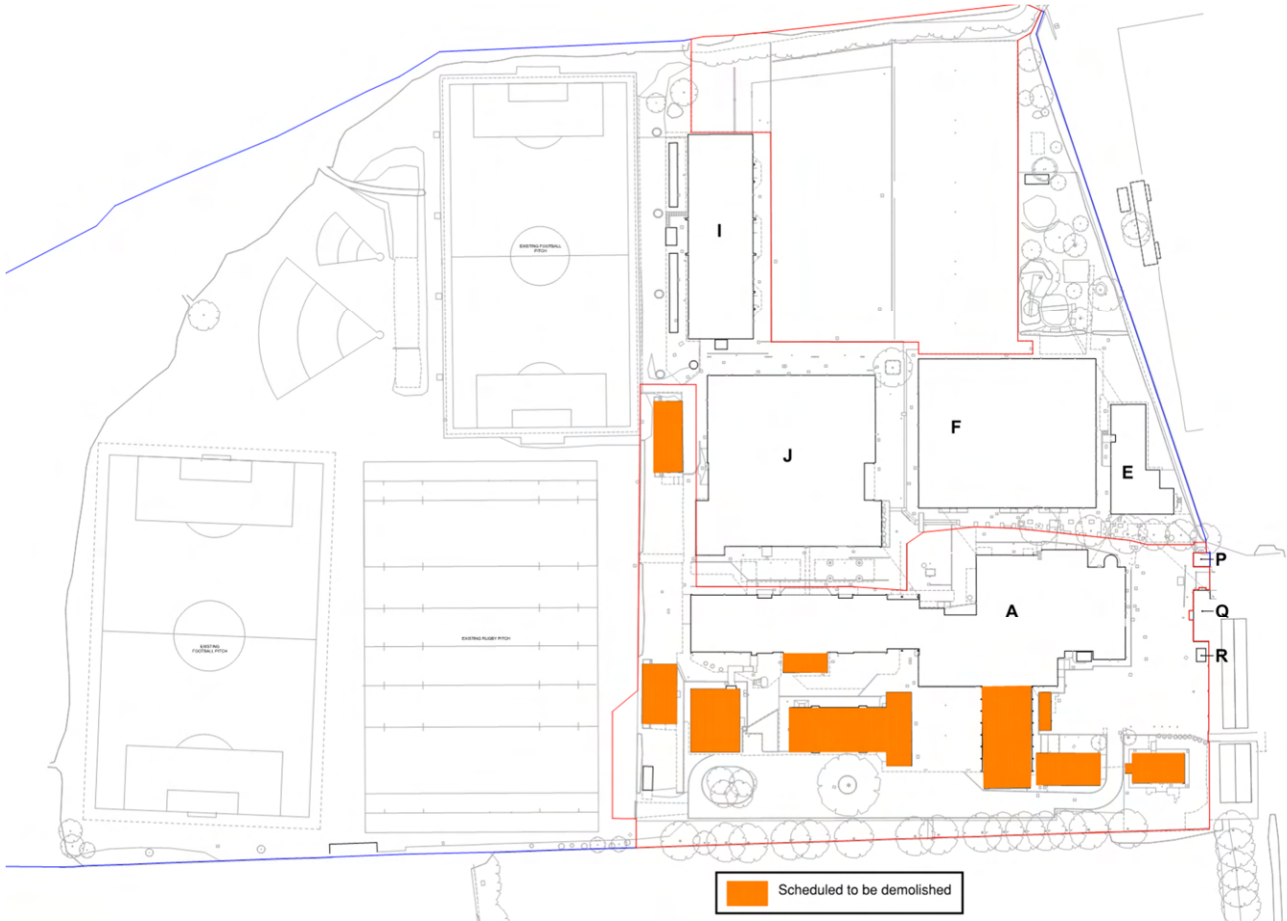
1.2 REVISION RECORD

The Project Environmental Plan and associated documentation (in particular the Mi|Risk Aspects and Impacts Assessment) is to be **reviewed** (and updated as necessary through CRM) **at least each quarter** from the project start date **(or revised for any significant project programme or planned change)**, with the review date and/or any revisions logged below.

Rev	Date	Changes	Initial	
			OM/ CM	EM
A	28.07.2025	Initial Issue – Planning Submission	MB	LH

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

2.0 PROJECT DETAILS & DESCRIPTION

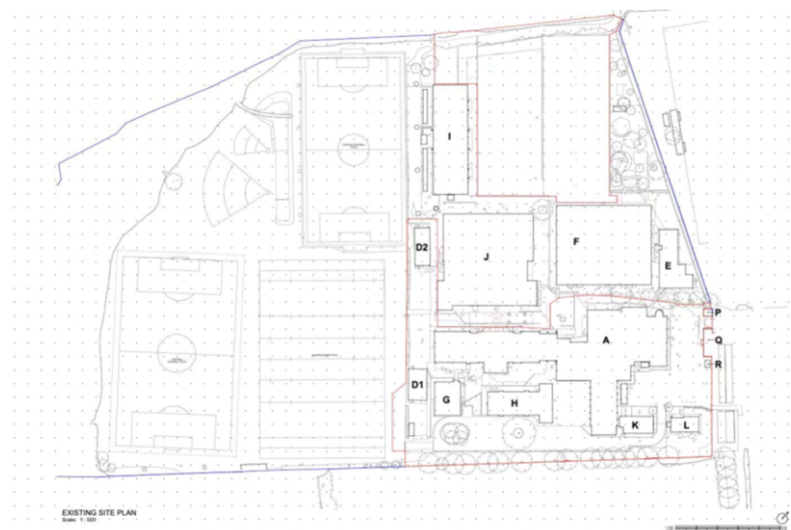
PROJECT summary based on Mi Risk and Preconstruction information				
Name	Caerleon School			
Address	Cold Bath Rd, Caerleon, Newport NP18 1NF			
Client	Newport City Council			
Timescale	Start Date	Nove 2025	Estimated Completion Date	Feb 2026
PROJECT DESCRIPTION				
Proposed Demolition Plan:  The diagram is a site plan of Caerleon School. It shows several buildings labeled with letters: A, F, J, I, E, P, Q, and R. Buildings A, F, J, and I are outlined in red. Buildings A, F, J, and I are shaded orange. A legend at the bottom right indicates 'Scheduled to be demolished' with an orange square. The plan also shows outdoor sports pitches, trees, and a road boundary.				

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

SITE OVERVIEW

The site is located:

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.



Geology:

The table below outlines the Executive summary of the Geological characteristics and risks on the scheme. This has been extracted from Craig Yr Hesg *Geo-environmental Assessment*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 is located to the south of the existing buildings. The development site is irregular in shape and located on Cold Bath Road, Caerleon

Site History



Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

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 remained relatively unchanged to the present day.
Historical Mapping presented in Appendix III.

Table 2.1 Historical Development from Map Information

Map Edition & Scale	Key Features on Site	Key Features off Site
1882 – 1883 (1:2,500)	Undeveloped agricultural land.	Railway track located 200m off the site's North border. Residential development (including school and vicarage) situated 250m from the Eastern border. Undeveloped land to the South and Western border within a 250m circumference. Residential development circa 260m to the East of the site.
1901 – 1902 (1:2,500)	Undeveloped agricultural land.	Small building named "Grandstand" is located circa 10m off the South border. Railway track located 200m off the site's North border still exists. Residential development to the Eastern border is still present. A small "spring" exists 20m off the site's South Western border.
1920 (1:2,500)	Undeveloped agricultural land	Little has changed from the 1901 – 1902 edition. A football ground is found adjacent to the Eastern site boundary.
1936 – 1937	A small building is positioned near the site's South border, in the centre of the site. Three buildings protrude onto the Eastern Boundary.	Five buildings are present along the site's Southern margin. Their distance from the margin ranges from circa 5 – 75m. The "spring" remains 20m from the South Western border. Remains of a Roman Barracks shown around 65m from the site's Eastern border. Recreation grounds are adjacent to the site's Eastern boundary. Allotment gardens are found around 135m East of the site's Eastern border. A school has been constructed approximately 150m South East of the site boundary. Throughout the whole period the railway track has existed, North of the site's boundary.

December 2020

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Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

1955 – 1970 (1:2,500)	Caerleon Comprehensive School has been built on the site. This includes two main buildings of differing sizes, a tennis court, a "tank" and a "chimney." A tank locates in the eastern corner of the site associated with the Caretakers house and away from the proposed development area. Playing fields are placed adjacent to the left of the tennis court and larger main building.	The "spring" no longer exists off site. Playing fields are situated adjacent to the site's South border. more of the Roman Barracks have been exposed since the last map edition. The recreation ground still exists off the site's eastern boundary, however there is now a "stand" circa 7m from the site's border. A bowling green, playground and tennis courts are seen around 95m east of the site's eastern boundary. A cemetery now adjoins the Northern boundary. The Western boundary remains undeveloped land. The only notable feature is a "drain" located circa 90m off the Western margin. A more expansive drain network is located around 75m of the Western site margin.
1977 – 1978 (1:2,500)	Caerleon Comprehensive School has expanded since the last map edition. There are seven buildings; all found to the south east of the site.	Much of the same features mentioned in the 1955 – 1970 edition remain. There are only a few notable exceptions. One is the presence of a "pond" located around 60m West of the site's boundaries. The other is a golf course, roughly 75m West of the site.
1993 (1:2,500)	Little change has occurred since the 1977 – 1978 map edition on site.	Little change has occurred since the 1977 – 1978 map edition off site.
2003 (1:10,000)	Little change has occurred since the 1993 map edition on site.	Little change has occurred since the 1993 map edition off site. The only change is the construction of a few more residential houses along "Broadway Road," 250m south of the site margin.
2020 (1:10,000)	Little change has occurred since the 2003 map edition on site to the present day.	Little change has occurred since the 2003 map edition off site to the present day.

Geology

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. Detailed stratigraphical information is provided in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Detailed Stratigraphical Information

Period	Group	Formation
Early Devonian	Ditton Group	St Maughan's Formation: Interbedded purple, brown and green sandstones, and red mudstones with intraformational conglomerates containing calcrete clasts.

Hydrogeology and Hydrology

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Demolition

The glaciofluvial sand and gravel that make up the superficial geology of the site and the bedrock geology of the Brithdir Member are classified as Secondary A Aquifers, which is described by the Environment Agency as '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.

Nearest Surface Water Course

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.

Historical Mining

The Coal Authority interactive map indicates that the site is not located within a high-risk development area. The western half of the site is located outside the coalfield consultation area. It is therefore concluded that the risk of ground subsidence occurring because of past shallow recorded or unrecorded mine workings is considered to be low. The report stated that: no past mining recorded, no faults, fissures or break lines recorded, no mine entries recorded on site or within 100m of the site boundary.

Relevant BGS mineral sites as recorded in the Envirocheck Report datasheets (Annex B) are summaries in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 BGS Recorded Mineral Sites

Site Name	Distance/ Direction from site	Type	Commodity
Tanhouse Farm	761m / East	Opencast	Common Clay and Shale
Caerleon Forge	966m / North	Opencast	Sandstone

Radon

The site is in an Intermediate probability radon area (5 to 10% of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level.)

The Envirocheck Report (Annex B) details that basic radon protective measures are required for new developments on the investigation site.

Basic radon protection measures are required for the proposed development. The characterisation of the site is to meet CS-1 in accordance with the recommendations outlined in BRE Report

BR211: "Radon: Guidance on Protective Measures for New Buildings" and CIRIA C665: "Assessing Risks Posed by Hazardous Ground Gases to Buildings." Under gas CS-1 requirements, no additional protective measures are needed.

Sensitive Land Uses, Ecological and Statutory Designations

The site is not located within a sensitive land use area.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Licensed Industrial Activity

There are no historic or current landfill sites within 250m of the site.

There are no licensed waste management facilities or waste transfer sites within 250m of the site.

There are no discharge consents within a 250m radius of the site.

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

There are no records within 250m of the site for historical COMAH and Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS).

Industrial Activities

Relevant contemporary trade directory entries recorded within proximity of the site are summarised in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Relevant Contemporary Trade Summary

Company	Distance/Direction from site	Classification	Status
Advanced Medical Aesthetics	228 / East	Medical and Dental Laboratories	Inactive

Fuel Stations & Tanks

There are no recorded petrol stations located within 250m of the site.

Landfill

Potentially infilled land features within 250m of the site are summarised in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Potentially Infilled Land

Feature	Distance/Direction from site
Unknown filled Ground (Pond, marsh, river, stream, dock etc.)	201m / West
Unknown filled Ground (Pond, marsh, river, stream, dock etc.)	208m / East
Unknown filled Ground (Pond, marsh, river, stream, dock etc.)	216m / North West
Unknown filled Ground (Pond, marsh, river, stream, dock etc.)	235m / South West

Unexploded Ordnance

No record of UXO survey undertaken

Preliminary Geotechnical assessment

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. Detailed stratigraphical information is provided in Table 2.2.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	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. No BGS boreholes are present on, or in proximity to the site. Conclusions and Recommendations Prior to 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 licenced 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 prior to 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. <i>Environmental & Geotechnical Assessment located in Section 12.1 of the Appendix.</i> Consultants will be utilised for any required MMP works – To be decided as works progress.
Waste Classification:	All substances tested for were found to be present at concentrations below their respective human health threshold level.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	As no contaminants of concern have been identified mitigation/remediation measures are not required for the development.
Groundwater:	Groundwater Conditions. Within the underlying clay soils, minor groundwater seepages were encountered at variable depths. Extremely fast inflow was also recorded at varying depths, with water standing in boreholes for periods after the survey. Groundwater strikes were observed in the majority of exploratory hole locations. The results show that there is a high groundwater table present within the site with groundwater strikes ranging from depths of 0.2m BGL to 4.7m BGL with a range of extremely fast flow, minor seepage, moderate seepage, and groundwater standing still within in the exploratory hole. Environmental & Geotechnical Assessment is located in Section 12.1 of the Appendix.
Watercourses & Flood Risk:	<i>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.</i> Environmental & Geotechnical Assessment is located in Section 12.1 of the Appendix.
Biodiversity:	PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT by Ecology Wales, 7th October 2024. ECOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (BATS & NESTING BIRDS) 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 redevelopment of the existng J building. Tree and hedgerows were identifed at all of the school boundaries. The local environment records centre SEWBReC data search did reveal 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 identifed that the site comprised of a limited range of habitats that included hard standing/bare ground, buildings. The internal and external building inspecton survey undertaken did not identfy evidence to suggest current or previous use by roosting bats within building J. The conditon of the roof/softs within the building presented potential roosting opportunitites for bats including gaps between ceiling boards and wall, gaps between softs and wall, holes and gaps in softs, and gaps into roof spaces. Overall, the building proposed for redevelopment were considered to be of Moderate potential for roosting bats given the number of features identified, the habitat surrounding the site, good connectvity 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 day-tme assessment, two dusk emergence / re-entry bat surveys of
Bats/Birds :	

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Demolition

	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. This report describes the findings of a desk study, building inspection and site walkover survey undertaken in May and September 2024. The report describes the existing ecological conditions and any constraints/opportunities associated with the proposed works. Ecological Impact Assessment Report Bats & Nesting Birds located in Section 12.2 of the Appendix. 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 day-time 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 roost. The surveys will need to be undertaken prior to the commencement of any works, including roof removal. Depending 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), 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. Birds As the building offers suitable nesting habitats for birds, ideally external works will be undertaken between October and February, which is 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. Enhancements
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Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Demolition

	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 Update: BAT EMERGENCY SURVEY by Ecology Wales, 5th December 2024. The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) undertaken in May 2024 (Ecology Wales, 2024) confirmed that tree and hedgerows were identified at all of the school boundaries. None of the boundary hedgerow or tree habitats are likely to be impacted upon by the proposals. The internal and external buildings inspection survey undertaken identified evidence to suggest current or previous use by roosting bats within the buildings. The condition of the buildings including the roofs presented potential roosting opportunities for bats where bats could access the buildings interior. Overall, the buildings proposed for development was considered to be of between Low and High potential for roosting bats given the number of features identified, the habitat surrounding the site, good connectivity to non-urban habitats including the River Usk and the nature of the proposed development. As the buildings were identified as Low, Moderate and High potential for roosting bats, between one and three dusk emergence / re-entry surveys were undertaken for each building in July/August/September 2024. The survey team of between 2 & 3 surveyors were led by Chrispian Snell BSc (Hons) (MCIEEM), an NRW bat licenced ecologist. These emergence surveys identified a small Common Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> summer day roost within building K. Results No bats were observed emerging from or re-entering the buildings during the first four emergence/re-entry surveys in July/August 2024. On the fifth dusk survey on 17th September 2024, one Common Pipistrelle bat was recorded emerging from a gap on the roof underside of building K, 8 minutes (19:28) after sunset (Sunset -19:20) (See photo Plate 1). Foraging and commuting activity by mainly Common pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>, and very small numbers of Noctule <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> was identified during the surveys. Bat activity was predominantly associated with commuting overhead, and the adjacent trees and hedgerow. Recommendations 6.1 Bats The dusk emergence / re-entry surveys were undertaken at an optimal time of year, weather and temperature conditions were in line with current bat survey guidelines (BCT, 2023). Bat activity was recorded on all five
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Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	occasions, and one Common pipistrelle bat was observed emerging from under the roof underside on building K on 17th September 2024. As the building has a confirmed small Common pipistrelle summer roost, an NRW species development licence for work affecting bats or their resting places will be required. The absence of bats is also very difficult to prove, as many bat species are itinerant in nature and will often make use of multiple roosts during the course of the active months (typically April to October). As such, the occasional use of other areas of the buildings as day roosting habitat by bats during the active months cannot be totally ruled out. A detailed precautionary working/demolition method statement is recommended (Appendix II). Prior to commencement of demolition works of the buildings, x4 Beaumaris Woodstone Bat Box (or similar specification e.g. Schwegler 1FF) will be erected initially on nearby trees at a height of 3 metres, and then ideally on the south east elevation of new buildings at a height of no less than 3m, just under the eaves. These self cleaning bat boxes shall remain in situ as a biodiversity enhancement and as compensation for the loss of a confirmed crevice dwelling Common pipistrelle bat roost identified within building K. Bat bricks installed into the exterior walls can also be used at the gable ends of buildings, although bat boxes will still need to be erected on trees before works commence. 6.2 Nesting birds As a suitably qualified bat licenced ecologist will be present during the roof strip works, the ecologist can offer advice regarding nesting birds. In England and Wales - all wild birds, their young, nests and eggs are protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. It's an offence to: Damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it's in use or being built. Destroy or remove any egg of any wild bird. <i>Bat Emergency Survey Report in Section 12.2 of the Appendix.</i> No information provided or reported within Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report 07 October 2024
Otters:	
Great Crested Newt:	No information provided or reported within Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report 07 October 2024
Reptiles & Other Amphibians:	
Dormouse:	No information provided or reported within Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report 07 October 2024
	<i>Ecology Impact Assessment Report : located in Appendix Section 12.2</i>

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Trees:	Summary from A Tree Survey, Categorisation & Constraints Report was commissioned by Newport Norse . in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (Survey Phase 4.4, 4.5 & 4.6) Dated:June 2024 Tree Survey Report – Conclusions Summary from <i>Your attention is drawn to the condition of tree and group numbers G11, T15 & T18. These trees are considered to be in a dangerous condition, and the remedial actions within the management recommendations of the Schedule of Findings must be immediately implemented.</i> <i>Recommended date of a tree condition inspection 13/12/2025</i> <i>Efforts should be made to retain category A and B trees.</i> <i>C category trees may be retained if desired although need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site's potential.</i> <i>Category U trees should be removed as part of any site development and evaluated through a site risk assessment in the sites' existing current situation.</i> <i>Please refer to Tree Survey Categorisation & Constraints Report</i>
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Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Summary TREE RETENTION AND REMOVAL PLAN (TRPP) INFORMATION



Summary ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

Pre-commencement site visit

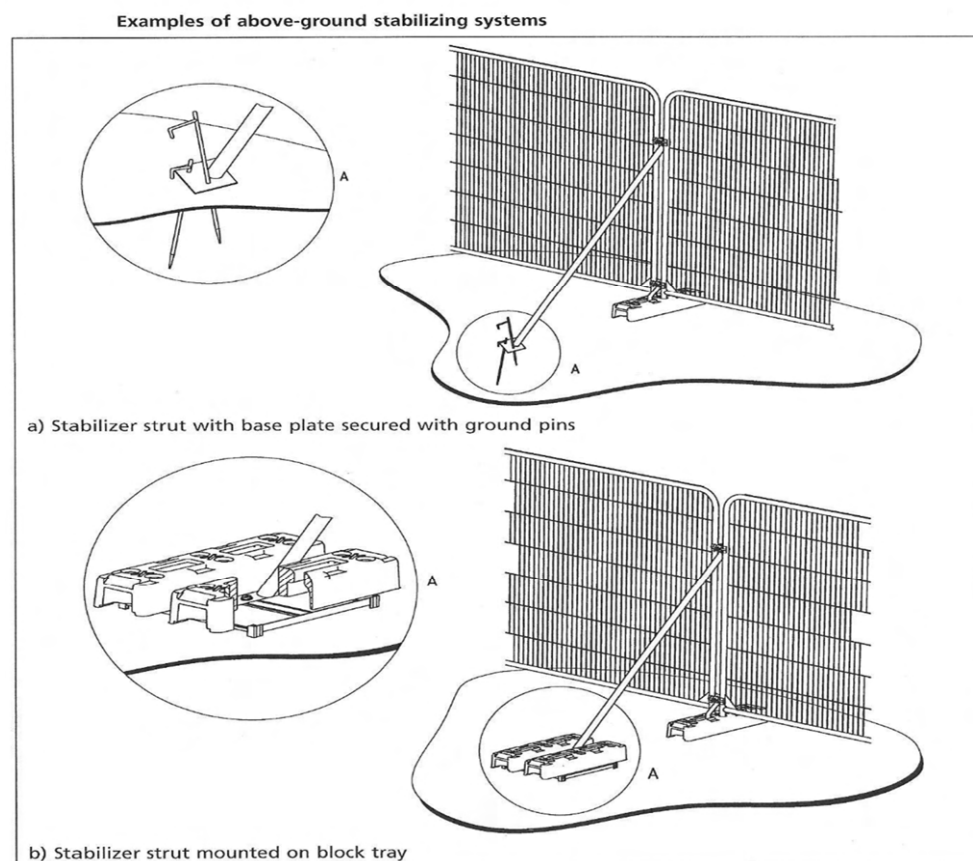
All tree protection measures detailed in this document must be fully discussed so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are understood by all the parties. Failure to do so may result in permanent damage to retained trees and / or their eventual death and loss. In doing so, planning conditions may be contravened and further costs incurred.

TREE PROTECTION

Please refer to Arboricultural Method Statement.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above ground stabilising systems



Tree Survey Report Appendix Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report Appendix Section 12.6

Please refer to the outline site set up plan on page 19 and 20 with further site logistics details to follow from Willmott Dixon.

Invasive Species (INNS)

No information provided or reported within Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report 07 October 2024

Archaeology:

The Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Projects Division (GGAT Projects) were commissioned by Newport City Council to undertake the archaeological field evaluation in advance of the development.

The results of the archaeological evaluation forms the subject of this report. The fieldwork was conducted between 12th and 14th October 2011.

During the course of the evaluation, considerable amounts of asbestos were encountered which severely curtailed the size of the evaluated area and will need appropriate mitigation measures during the construction phase. However, sufficient excavation was conducted to identify archaeologically significant deposits.

Whilst no structures of Roman date were encountered during the course of the evaluation, it is possible that the proposed construction work will have an impact on the archaeological resource. The critical depth of the Roman deposit is 15.24m OD, and any ground intrusion works at this depth

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	or deeper, will encounter this archaeologically significant deposit and require appropriate mitigation. CB2183 Caerleon School – Site Investigation Works: Newport Archaeological Watching Brief Specification – by GGAT Projects October 2020 is to be followed by the Project team. <i>CB2183 Caerleon School – Site Investigation Works: Newport Archaeological Watching Brief Specification Appendix Section 12.3</i>
Refer to the project's MiRisk assessment that addresses the environmental aspects with detailed impacts mitigation plan and actions required to manage these items.	

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

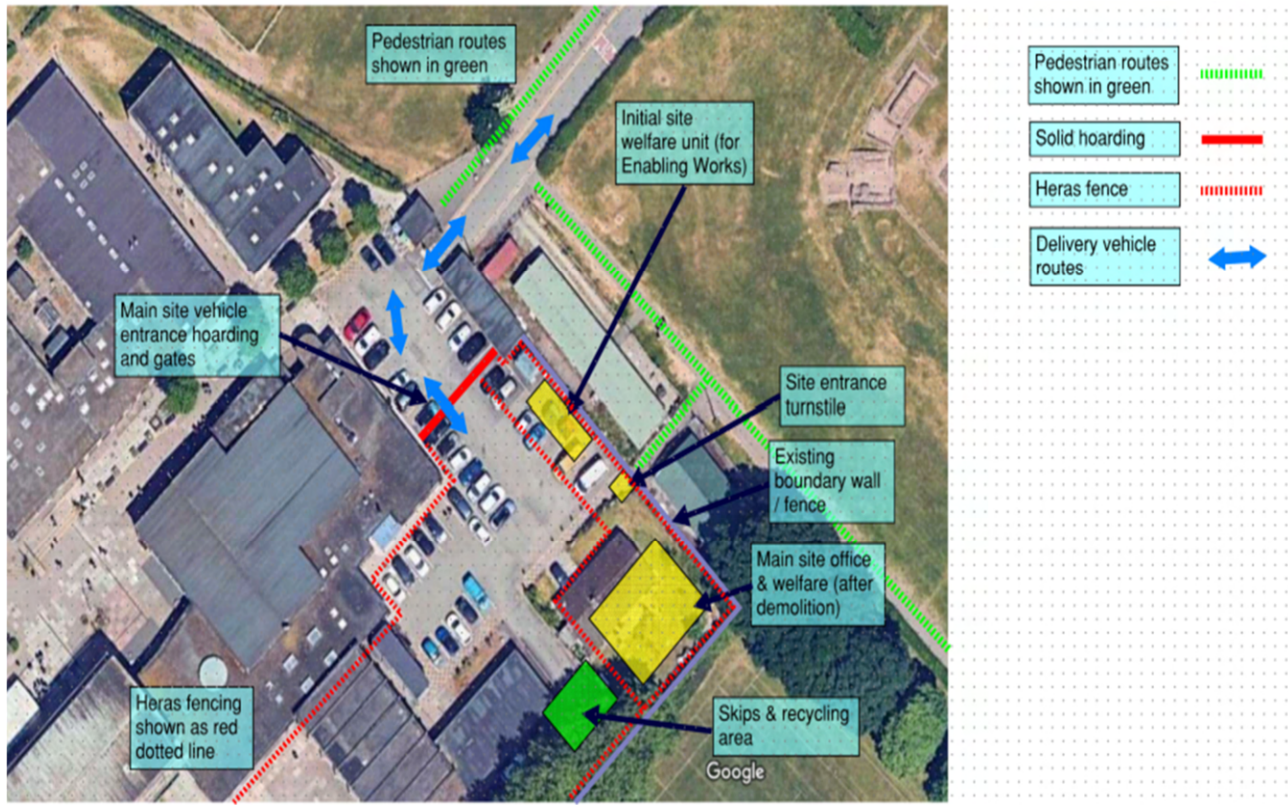
2.1 SITE LAYOUT PLAN

Copies of the site layout, logistics and drainage plans are to be placed within the SEPPA document and on the H&S and Environmental Noticeboard. The layout plan may include the following, and any other site specific detail, in reference to this checklist, as applicable:

Site SHE Criterion	Y/NA	Site SHE Criterion	Y/NA
○ Site Boundary	Y	• Logistics route / access points	Y
○ Site Cabins / Offices	Y	• Nuisance risk avoidance / touch points	Y
○ Material storage areas	Y	• Spill and Emergency kits	Y
○ Fuel stores/designated refuel points	Y	• Mortar silo	Y
○ Liquids / COSHH stores	Y	• Hazardous waste station(s)	Y
○ Tree or Hedge Protection Areas	Y	• Concrete or Paint washout point	Y
○ Habitat Protection Areas (biodiversity / ecological areas of interest)	Y	• Archaeological or Heritage protection and exclusion zones	Y
○ Invasive Species exclusion zones	NA	• Material and reuse areas	Y
○ Silt settlement/control	NA	• Skip and recycling areas	Y
○ Discharge points (water pumping)	NA	• Contaminated Ground Zones	NA
○ Surface and foul drainage	Y	• Topography (slope and direction of fall)	NA
○ Watercourses/Canals/Ponds	NA		

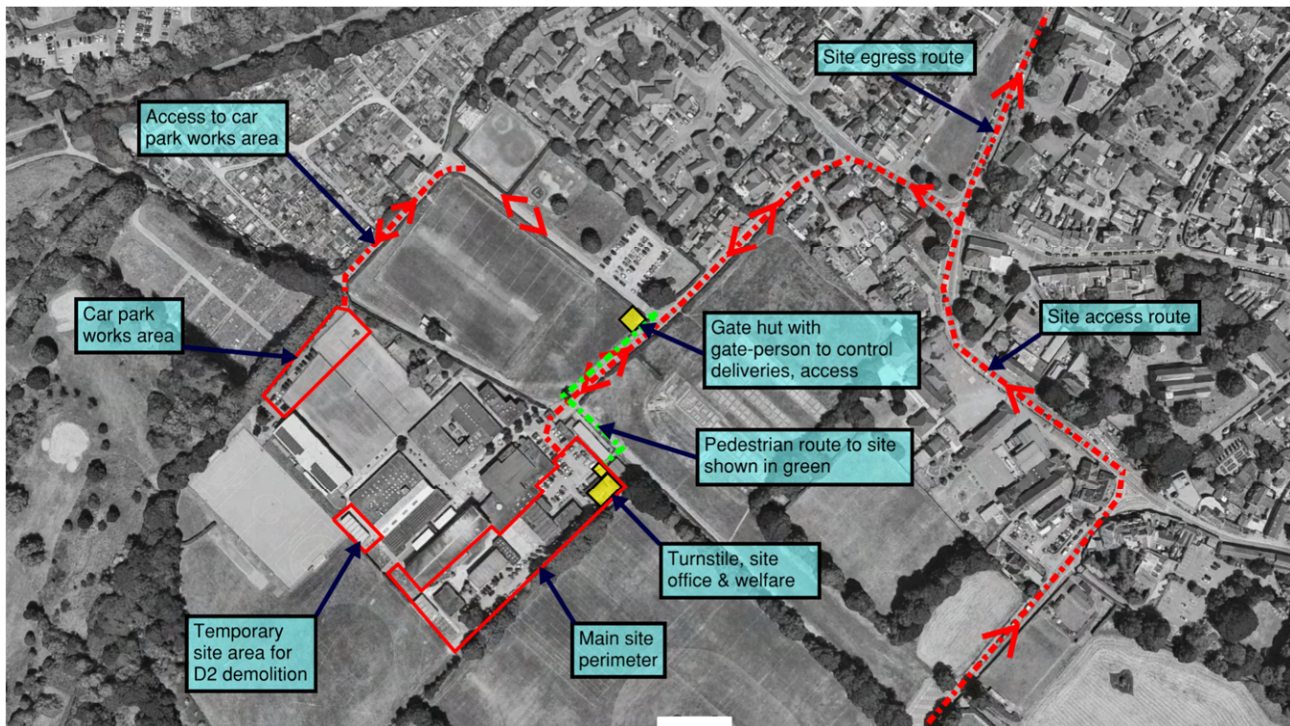
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

(Caerleon School) Site Logistics Plan



(Caerleon School) Site Access Plan

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition



(Caerleon School) Temp Car Park Logistics Plan

2.2 DEMOLITION OVERVIEW

The development comprises of the demolition of an existing school building and replacement with a new school building at Caerleon Comprehensive School, Newport.

The Proposal

The exact development is yet to be finalised, but the proposed development area is located to the south of the existing buildings. The development site is irregular in shape and located on Cold Bath Road, Caerleon.

CEMP for all the works covering the following key activities:

- Pre-construction Planning
- Site establishment
- Demolition of existing school buildings

Pre-construction Planning

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Prior to commencement of works on site a period of pre- construction planning and activities are 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 works.
- Liaison with the project teams of potentially ongoing local developments to agree 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 centrally located within the site and will service the construction of the new teaching block, will be secure, and the pupils, staff and general public will be 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 (if required) 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 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 and skips will NOT be able to come to site between the hours of 8:00 to 9:00 AM & 15:00 to 16:00 PM. Time slots will be organised before hand via WD site team.

A designated works entrance, will service the construction site for the duration of the project. At all times, vehicles will leave the site forward facing or have designated trained highway banksman.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

2.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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; - 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.



Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Contractors Environmental Manager	Co-ordinate 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 accord 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 on a monthly basis. ▪ 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 occurs); ▪ Ensure that all relevant environmental consents, licences, permits etc. are in place prior to 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 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.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

2.4 KEY CONTACTS

Role	Name	Contact Details
Newport City Council (Newport Norse)	???	???
Principal Construction Contractor	Rhodri Bowen	Rhodri.Bowen@willmottdixon.co.uk 07970974978
Structural Engineer	Tim Hodson	t.hodson@cambria.co.uk 07595 375 772
Environmental Consultant	TAPC	TBC
Operations Manager	Rhodri Bowen	Rhodri.Bowen@willmottdixon.co.uk 07970974978
Senior Build Manager	Rhys Williams	Rhys.Williams@willmottdixon.co.uk 07971308764
Environmental Manager	Lauren Higgins	lauren.higgins@willmottdixon.co.uk
Health and Safety Officer	Dave Randall	Dave.randall@willmottdixon.co.uk
Community & Social Value Manager	Nicola Millard	nicola.millard@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:

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Willmott Dixon shall liaise with Newport City Council's Environmental Protection Team on a regular basis, 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 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 pro-actively maintained, with regular update meetings and the issuing of a brief news sheet on progress. Update sheets will be maintained on site hoardings.

Willmott Dixon will nominate community relations personnel, who will be focussed 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 prior to 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

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

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 online portal - MiPortal

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 12.4 for emergency contact list from the SEEPA.

4.0 CLIENT OR PROJECT SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The applicable environmental requirements to be delivered by the project, in addition to Willmott Dixon targets and procedures, are summarised in the table below, and may include contractual requirements, as well as any conditions required by the Local Authority with respect to Planning or nuisance mitigation for the local community.

For this project the following requirements are specified:		
Site Working Hours	Monday – Thursday	08:00 – 17:00
	Friday:	08:00 – 16:00
	Saturday:	No weekend work unless permitted Saturdays only 08:00 – 13:00
Noisy Works Restrictions	Local Authority:	Not Specified
	Client:	Not Specified
Delivery Time Restrictions	Site is located next to a residential area; all noise works to be completed within site hours. Any post noise work i.e powerfloating will require permission from planning and also new letters completed 2 week before works commence.	
Vehicle/Traffic Restrictions	- Gate Man will control all access and egress. - Access is only permitted during project working hours and via the main compound gates. - No parking . - Due to the sharpness of the entrance and turning restrictions, the site lends itself to Flat Beds & Rigid vehicles. - Site next to residential properties; care to be take when leaving site	

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Mud on the Roads & Wheel Washing	Access and egress of vehicles will be controlled by site gateman and a qualified banksman. To reduce the risk and likelihood of mud on the road, Haulage roads will be constructed to minimise debris leaving the site via vehicles. Where possible, a buffer (clean) zone will be used for skips and deliveries, this will help to prevent cross contamination from site. If required, the site will also use a wheel wash / jet wash to clean outgoing vehicles to prevent mud and silt deposits on surrounding roads and highways. An infiltration system will be incorporated to prevent dirty water run off to highways / surrounding properties.
Measures to Control Dust and 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 construction 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, demolition, excavation and structural works. • There is no burning of waste materials on site. • All dust control equipment is maintained in good condition and record maintenance activities. • Site hoarding, barriers and scaffolding are kept clean. • Loading of material into lorries within 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 site, where required. • Avoid double handling of material wherever reasonably practicable. • Ensure water suppression is used during demolition works and 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.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	- 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 site are not left running unnecessarily to prevent exhaust. - That conveyor equipment will be well maintained, with regular servicing and maintenance carried out. Willmott Dixon will ensure that dust monitoring will be carried out during potential dust producing activities. The assessment will look at the dust raising potential of construction activities proximity to potential receptors and the duration of construction activities at each location. Measures to control dust will be clearly identified in the construction phase health and safety plan, specific consideration will be given to dry/windy days and all activities will have approved RAMS which will be reviewed by the WDC H+S manager for the project.
Measures to Control Noise and Vibration	The Site Manager is to ensure that contractors have management controls and systems in task specific risk assessments and method statements, with controls and safe systems specified. In addition, the Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 require employees to prevent or reduce risks to Health and Safety from exposure to Noise at Work. The regulations require the following to be in place at all times: - Assess the risk to employees from noise at work; - Take action to eliminate and reduce the noise exposure that produces these risks; - Provide employees with hearing protection if the risk cannot be reduced by other methods in order to comply with the current legal limits on noise exposure; - Provide employees with information, instruction and training; - Carry out health surveillance where there is a risk to health and safety; It is essential to: - Engage with EHO early if any noisy works or likely concerns with neighbours and keep your EHO informed of your work's progress, the dates and times of any particularly disruptive activities and the contact details of a named site person. - Maintain community engagement with forums, newsletters or social media updates. - Give early notice of when there are likely to be noisy operations being carried out. - Encourage EHO to contact you directly with any public complaints that arise, giving the opportunity to address complaints before formal action is taken. - Keep team and SSS's updated on the standards expected and response to complaints.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

- Report and record complaints or comments made regarding noise and vibration nuisance.
- complete entry to MiProject SHE and close out with complainant feedback.
- This is an essential approach and provides evidence to demonstrate positive action taken;
- Managers with good records are most likely able to avoid EHO regulatory intervention and mitigate the risk of s60 Notice, especially on contentious sites.

The Site Manager is to ensure that the following safe systems are incorporated as required/
necessary and applied by contractors:

- Noise and vibration assessments must identify exposure to the workforce
- Re-design activities to eliminate or reduce noise and vibration
- Reduce the number of people exposed
- Limit the time persons are exposed
- Provide information, instruction and training
- Ensure that health surveillance is provided where necessary and records are retained.
- Monitor and review

It will be deemed part of the contractor's safe system of work that the information specified above is provided at the commencement of the contract and monitored as the contract progresses and completes.

Eliminate or Avoid risk of Noise and Vibration by:

Prioritise off-site manufacture or fabrication.

Reviewing construction phase activities and changing practice to complete task.

Displaying permitted working hours at the site entrance and sticking to them.

Conducting noisy activities off-site whenever possible (e.g. If half bricks are required, have a pallet pre-cut off site, so avoiding environmental noise / dust and safety risks).

Planning a traffic route that reduces the need to reverse, so avoiding the reverse siren, using one-way route in and through site, also ensuring vulnerable road-user protection.

Reduce risk of Noise and Vibration by:

- Constructing the boundary fence from timber/HDPE rather than using Heras fencing, so creating a noise barrier (also sustain good corporate image and preventing windblown dust/debris nuisance). The cabins can also be used to create a noise barrier.
- Using acoustic barriers/covers at the source of noise or the surrounding noisy activity work area
- Maintaining plant and equipment and turning off when not in use – soil/stone haulage wagons are to turn off engines while waiting to be

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	loaded / unload; utilise rubber linings on beds of tipper wagons, where necessary. Encourage use of plant in an economic mode so mutes engine when the machine goes to idle. • Maintain temporary haul roads to reduce noise and vibration from plant and vehicles. • Using silencers / acoustic screens on plant where possible. • Using silenced generators (particularly if they're running through the night) and switch to mains power as soon as possible. Change piling technique to prevent compaction noise or ground vibration conveyance, especially in heavy ground conditions where reverberation risk is greater. Manage risk of noise and vibration by: Screening off noisy activities into acoustic protection zones (e.g. create a screened off block/timber/metal cutting area). Locating noisy activities away from any neighbours (e.g. locate crusher away from neighbouring properties or in centre of the site, or leave build frame up as acoustic barrier for as long as reasonably practicable). Monitor the vibration setting of plant near sensitive receptors (e.g. vibro compaction near neighbouring residential properties). Planning noisier activities for less sensitive times of the day (e.g. avoid first thing and allow time for public worker/night shift workers to recuperate, with late morning/early afternoon higher noise activity periods). Ensure that a key holder is nominated for sites/offices so that alarms are opened for works to begin within approved work periods and alarms can be silenced if required. Addressing in the site orientation and delivering trade specific TBTs. Removing radios from the work area, and ensuring van/car radios cannot be heard outside vehicle confines. Promoting CCS principles and avoiding shouting, foul-language and anti-social behaviour on and around site, maintaining standards in the work area and on the move. Establishing baseline levels, taking regular noise and vibration readings at set locations near sensitive receptors and maintaining records. Employ a qualified person to take the measurements in particularly sensitive situations. Using online monitoring. The Local Authority may specify that continuous Noise and Vibration Monitoring be undertaken at stipulated locations around the site for the duration of the project. This will enable the Contractor to demonstrate that local residents are not subjected to excessive levels of noise, or vibration levels likely to result in damage to neighbouring properties. Use of handheld sensors may be used as spot-check only, for community or occupational health exposure levels and as an indicator of performance to meet project conditions (agreed through planning or with EHO in project establishment phases); handheld units are not satisfactory for continual assessment.
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Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Cutting stations will be used to reduce noise pollution both to protect the site operatives and anyone within close proximity of the project. These stations are lightweight so can easily be moved around the site as and when required.



Fixed noise and vibration will be monitored using remote sensors, positioned around the site's perimeter, at locations close to sensitive receptors (such as residential neighbours, care homes and schools, religious or social community centres). Monitors will be powered from battery or mains supply, and away from onsite generation to avoid impact on sensor readings. N&V data may be downloaded and reported weekly with trigger action/alarm points to demonstrate compliance with planning conditions and industry standard levels.

RMS-FM-008 REV-B NOV 2018		RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FORM NOISE RECORDS		 WILLMOTT DIXON SINCE 1852	
CONTRACT NO.		SHEET NO.			
ASSESSED BY:					
POSITION:					
DATE & TIME:					

AREA ASSESSED	TYPE OF WORK	NOISE Copy	DAILY EXPOSURE PERIOD	TYPE OF EAR PROTECTION PROVIDED

CONTINUOUS NOISE ☐	TRANSIENT NOISE ☐	IMPULSIVE NOISE ☐	"Tick ☒ The Appropriate Box"
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RECOMMENDATIONS:

SIGNATURE:


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Page 1 of 1

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

RMS-R-023 REV-B NOV 2018	RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM RISK ASSESSMENT Noisy Operations	 WILLMOTT DIXON ENGINEERING
Task on which assessment is made: Noisy operations.		
Hazard/Risk(s) Identified: Hearing injuries.		
Person(s) considered to be at risk: Trades person, occupant/customer, employees, general public.		
Likelihood of causing harm without control measures in place?		
Certain (High) ■	Possible (Medium) ■	Unlikely (Low) ■
Resulting harm likely to be:		
Major Injury ■	Serious Injury ■	Slight Injury ■
Control measures required:		
• Notie assessment, use of quieter method of work, use of exposure limits, Muffle Equipment, segregation of work area, use of PPE, Ear Defenders SNR 25dB standard EN352.		
Safe Systems of Work Checklist completed.		
YES, state who was responsible: Trades person		YES X NO
Training required. If YES, describe:		
• Health hazards (NOISE) • PPE		YES X NO
Action required to be implemented by: Management, Trades person.		
Health surveillance required. If YES, describe:		
If tradesperson complains of hearing; affected by noisy operations.		YES X NO
Residual risk with the control measures in place:		
Certain (High) ■	Possible (Medium) ■	Unlikely (Low) ■
Resulting harm likely to be:		
Major Injury ■	Serious Injury ■	Slight Injury ■
Person making the Assessment / carrying out review / Dated:-_____/_____/_____/20____		
Name: (ENTER NAME OF AUTHORISED / COMPETENT SIGNATORY AND THEIR JOB TITLE HERE)		
Signature: (ENTER THE SIGNATURE OF AUTHORISED / COMPETENT SIGNATORY HERE)		

[illegible]

Toolbox talks: nuisance

Noise and vibration

What?

- ☐ the construction industry is one of the leading sources of noise complaints made to local authorities
- ☐ something is considered 'noisy' when the sound is unwanted by the listener
- ☐ noise and vibration can disturb local residents and give rise to complaints and delays
- ☐ noisy activities include excavation, tunnelling, concrete cutting, piling, and using un-silenced generators
- ☐ sound and vibration can travel through the ground.



Why?

- ❑ **avoid environmental harm:** noise and vibration can disturb wildlife as well as humans
- ❑ **avoid prosecution:** exceeding noise limits can result in fines
- ❑ **avoid programme delay:** local authorities have powers to stop works if noise from the site is causing a nuisance
- ❑ **avoid structural damage:** vibration may cause structural damage
- ❑ **public relations:** avoid complaints and maintain good relations with the local community.

Questions

- 1 What are the working hours of this site?
- 2 Are there areas where undue noise might cause annoyance to anyone?
- 3 What potentially noisy operations are being undertaken on this project?
- 4 Where might vibration cause a problem?
- 5 What precautions can be taken to reduce noise and vibration on this site?

Do

- ✓ if possible, restrict noisy activities to agreed times of the day
- ✓ adhere to working hours – some sites are only consented to work at certain times
- ✓ plan deliveries by arranging routes and times to minimise potential nuisance to the local community
- ✓ if possible, keep noisy plant away from public areas
- ✓ minimise drop heights into hoppers, lorries and other plant
- ✓ use local screening where necessary to reduce noise when placed between plant and a sensitive receptor (ie house), such as acoustic curtains when available
- ✓ keep acoustic doors, hoods and panels on plant closed – it does make a difference

Don't

- ✗ undertake noisy works outside of normal working hours (ie evening, at night, early morning)
- ✗ leave doors and hoods open on plant
- ✗ leave plant running unnecessarily
- ✗ use poorly maintained plant
- ✗ ignore complaints from the local community. Respond politely and pass the complaint onto a line manager
- ✗ shout or talk loudly where this could cause annoyance
- ✗ undertake activities that could cause damage to nearby structures through vibration unless approved by a line supervisor.

With thanks to the organisations that supported the development of these Toolbox talks
Date issued: January 2018

7



Storage of Plant and Materials

Construction plant will always be contained within the site boundary and stored overnight within the site works area or dedicated compound. The compound and site works area are positioned away from the site boundaries.

Materials will be stored within the site works area and / or within dedicated secure compound to South West of site (see below plan), combustible materials will be stored away from site boundary and all materials will be secured / strapped to prevent movement by wind. Loose Material stockpiles



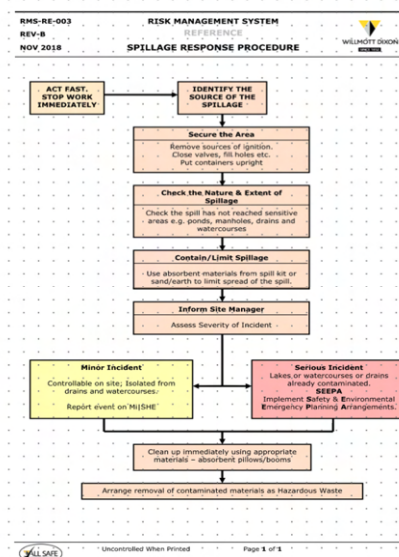
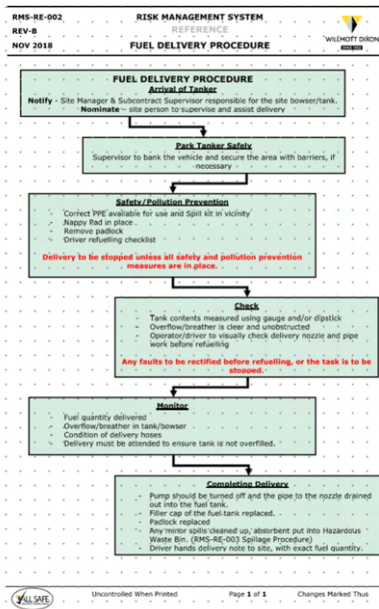
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

will be seeded, capped, sheeted or positioned a sufficient distance from the site boundary.

Fuel storage is to be positioned in an area away from plant and machinery usage to avoid the possibility of accidental fuel tank damage.

A set procedure must be followed during plant refuelling which will involve the use of drip trays and site-specific equipment.

A dedicated emergency procedure is to be adopted in the event of a fuel spill. All fuel spills regardless of quantity must be reported to the site management immediately.



Toolbox talks: pollution prevention Spill control

What?

- accidental releases of oils and chemicals from construction sites often as a large number of jobsites throughout the year
- spills can be prevented, it is important everyone on site knows what preventative measures are in place. If a spill does occur how to control it to minimise its impact
- fuels and oils spill because there is a significant area of water if not contained in response of oil can cover the area of an Olympic sized swimming pool.

Why?

- avoid environmental harm: spills spread very quickly and can cause damage to the environment
 - avoid prosecution: fines and clean-up costs can be significant
 - public relations: avoid negative publicity for the company and costs to maintain workforce
- Questions**
- What are the spill control procedures on site of the site?
 - Where is the nearest spill kit located?
 - Where and to whom are spills reported to on site?
 - What should be done with contaminated soils?
 - Where is the designated place for concrete washout on site?

Do

- know where all spill kits are and how to use them
- practice annual spill response drills to ensure knowledge of plans and how to set clean-up equipment
- if a spill occurs **STOP WORK** and act immediately
- if possible and safe to do so contain the spill to accordance with the spill plan
- if spillage is hazardous, notify relevant agencies
- contain the spill - on land use earth/sand to construct a bund around the spill to stop it spreading
- protect sensitive areas (eg watercourses or surface water drains), and use drain covers or use earth/sand to contain a spill
- in watercourses consider placing an oil boom downstream of all possible spills before work starts



- clean up the spill. Use absorbent granules/pillows to mop up spills. Large pools of oil or spills that cannot be absorbed should be removed by gutter
 - ensure to have the correct spill clean-up equipment, e.g. oil booms, chemical absorbent mats
 - dispose of all contaminated materials (soil/absorbent materials correctly - these contaminating substances such as oil, diesel or paint will be hazardous/special waste
 - notify a line manager of any spill taken
- Don't**
- ignore it - **STOP WORK** and act immediately
 - hide the incident - ensure it is reported to a line manager and actions implemented
 - throw ANYTHING into surface drains

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	An emergency spill kit (with 50% capacity of the fuel) and suitable and sufficient fire extinguishers must be positioned adjacent to all fuel storage tanks, and refuelling points. Waste Waste documentation (licences and transfer notes) must be made available before any material is removed from site. Lorries removing waste must be properly sheeted before entering the public highway. Dust, noise and vibration must be kept to its lowest possible levels, using all appropriate and practicable control measures. Stockpiles - Material stockpiles will be seeded, capped, sheeted or positioned a sufficient distance from the site boundary.
Traffic Management	Vehicle Parking Locations Site parking will be within the designated area on the site which is the same footprint as the proposed car parking, contractors will be encouraged to van / car share to reduce impact on site parking Site Parking will be within the existing Following demolition parking will be within the new / proposed dedicated car parking area as Site Set Up Plan Site Deliveries 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 , 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 Traffic Management Plan before booking 3. Booking notes provide access/permitted routes in advance 4. Driver provides full details, including vehicle registration for gate-person. Willmott Dixon is registered as a "Champion" for the Construction Logistics and Community Safety standard

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	(CLOCS). When combined with our existing 'All Safe' culture on site, this will result in a total safety approach beyond the site boundary for the communities surrounding the site.		
Planning Conditions	Planning Condition Schedule to be added when received		
BREEAM/ CfSH / HQM / Ska	Target rating	Not required	
	Construction Waste Volume Target by m ³ volume	13 m ³ /100m ² GIFA	
	Waste Diversion from Landfill Target	Demolition	100%
		Non Demolition	96%
		Excavation	95%
Project or client specific environmental objectives and targets	Planning Conditions - Protection of retained Trees (Demolition & Construction Phase) Roost & Means of access for Bats. (Demolition & Construction Phase) Reptile Clearance (Demolition Phase)		
Client Specified Procedures [WD's EMS procedures will apply unless otherwise stated]	WD EMS procedures to take precedent during Construction Phase.		

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX & ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

Environmental risk is assessed using the Assessing Risk Profile procedure and completing Mi|Risk. Provide summary of Mi|Risk for reference in s4 of the PEP if required. 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 stakeholder on request.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS, LICENCES & EXEMPTIONS

The project may require specific environmental permits/licences/consents/permissions for its operational delivery, which will be included within the Mi|Risk project assessment. The project team will review/complete the environmental permits/licences/consents/permissions for its operations, using the list below, with the support of the LCO's Environmental Manager. Note that this list is not exhaustive, and there may be other permits required, as recorded in the Action notes on Mi|Risk. Copies of permits etc. will be kept in this section.

Permit/Licence	Purpose	Required (Y/N)	Date Applied	Date Received
Abstraction licence	Usually for open loop boreholes, the application process can take 3 months following testing of the boreholes and has a cost implication, from October 2009 onwards it is also likely that dewatering of quantities greater than 20m ³ /day will also require a licence, if the dewatering will be for less than 28 days a temporary licence can be applied for and takes around 1 month.	N	N/A	N/A
Section 32 Consent	Required for drilling boreholes and requires a form to be submitted to the Environment Agency. If applying to drill boreholes for water abstraction i.e. open loop GSHP the EA will set conditions on the drilling and subsequent testing of the boreholes. Consent will take 1-2 weeks.	N	N/A	N/A
Water Discharge Consent	Required to discharge to either groundwater or surface water i.e. discharging back to a borehole following abstraction, pumping dewatering water to a river/ stream. Requires an application to be made to the Environment Agency and the application process can take 4 months.	N	N/A	N/A
Trade Effluent Consent	Required to discharge anything other than 'domestic' sewage to a foul sewer, therefore any dewatering water, pool testing water or other discharge other than toilet and kitchen waste will require consent from the sewerage company/ authority. This can take 4-6 weeks and has a cost, dependent on the sewerage provider.	N	N/A	N/A
Section 61 Consent	Required when noisy works are likely to occur. Requires an application to be made to the local authority giving details of the methods to be used and anticipated noise levels. Can take a number of weeks to be granted.	N	N/A	N/A
Waste Exemptions	U1 Exemption – Use of waste (crushed and excavation)	Y	N/A	N/A
	T7 Exemption – Crushing bricks and concrete	Y	N/A	N/A
	T5 Exemption – Screening and blending of waste	Y	N/A	N/A
	U8 Exemption – Use of waste for specified purpose	N	N/A	N/A
	Refer to RMS-PR-071 Exempt Waste Activities on Site			
Headwall agreements	Required from the Environment Agency for headwalls to be altered or built. Consent may take a number of months and the Environment Agency should be consulted during the design of the Headwall.	N	N/A	N/A
Environmental Permit for Flood Risk Activities	Formally Flood Defence Consents. Permitting options now in place for flood risk activities – exclusions, exemptions and environmental permits. Consult with Environmental Manager and refer to RMS-PR-054 procedures.	N	N/A	N/A
Wildlife	Numerous wildlife permits and will be determined by what wildlife is on the site e.g. badgers, bats etc. For further information please refer to the ecology report and consult with your environmental manager.	Y	N/A	N/A
Footpaths	Consent in the form of a 'public path order' is required from the local authority to enable any public footpaths to be	N	N/A	N/A

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

	diverted, it is likely that this will require the proposal to be advertised and any objections considered and therefore will take some time, and also involves the cost of application and advertising, for further information please refer to the relevant local authorities website.			
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Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

7.0 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 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.

8.0 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.

8.1 SPECIFIC ROLES

In reference with the MiRisk 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	TBC
Biodiversity Co-ordinator	TBC
Community Co-ordinator	TBC
Waste Co-ordinator	TBC
Timber / Materials Co-ordinator	TBC

8.2 IDENTIFIED PRIORITY TOOLBOX TALKS & TRAINING

The following risk-based priority training needs have been identified for this project:

Toolbox Talk/Training	Supply Chain/ WD People	When Required	Completed (Y)
Bats, a tool-box talk (site induction briefing)	Ecological Services /WD/SCP	Month 1	
Tree Protection	WD/SCP	Month 1	
Reptiles/Translocation of Species	WD/SCP	Month 1	
Site Specific Invasive Species	WD/SCP	Month 1	
Bird Nesting	WD/SCP	Bird Nesting Session March - September	
Dust & Noise	WD/SCP	As when activities on site.	
WDC Monthly Group Talks	WD/SCP	Monthly	

NOTE: the above list of training is not exhaustive and during the life of the project, toolbox talks will be used at relevant project phases to remind the site team, supply chain and trades of best practice procedures and advice.

Toolbox Talks (TBTs) and Trade Information Sheets are provided on the RMS Reference Resources section of The Hub. TBTs to be recorded using the TBT Register (RMS-FM-062).

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS

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.

9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL OBSERVATIONS and 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 reoccurrence, 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 continued improvements and trending, using Mi|SHE via Mi|Project.

9.2 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.

9.3 COMMENTS, COMPLIMENTS & 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. 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.

9.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SITE VISITS AND AUDITS

Project audits and site inspection visits will be conducted by the Environmental Manager, or competent auditors to ISO14001 standards, to ensure the LCO's compliance with the environmental management system, according to RMS-RM-090 Performance procedures. LCO Health, Safety and Managers will also include environmental observations and corrective actions as part of their site visit reports.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

PART B: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND PROJECT ACTION PLANNING

10.1 MEASURING PERFORMANCE

Environmental Key Performance Indicators (eKPIs)

The site team (Operations supported by Commercial to validate data to billed readings and waste invoices) are required to collect data on the project's environmental sustainability performance, which includes the Constructing Excellence Key Performance Indicators in line with the environmental objectives. Meter readings (electricity, water, etc) must be entered monthly and waste information recorded on SmartWaste by the 7th of each month.

Reported data is to be reviewed on a monthly basis and any data outliers are to be validated to ensure readings are correct and data provided correct; discuss variance to targets with the LCO's Environmental Manager to note reasons or review options for improvement.

Note: If a site is unable to complete MiProject entries due to limited connectivity, remote support to enter data should be identified.

Now or Never Strategy

Core environmental and sustainability indicators of the Project's performance are included in the business's Now or Never Strategy for sustainable design and operational delivery of projects. Each project must track all environmental data on SmartWaste. The objectives are reviewed annually and reset for the start of each year (i.e. projects starting from 1st Jan will reference the objectives for that new year; projects may end 1-3 years later, but will still perform to the objectives for the year in which the project began. Projects with distinct and separate phases will differ; the objectives applicable for the subsequent phase will be those for the year in which the new phase began).

The Resource Management Plan, Materials Reuse Register and Materials Management Plan will be recorded in the proceeding sections.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

10.2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Review the following action plan, amend suggested options in red text or delete if not relevant/practicable.

Actions that will be taken by the project to improve resource efficiency and avoid waste carbon and materials are logged here, including:

- Completion of Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) on SamrtWaste
- Design decisions to reduce waste
- Construction methods to reduce waste
- Materials management
- Skip selection and waste stream segregation
- Material takeback/reuse schemes
- Operational carbon reducing actions (energy for site and welfare, such as electricity, gas, diesel)
- Water reducing actions (alternative techniques/dry approaches, improving design and programming to reduce demand or using alternative sources (attenuation of harvested water))

Impact on resource efficiency (✓ = Alt + 0252)											
Action (Insert/Delete as applicable)	Action Owner	RAG Status (Red/Amber/Green)	Reduced Waste	Reduced Materials Required	Reduced vehicle movements	Increased recycling rates	Material Reuse (on/off site)	Reduced energy use	Reduced water use	Community/Social Benefits	Reduced Nuisance
Design out waste workshop	Pre- Construction		✓	✓	✓						
Non-hazardous products specified to reduce hazardous waste	Pre- Construction		✓		✓	✓					
Material reuse with charities /organisations (e.g. Community Wood Recycling Scheme)	Pre- Construction/ Operational Team					✓				✓	

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Impact on resource efficiency (✓ = Alt + 0252)											
Action (Insert/Delete as applicable)	Action Owner	RAG Status (Red/Amber/Green)	Reduced Waste	Reduced Materials Required	Reduced vehicle movements	Increased recycling rates	Material Reuse (on/off site)	Reduced energy use	Reduced water use	Community/Social Benefits	Reduced Nuisance
Material Take Back Scheme	Pre- Construction/ Operational Team					✓					
Optimal Skip compaction (Achieve <10% void space)	Operational Team				✓						
Supply Chain incentivisation through financial drivers	Operational Team/QS		✓	✓	✓						
Material reuse area	Operational Team		✓	✓	✓		✓				
Eco cabins	Operational Team/QS							✓	✓		
Early connection to grid	Operational Team							✓			
Use of hybrid generators – Phase 1	Operational Team							✓			✓
Timed zoning of cabins	Operational Team							✓			✓

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Impact on resource efficiency (✓ = Alt + 0252)											
Action (Insert/Delete as applicable)	Action Owner	RAG Status (Red/Amber/Green)	Reduced Waste	Reduced Materials Required	Reduced vehicle movements	Increased recycling rates	Material Reuse (on/off site)	Reduced energy use	Reduced water use	Community/Social Benefits	Reduced Nuisance
LED temporary lighting	Operational Team/QS							✓			
Energy sub-meters to be installed	Operational Team/QS							✓			
Night Electrical Shut Down	Operational Team/QS							✓			✓
Use of efficient plant & equipment	Operational Team							✓			
Site Travel Management Plan	Operational Team				✓					✓	
Water sub-meters to be installed	Operational Team								✓		
Rainwater harvesting	Operational Team								✓		

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

10.3 REUSE OF MATERIALS

Materials Reuse Records

Materials can be reused on- or off-site, as long as used for the purpose of original intent, or through use of the relevant regulatory agreed protocol and code of practice. Records of material reuse must be kept on SmartWaste, with evidence for regulatory assurance held in the PEP files, as well as to demonstrate positive efforts taken to avoid waste creation.

Records will summarise materials provided to exchange/reuse networks, charitable and community groups, and reuse with other WD projects, as well as waste recycling with supplier takeback scheme use. Materials reused on or off site from demolition and excavation processing, if designated as product with supporting evidence by use of Aggregate QP, DoWCoP or waste exemption. Records of material treatment, stockpiling and final destination must be kept throughout

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

DoWCoP, Aggregate Quality Protocol and waste exemption management. Section 10.4 to record planned reuse of materials. All corresponding evidence must be filed in the PEP Appendices.

10.4 MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (MMP)

The following opportunities for materials reuse has been identified on this project at Pre-Construction. These include the generation of materials on site and/or the import of processed materials from donor sites, as well as use of purchased recycled materials (aggregates, soils) that are imported onto the project's site. – **Ashfield have been commissioned to complete MMP.**

Material Prediction	Volume generated from site activities	Volume to be exported	Control Mechanism allowing reuse	Volume Imported	Source of Import
Topsoil	Minimum Quantity on site less than 10%	zero	DoWCoP-MMP	TBC	SCP – advise – SAB compliant.
Subsoil	754m3 – from C&F Operation	Zero	DoWCoP-MMP	TBC	SCP – advise on appointment
Aggregates	Estimate 5 – 10% generated from Demolition waste and taken into account during the topographic survey	Zero	DoWCoP-MMP	TBC	SCP – advise on appointment

Footnote on Control Mechanism 'drop-down' options: details on the limits associated with the control mechanisms are shown in Section 9.3. DoWCoP MMP stands for the 'Definition of Waste Code of Practice Materials Management Planning', facilitated for the industry by [CL:aire](#)

Supporting documentation for **imported recycled materials** will be retained on file, providing:

- proof of origin, quality certification and lab test results for soil and aggregates (both certificate and sample results to be dated within three months and reflective of material provided).

This will be included in Section 10.4 as a table with supporting evidence.

The table in Section 10.4.1 must be completed and plans filed in this section if material reuse onsite is identified in Mi|Risk or following discussions with your Environment Manager.

10.4.1 MATERIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN TRACKING

The MMP Tracker may be appended with supporting map and topographic levels evidence, or the following table may be used, with additional lines as necessary.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

This MMP Summary may be supported by detailed engineering drawings and groundworker excavation records or daily logs, that will be appended to this document as supporting evidence.

This will be updated once structural and civil designs are confirmed and works commence.

Date	Source	Destination	Volume	Plan Reference

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

PART C: WASTE DUTY OF CARE

11.1 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 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 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 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 site which is considered as 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 waste(s) to the correct destination.

DoWCoP (CL:aire) confirmation for Materials removal for reuse on another site

Soil and stone being removed to a Receptor DoWCoP site (CL:aire) for reuse **must be** designated as a material, by the Receiving site's Qualified Person **BEFORE** any soil/stone material is removed from site. The QP **must register** your site as a 'donor' site, within their MMP BEFORE any material is removed. No material is to leave site **until confirmation** has been received from the QP that CL:aire and the Environment Agency has approved the registration. Refer to Section 9.3.

11.2 SITE WASTE DATA

The Building Manager must ensure that all waste materials leaving 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.

11.3 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.

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

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 Local Authority.

Willmott Dixon Holdings Waste Carriers Registration:	Reg. Number: CBDU63761	Type: Upper tier	Expiry: 27/09/2027	Being used: Yes/No
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DUTY OF CARE SCHEDULE (Now monitored on SmartWaste)

Validation with Waste Portal (date/initial of check), then date/initial when no longer used

Producer	Waste Details		Carrier Details		Destination Details			Date when...	
Supply Chain	Waste type(s)	EWC Code(s)	Carrier	Waste Carrier Licence Number and Expiry Date	Disposal Site Permit/Exemption No.	Waste Transfer/Disposal Site Address	%age Landfill Diversion	Waste Portal check	No longer used
	Mixed waste	170904							
				Exp:					
	Inert Subsoil	170504							
				Exp:					
	Inert subsoil	170504							
				Exp:					
	Inert Subsoil	170504							
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					

DUTY OF CARE SCHEDULE

Validation with Waste Portal (date/initial of check), then date/initial when no longer used

Producer	Waste Details		Carrier Details		Destination Details			Date when...	
Supply Chain	Waste type(s)	EWC Code(s)	Carrier	Waste Carrier Licence Number and Expiry Date	Disposal Site Permit/Exemption No.	Waste Transfer/Disposal Site Address	%age Landfill Diversion	Waste Portal check	No longer used
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					
				Exp:					

Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

12.0 APPENDICES

12.1	Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Report
12.2	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report & Bat Emergence Survey Report
12.3	CB2183 Caerleon School – Site Investigation Works: Newport Archaeological Watching Brief Specification
12.4	Emergency Contact Telephone Numbers: National (response contractor) - Details Below
12.5	
12.6	Tree Survey, Categorisation & Constraints Report
12.7	
12.8	



Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Demolition

Appendix 12.4

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	
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.vh4d.search.yahoo.com/vhs/search?_ylt=A0oG7p6wllRjH1Aq0838wv?_p=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	Mark French	07814 543883	
Group Environmental Manager	Alison Brough	07580 597414	
Regional Head of SHE North	Steve George	07866 853996	
Regional Head of SHE South	Alistair Donaghey	07837 067274	
Regional Head of SHE WDI	Andy Tustin	07817433216	
LCO Buyer			
GAS	Wales & West utilities	0800 111 999	https://www.wwutilities.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/en/our-services/wastewater