



Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

**Barratt Homes Development,
Hollies 5 & 6, Cot Hill, Llanwern**

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Revision History

Issue 1	August 2025	Submission to Local Authority

1. Introduction

This document sets out the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Construction of Hollies 5&6, Great Milton Park, Llanwern Village, Newport.

Prior to commencement of development (including site preparation) of any development parcel defined under Condition 02 (Phasing) or other area as agreed, or any access road works a construction management plan for that parcel or the access road works including details of any necessary means of mitigation against construction noise and vibration, provision of a noise management plan, details of any temporary site access/parking and the likely position of haul roads, details of the location of compounds for the storage of plant and materials, measures to prevent dust pollution and suitable plant and wheel wash facilities shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and the approved measures shall remain in operation for the duration of the development of the parcel concerned.

The CEMP includes:

- General Site Management: details of the construction programme including timetable, details of site clearance; details of site construction drainage, containment areas, appropriately sized buffer zones between storage areas (of spoil, oils, fuels, concrete mixing and washing areas) and any watercourse or surface drain.
- Identify any surrounding watercourses, including intermittent drainage from highways that could run across the site. Clarify what measures, if any, could be implemented to ensure that water could be prevented from running across the site, so that it could carry on its journey without becoming contaminated from the construction activities.
- Propose measures to ensure how any water that could not be prevented from running across the site, would be protected from becoming contaminated with sediment.
- Propose how to manage water arising from the site, such as rainfall, in such a way that it does not become contaminated with sediment.
- Propose measures which ensure how any water contaminated with sediment will be prevented from leaving the site before it is clean.
- Propose how any drains that have been laid are going to be protected from sediment laden water entering them.
- Biodiversity Management: details of tree and hedgerow protection; species and habitats protection, avoidance and mitigation measures.
- Soil Management: details of topsoil strip, storage and amelioration for re-use.
- CEMP Masterplan: details of the extent and phasing of development; location of landscape and environmental resources; design proposals and objectives for integration and mitigation measures.

- Control of Nuisances: details of restrictions to be applied during construction including timing, hours of operation, duration and frequency of works; details of dust, dirt and noise control measures.
- Resource Management: details of fuel and chemical storage and containment; details of waste generation and its management; details of water consumption, wastewater and energy use.
- Traffic Management: plant on site, wheel wash facilities, loading and unloading of plant and materials, parking of vehicles of site operatives and visitors.
- Pollution Prevention: demonstrate how relevant Guidelines for Pollution Prevention and best practice will be implemented, including details of emergency spill procedures and incident response plan.
- Details of the persons and bodies responsible for activities associated with the CEMP and emergency contact details.
- Ecological clerk of works to ensure construction compliance with approved plans and environmental regulations.
- The erection and maintenance of security hoarding including decorative displays and facilities for public viewing where appropriate.
- Site compound details. The CEMP shall be implemented as approved during the site preparation and construction phases of the development.

Reason: To ensure the site is developed in a sensitive manner that respects the surrounding environment with regards to amenity impacts (highways and residential), pollution, contamination, water resources and ecology in accordance with LDP Policies PS2, RP1, RP2, RP3 and RP4.

2. Purpose and Scope of CEMP

This CEMP has been developed to provide the management framework needed for the planning and implementation of the construction of 204 number 1, 2, 3 and 4 Timber Frame houses, garages, associated infrastructure; Roads, footpaths, street-lighting, drainage, attenuation basins, bio retention verges and landscaping.

In accordance with environmental commitments identified in legislative requirements, the purpose of the CEMP is to:

- Set out the Environmental Management System requirements (in line with ISO 14001);
- Ensure compliance with current legislation; and
- Effectively minimise any potential adverse environmental effects during the construction phase, including how site-specific method statements will be developed to avoid, minimise or mitigate effects on the environment/ existing residential properties.
- Maintain good relations with the local community who live and work within the vicinity of the development.

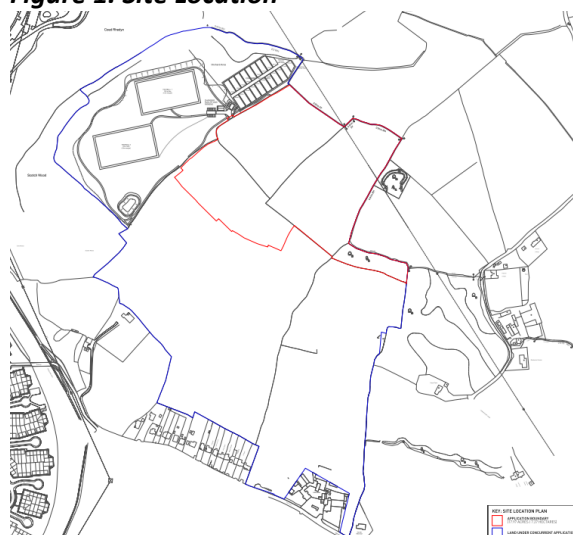
3. Site Location and Description

The site is situated adjacent to the A455 to the west and Llanwern Village to the east on the outskirts of Newport. The site is centred approximately at NGR 336480, 188400. The general site location area is shown on Drawing No CA02926/R01.

The site is mainly agricultural and surrounded generally by woodlands. In the southern part of the site open field areas have been and currently are being used for grazing. The northern part of the site at the time of the main ground investigation works was planted for arable crops. It is situated between the existing roads of Ringland Way to the west and Station Road to the east and is bisected by the east-west Cot Hill Road. Llanwern Golf Course adjoins the site to the south west.

The topography of the area includes elevated areas to the north and south. In the central area of the site forms a broad and shallow valley centred on Cot Hill Road. The land rises gradually from around 10m AOD, at an average gradient of about 1 in 20 up to an elevation of around 40m AOD. At this elevation the gradient becomes steeper, rising at 1 in 10 to the ridgeline that runs north to south across the site. The area slopes away towards Monks Ditch in the east and Ringland Way in the west.

Figure 1. Site Location



4. Description of Works

The following works are scheduled to take place during the Construction Phase:

- The construction of:
 - Vegetation clearance will occur outside of the bird nesting season unless an ecologist is on site.
 - Enabling Works, to include construction of Haul Roads, setting up of the Construction Compound, associated Car Parking, Mortar silos, materials and Fuel storage areas.
 - Tarmacadam Roads and Footpaths, street-lighting, Service media, Foul and Surface Water drainage, Bio retention verges and attenuation Basins
 - Masonry House foundations/superstructures, associated masonry/timber boundary walls/fences.
 - Landscape works including the installation of a LEAP equipped area and associated open spaces and informal footpaths

5. Construction Programme

The target Construction Phase will commence April 2026 with an anticipated development completion in 2029.

Refer to Barratt Execution Plan in **Appendix 2**

6. Vehicle Movements

- **Loading/ Unloading and Storage of Plant and Materials**

BDWR (South Wales) will instruct all of its suppliers and contractors that all plant and materials delivered to site should be loaded and unloaded within the hoarded off area of the development, and that no plant and materials should be loaded or unloaded on the public highway outside the development.

This will be enforced by BDWR (South Wales) Site Management to avoid disruption to traffic on Titanium Road, and any inconvenience to local businesses, motorists & pedestrians.

Materials will be stored in the Barratt and David Wilson Homes Site Compound as indicated on the CEMP Plan, until required for construction, at which point the materials will be moved to the vicinity of the plot they have been allocated to.

Bulk materials such as bricks and blocks will be stored in the open, while valuable or perishable materials will be stored in secure units within the compound area.

Fixed plant will be located next to the area where it is required. When not in use, mobile plant

will be stored in the site compound, or in another suitable area on site designated by the Site Manager for the storage of mobile plant.

- **Site Compound and On-Site Contractor Parking**

The site Compound including on site Car Parking will be provided within the areas shown on the CEMP plan and ALL BDWR staff and Contractors will be expected to park their vehicles within this designated area. Off-site parking will be strictly prohibited.

Staff welfare facilities, including toilets, shower facilities, drying facilities, potable clean running water, Canteen and office facilities will be provided for all operatives.

Refer to **Appendix 1 Site Location & Context Plan, Appendix 3 CEMP Plan and Appendix 4 Compound Plan**

7. Risk Assessment

During the Construction phase, the risks that are pertinent and need to be managed and mitigated include:

- Risk of pollution to groundwater and contamination of the watercourses local to the development
- Potential to damage the conservation value of habitats by disturbance and spreading of inappropriate materials
- Risk of pollution of surface waters from excavations and any stockpiled excavated material
- Risk to animals through killing, habitat disturbance and loss
- Dust pollution to humans and wildlife
- Noise and vibration pollution to humans and wildlife
- Light pollution to humans and wildlife

A series of environmental management measures will be put in place and are detailed below in order to minimise any risks during the construction phase of proposed development, which are detailed below.

8. Environmental Management Measures

The approved CEMP is the overarching environmental management tool to mitigate adverse environmental impacts during the construction phase. The approved CEMP will be provided to the appointed contractors and their terms of appointment will confirm that all construction works must be undertaken in accordance with the CEMP.

The appointed Contractors will then communicate all procedures to staff and ensure that a copy of the CEMP is kept in the site office. During the development regular meetings will be held between BDWR (South Wales) and appointed Contractors to monitor compliance with the CEMP and it will be

the responsibility of BDW on a day to day basis to monitor compliance with the protection measures set out in this CEMP.

8 (a) Key roles and responsibilities to ensure the CEMP is adhered to during the construction phase.

Role	Responsibility
BDW (Wales) Site Manager	Has overall responsibility for the management of the construction phase of the project and environmental performance of the project. The site Manager is to ensure that all appointed Contractors comply with all relevant approvals, legal requirements, commitments and targets agreed.
Site Materials & Waste Manager	BDWR site Manager is responsible for Implementing the Site Waste Management plan during the construction phase to ensure that waste is disposed of legally, economically and safely.
Environmental Manager	BDWR site Manager is responsible for ensuring Compliance with Environmental legislation, consents, objectives, targets and other Environmental commitments.
Community Liaison Officer	All Communications with the public and interested parties, outreach and education, will be managed by BDW Technical Project Manager and BDWR site Manager where appropriate.
Site Staff and Contractors	To receive general Environmental awareness training, and undertake work in accordance with Method Statement briefings and toolbox talks. Train personnel to manage particular tasks such as refueling plant and equipment, managing the stores, supervising the segregation and Collection of waste.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Oversight of the works from time to time to ensure compliance with this CEMP. The ECoW is to report directly to the BDWR Site Manager.

8 (b) Site Establishment

Facilities will be established to minimise risk to the environment and promote efficient use of resources. Refer to **Appendix 3 CEMP Plan** and **Appendix 5 Steve Ambler & Sons Tree Protection Plan** for further details with measures including:

- Secure site with heras fencing.
- Erection of all Tree and hedgerow protection in accordance with Treescene Tree Protection Plan.
- Install Silt barriers at all Surface Water receptors and lower site levels.
- Establishment of the BDWR build compound, complete with car parking, toilets, shower/kitchen facilities, material and fuel storage areas at the location identified on the CEMP plan.
- Note: Fuel and oil will be stored within the build compounds in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Re-fueling will only be undertaken in a designated area, designed to contain contaminated runoff, and by trained personnel. Emergency spill-kits are to be carried on all plant and vehicles and the driver/operator of each item of plant/machinery trained in the use of spill kits and the proper disposal of used kits.
- Refer to **above ground oil storage in Appendix 6**
- Waste segregation areas will be established, utilising containers of an appropriate design to ensure that no waste can escape.

8 (c) Hours/Periods of Work

In order to minimise light and noise pollution, the following hours/times of work will be followed:

- **08.00am – 18.00pm** Monday to Friday
- **08.00am – 13.00pm** Saturday (Except for work by quiet internal trades which is not audible at the site boundary which may continue until 1800 hours)
- No working on Sundays or Bank Holidays. (Except for work by quiet internal trades which is not audible at the site boundary which may continue until 1800 hours)

8 (d) Soil Management

- Topsoil is a finite resource and an important component for landscaping on Construction projects. Any re-usable topsoil will be carefully stripped as Build progresses and stored on site for re-use on or off-site. Topsoil will be stripped to a thickness defined by depth below the surface and/or a distinct colour change. Stripping topsoil too deeply so that the sub-soil becomes incorporated will reduce its quality and fertility.

Soil stripping operations must;

- Only be undertaken in the driest conditions possible (Top soil must not be stripped following heavy rainfall events)
- Tracked equipment wherever possible must be used to reduce compaction.
- Movement of soils must be confined to designated temporary haul routes

Soil Stockpiling

- In order to enable re-use on site, soil needs to be stored in temporary stockpiles to minimise the surface area occupied, and to prevent damage from the weather and other construction activities.
- The main aim is to maintain soil quality and minimise damage to the soil's physical (structural) condition so that it can be easily re-instated once respread. In addition, stockpiling soil should not cause soil erosion, pollution to watercourses or increase flooding risk to the surrounding area.
- The size and height of the stockpile will depend on several factors, including the amount of space available. Stockpile heights of 3-4m are commonly used for topsoil that can be stripped and stockpiled in a Dry state.
- Soil should be stored in an area of the site where it can be left undisturbed and will not interfere with site operations. Ground to be used for storing topsoil should be cleared of vegetation and any waste arising's from the development (e.g. building rubble and fill materials)
- Soils should not be located within the root or crown spread of trees, or adjacent to ditches, watercourses or future excavations. Soil will have a natural angle of repose of up to 40 degrees depending on texture and moisture content but, if stable stockpiles are to be formed, slope angles will normally need to be less than that. For stockpiles that are to be grass seeded and maintained, a maximum slope of 1 in 2 (25 degrees) is appropriate.
- Once the stockpile has been completed the area should be cordoned off with secure fencing to prevent disturbance or cross contamination by other construction activities. If the soil is to be stockpiled for more than 6 months, the surface of the stockpiles should be seeded with a grass/clover mix to minimize soil erosion and to help reduce infestation by nuisance weeds that might spread on to adjacent Land.
- Management of weeds that do appear should be undertaken during the summer months, either by spraying to kill them or by mowing or strimming to prevent their seeds being shed.

8 (e) Dust and Dirt Control

All supervisors are to be familiar with the provisions of BRE Report 456: “**Control of dust from construction and demolition activities**”. The dust-emitting activities assessed in the Potential Effect section of the chapter can be greatly reduced or eliminated by applying site-specific mitigation measures.

The aim is to ensure that any dust generated arising from construction activities on site are kept to a minimum at all times.

- The name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues is to be displayed at the Site Office and at accessible areas of the site boundary.
- Monitor and vary monitoring in response to changing site and weather conditions.
- An adequate water supply is to be made available on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate.
- Where possible, earth movement operations will only be undertaken in suitable weather conditions. In dry and/or sunny weather conditions, the pre-watering of any excavated or stockpiled earth, roads and tracks will be undertaken if dust creation is a risk. This will be done periodically throughout the working day to minimise the creation of dust.
- A power jet wash will be in operation throughout the day and will be located at the Construction site entrance to wash all vehicles leaving site and prevent any discharge of dust, mud, or silt onto the public highway. This facility will be continuously monitored for effectiveness. A road brush will also be deployed in conjunction with muck shift operations.
- Solid screens or barriers should be erected around dusty activities.
- Site or specific operations are to be enclosed where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period.
- Site fencing and barriers are to be kept clean using wet methods.
- Materials that have a potential to produce dust are to be removed from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site.
- Stockpiles, where possible, are to be covered, seeded or fenced to prevent wind whipping.
- Sand and other aggregates are to be stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out.
- All vehicle engines are to be switched off when stationary – no idling vehicles.
- Contractor personal will be encouraged to car-share.

- The use of diesel or petrol powered generators is to be avoided and mains electricity or battery-powered equipment used where practicable.
- A maximum speed limit of 15mph on surfaced and 10mph on un-surfaced haul roads and work areas is to be imposed and routes well sign posted.
- Vehicles entering and leaving the site are to be covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.
- Cutting, grinding or sawing equipment is to be used only where fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques, such as water sprays or local extraction.
- Chutes and conveyors are to be enclosed and skips covered.
- Drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment are to be minimised and fine water sprays used on such equipment wherever appropriate.
- Effective measures are to be taken to avoid significant dust nuisance from plant and vehicle movements, e.g. applying binder to road surfaces to help reduce dust pollution or regular spraying during dry weather or the use of temporary screens is to be employed to prevent significant dust or other debris from fall into the river or foreshore.

Refer to the BDWR Site Dust control document located in **Appendix 7**.

8 (f) **Silt and Surface Water Runoff**

BDWR (South Wales) will employ a number of standard techniques for managing surface water run-off from the development. The only watercourse on site is a manmade ditch that runs along the North Eastern side of the site. The proposals involve the ditch to be retained. Silt barriers will be put in place to ensure no polluted water enters the ditch. Other general measures that will be employed are detailed below:

The principal objective is to restrict the surface water run-off to within the construction area, and if necessary, treat all surface water run-off flows prior to discharge.

The methods to be adopted may include the following:

- Site walk-over during wet conditions to identify the presence of all water courses including ephemeral streams.
- Implement a regime of isolating upstream clean surface water (ground water runoff or watercourses) from the proposed working areas. This is achieved via bunds or cut-off trenches/installation of Silt barriers. Upstream 'clean' water shall always be kept separate from 'contaminated' water generated from within the working area.
- The area of topsoil strip is to be minimized to that area required for the progression

of the immediate works only. The stripped topsoil is to be used to form a bund to protect the working area from surface run-off from the unstripped area of the development.

- Implement a regime of isolating contaminated water (contaminated by soil sediment within the working zone) from any downstream watercourses. This is achieved by providing temporary bunding/silt barriers and soil & silt traps as required.
- Any stored water will be pumped to a point where it can be discharged, with the outflow treated with a system of temp ponds and catch pits.
- Hay Bales and Silt fences or other filtration systems shall be introduced on all outfalls where there is a potential surface route to any site boundary, watercourse, or point of discharge to ground.
- Filtration systems include:
 - i. Discharge over matured grassland, provided that no run-off occurs at the site boundary, and that no direct links to watercourses exist.
“Only areas of the site required for construction should be stripped”
 - ii. Silt fences.
 - iii. Catch pits.
 - iv. Earth Bunds
 - v. Temp V cut ditches
 - vi. Straw bales.

Temporary bunds are to be shaped and covered/seeded to minimize contamination of run-off with suspended solids.

Site offices, cabins & canteen areas are provided with sealed chemical toilets which are periodically emptied and tankered away to a licensed Dwr Cymru Welsh Water treatment plant every 7-10 days. This will continue until such time as these areas can be connected to the site drainage system.

The measures listed above will be developed by the contractor ahead of the relevant section of the works. The management of the surface water run-off will be adapted as required to accommodate changes in site conditions and any unexpected issues that may arise throughout the lifetime of the development.

In order to protect the existing ditches from uncontrolled surface water runoff, silt barriers will be installed between the existing ditches and the development. The barrier will prevent any silt from entering the watercourse, whilst allowing clean water to filter in to the watercourse.

Silt traps and settlement ponds will be set up if required.

Straw bales with inner silt fence will be installed at the attenuation basin outfalls and will be regularly monitored by the Site Manager and the Barratt Redrow SHE10 monthly inspections process.

The condition of the existing watercourses will be monitored by the Site Manager. Generally, this will involve a visual inspection of each existing ditch once a day and a record kept that the inspection has been made and of the observed condition of the water.

Silt Build Up Within the Drainage System

During the construction phase of the development, all gullies will be bagged to prevent debris from entering the constructed drainage network.

On completion of the development, both the foul and storm water drainage systems will be inspected for any silt, rubble, or other debris which may have entered the drainage system during construction of the development.

All manholes, catch pits, and road gullies will be inspected, and where necessary cleaned out to remove any silt, rubble or any other debris found within. Catch pits and gullies will be emptied by means of a gully-cleaning vehicle, while the drainage runs and manholes will jetted clear by a sewer-cleaning vehicle.

Refer to the BDWR Silt and Mud Control detailed in **Appendix 8**

8 (g) Site Waste Minimisation

BDWR (South Wales) is committed to improving resource efficiency by reducing material use and waste generated by construction and activities. The aim is to reduce the life cycle impact of our materials and wastes, and reduce emissions that may contribute to climate change.

This is achieved by following the policy and procedures found in the **Barratt Redrow Group Standard Waste Management Policy BGS 29 – July 2019**.

All contractors and site staff through the induction process will be encouraged in the first instance to prevent and reduce the amount of waste generated on the site.

The amount of waste material on site will be reduced as far as reasonably practicable, through waste minimisation, re-use and recycling. This shall be implemented by the following measures:

- Storage – Material shelf life is not exceeded, damage and contamination is prevented including loss, theft and vandalism.
- Delivery – Damage during unloading, delivery to the correct location on site, acceptance of materials and components only in accordance with the order.
- Handling – Materials and components are handled using correct methods.
- Protection – Damage is avoided by provision of temporary protection where applicable
- Waste auditing – The site manager/Contractor will record the quantity and types of waste and materials leaving the development site during the Construction phase.

The name, address and authorisation details of all facilities and locations to which materials from the construction phase are delivered will be recorded along with the quantity of waste delivered to each facility. Records will show material which is recovered and disposed of.

The types of waste materials resulting from construction works are summarised below:

- Excavated topsoil, subsoil and stone
- Concrete
- Metals
- Timber
- Bricks, Blocks, Bricks and Tiles
- Gypsum based products
- Insulation products
- Hazardous Wastes
- Hazardous Liquids
- Fuel and Chemicals
- Staff welfare facilities

Excavated topsoil, subsoil and stone

This will be loaded directly to vehicles for use within the project as appropriate. Where short term temporary storage is unavoidable topsoil will be stored separately from other soil types and where possible spoil heaps will not be more than two metres in height as they may damage the soil structures and limit its future use.

Concrete

Waste is to be sent back to the supplier for re-use. Where this is not possible, the concrete may be crushed and screened out and used within the project such as in the sub-base. The necessary permission for any crushing and screening activities required will be discussed with the environmental department of the local authority prior to any works being undertaken.

Metals

One of the primary sources of metal waste is rebar and this will be reduced by ordering made to measure rebar from the manufacturer and detailed scheduling of all Reinforced Concrete (RC) structural elements. Skips will be provided and when full should be sent to a metals recycling facility.

Timber

This will be stored separately as it is readily contaminated by other wastes so any pallets will be returned to the supplier for re-use. Off cuts and trimmings will be used in formwork where at all possible. A container for waste wood will be covered by a waste contractor who will forward it to a wood recycling facility for chipping. Treatment of timber with chemicals and the over use of nails will be minimised and avoided as this will make it difficult to reuse/recycle the timber afterwards. The utilisation of reclaimed timber products will also be investigated.

Packaging and Plastic

Double handling will be avoided by segregating packaging wastes immediately after unwrapping. It is intended that where possible materials with recycled packaging will be purchased. Waste packaging will be segregated and stored in separate containers, preferably covered for collection and /or returned to the supplier.

Blocks, Bricks and Tiles

The most likely wastes produced will be off-cuts, trimmings and waste arising from breakages. Every effort will be made to use broken bricks and off cuts, possibly crushed and/or screened and used on site as sub base material for roads, hardstanding etc. Surplus material will be removed from site to a suitable recycling plant.

Gypsum based products

Generally plasterboard, which will be segregated and removed from site for re-cycling.

Insulation products

Generally Mineral Fibre glass and phenolic, which will be segregated and removed from site for Re-cycling.

Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous wastes will be identified, removed and kept separate from other construction waste materials in order to avoid cross contamination. Specific method statements detailing the necessary mitigation measures required during excavation, handling transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes encountered on the site will be prepared as required. The likely disposal/treatment options for any hazardous wastes will depend on the nature of the material and the concentration of parameters of concern.

Hazardous Liquids

Oils, paints, bitumen, adhesives and chemicals will be kept in a separate contained storage area which will be locked when not in use. Lids will be kept on containers in order to avoid spillage or waste by evaporation. These will be stored in a containment tray with a capacity to contain 110% of the volume of the largest container.

Fuels and chemicals

Will be stored in double skinned containers or within a bund i.e. an impervious structure. All containers will be carefully labelled.

Staff welfare facilities

Canteen waste has the potential to generate food and packaging waste. Designated receptacles will be provided at the canteen to allow for the segregation and storage of individual waste streams. These will include receptacles for food and recyclable fractions such as plastics, metals, glass. This waste is normally made up of residual non-recyclable waste such as soiled paper, cloth, cardboard or plastics as well as canteen waste to include food as above and general waste found on the sites including

plastic bottles, bags, cans etc. Given the heterogeneous nature of this material it is most important that residual waste is kept separate from the other waste streams to avoid contamination. This material will be stored in a dedicated container in the Waste Segregation Area.

Container size and collection frequency will be assessed with waste management contractors as works proceed. All residual wastes will be dispatched to a suitably licensed facility for disposal.

Waste segregation

Where possible the different types of waste will be segregated in appropriate storage containers/skips as they are produced to allow for correct disposal. Each type will be stored separately and securely to prevent pollution and cross contamination and each waste container will be clearly labelled.

It will be the responsibility of the BDW Site manager to record and maintain records of waste transfers and maintaining compliance with any exemptions/permits for the development.

Refer to the BDWR Standard Waste Management Policy in **Appendix 9**.

8 (h) Site Noise, lighting and Vibration Management

Site Noise, lighting and vibration will be controlled and limited so far as reasonably practicable, so that sensitive receptors are protected from excessive noise and vibration arising from construction. Certain activities may extend outside normal working hours to enable safe working or as a result of unforeseen events. The Environmental Health Team will be contacted to agree the activities to ensure any impacts are minimised.

The principles of Best Practicable Means will be employed to minimise noise levels during construction. Recommendations for the control of noise and vibration on construction sites are set out in BS 5228. The following measures will be used where appropriate:

- Hydraulic plant will be used in preference to pneumatic plant where possible.
- Regular servicing of machinery and vehicles.
- Plant and equipment to be fitted with noise reducing devices such as silencers where appropriate.
- Minimise the use of vehicle reversing alarms.
- Vehicle horns to be used only in the case of emergencies.
- Turn off engines when not in use.
- All plant will be shut down or throttled back between periods of use.

Refer to the Barratt Redrow policy on Noise is detailed in **Appendix 10**

Site Lighting

No works will be undertaken between the hours of 18.00pm – 08.00am, but where required the following will apply:

- BDW Homes will provide a lighting system in the site compound so that the area around the site welfare and offices, bulk material storage, and dedicated car parking areas, will be adequately lit during hours of darkness to ensure the safety of the workforce.

The compound lighting will be switched off when the last operative leaves the development at the end of each working day.

- Mobile task lighting will be provided where necessary for construction activities to take place during hours of darkness. The mobile lighting will take the form of a lighting tower fitted with back shields and directional hoods and powered by a diesel generator.

It is anticipated that the mobile task lighting will only be employed in those months when darkness falls before 1800 hours, and the mobile task lighting will be switched off when work ceases at 1800 hours.

- Non-essential lighting is to be fitted with automatic cut-off switches.

8 (i) Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Environmental Incidents

All site staff will be informed by means of induction and toolbox talks of the requirements set out in the CEMP and, if they believe that the required measures are not being followed/ implemented, they should immediately report their concerns directly to the BDWR Site Manager.

The Environmental Manager (BDWR Site Manager) is to undertake weekly/fortnightly inspections to determine that all potentially adverse environmental impacts are being tightly controlled and that works are legally compliant. All Environmental Incidents are to be monitored and recorded and records of any monitoring undertaken are to be retained for third party inspection.

Record Pro-formas that are to be regularly kept and updated are to include:

- Permissions and Consents for Site Works
- Project Environmental Training Record
- Method Statements for Construction
- Air Quality Compliance Record (dust)
- Waste Management Records (including Waste Transfer Notes, Special Waste Transfer Notes and Copies of Registered Carrier Licences
- Energy/Fuel Consumption Records
- Environmental Incident Reports and Record of Follow-up

Environmental Incidents – Definition

An ‘Environmental Incident’ is to be construed as any incident that, by its scale or nature, will have a negative effect on the environment. Such an effect is likely to result in a breach of environmental law, either by pollution of the environment or by endangering wildlife.

The onus rests firmly with members of the workforce to apply this interpretation as widely as possible. There are no restrictions on what may constitute an environmental incident as such; the system must remain flexible to accommodate unusual or infrequently considered incidents.

The following list details some of the incidents which it is anticipated may potentially occur, but the list is not intended to be exclusive:

- Leaking or poorly maintained machinery;
- Improper storage of chemicals;
- Incident leading to pollution of land, air or water;
- Incorrectly labelled or unlabelled waste, which may potentially be hazardous.
- Waste left in an unsuitable and unsafe place.
- Encountering legally protected species.
- Disturbance or damage to areas designated as being of value to wildlife.

The advice of the (ECoW) is to be sought in the case of any environmental incident involving protected species or designated areas. This is to ensure full compliance with wildlife law.

Pollution Incident Response plan

In accordance with PPG21 an emergency pollution incident response plan is to be implemented. This plan is to take into account procedures laid down in PPG18 & PPG22.

This is to include (amongst others) the following provisions:

- Contact list;
- Site drainage plan;
- Site chemical, product and waste inventory;
- Emergency procedures (to be completed by Site Manager and Contractor) which is to be displayed in a prominent place on site and included in personnel site induction procedures.

BDWR Site Manager to also follow the guidance set out in The Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Processes and Procedures Manual (PPM) (Barratt Redrow Group Standard)
BGS 05 – Accident, Incident and Environmental Reporting June 2022

9 Contact List

Site Owner/Client	Barratt David Wilson Redrow (South Wales)
Address	Oak House, Village Way, Tongwynlais, Cardiff, CF15 7NE
Main Contact – Head Office	David Jones
Tel Nr	02920 544744
e-mail	david.jones@barratthomes.co.uk

Site Manager	Barratt David Wilson Redrow (South Wales)
Address	Oak House, Village Way, Tongwynlais, Cardiff, CF15 7NE
Main Contact	TBC
Tel Nr	
e-mail	

CDMC	Barratt David Wilson Redrow (South Wales)
Address	Oak House, Village Way, Tongwynlais, Cardiff, CF15 7NE
Main Contact	Craig Sugar
Tel Nr	02920 544744
e-mail	craig.sugar@barratthomes.co.uk

Principle Contractor	Barratt David Wilson Redrow (South Wales)
Address	Oak House, Village Way, Tongwynlais, Cardiff, CF15 7NE
Main Contact	Craig Sugar
Tel Nr	02920 544744
e-mail	craig.sugar@barratthomes.co.uk

EcoW	Tyler Grange
Address	Town House, 3 rd Floor, 11-15 Dix's Field, Exeter, EX1 1QA
Main Contact	Rob Revolta
Tel Nr	01392 447 588
e-mail	rob.revolta@tylergrange.co.uk

Arboriculture	Steve Ambler and Sons Tree Specialists Ltd
Address	Intermediate Rd, Brynmawr, Ebbw Vale NP23 4SR
Main Contact	Steve Ambler
Tel Nr	01495 310826
e-mail	steve@steveamblertrees.com

Emergency Contacts		
Natural Resources Wales (NRW)	24hr Incident Hotline	0300 065 3000
Barratt Homes	Out of Hours Contact	0345 6016084
Barratt Homes	9am – 5.30pm	02920 544744
Web www.barratthomes.co.uk		

Appendix 1
(Keepers Lodge Site Location and Context Plan)

Appendix 2
(Execution Plan)

Appendix 3
(CEMP Plan)

Appendix 4
(Compound Plan)

Appendix 5
(Treescene Tree Protection Plan)

Appendix 6
(Above Ground Oil Storage)

Appendix 7
(Barratt Redrow Construction Site dust Code)

Appendix 8
(Site Construction Silt and Mud Control)

Appendix 9
(Barratt Redrow Standard Waste Management Policy BGS29)

Appendix 10
(Barratt Redrow Construction Site Noise Code)

Appendix 11
(Ecological Considerations during Construction)