Public

Pennant Walters Ltd
Rhyswg Wind Farm

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

November 2025

Project no. UK0041469.0596

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Document

1.1.1. This Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) relates to the proposed construction of the Rhyswg Wind Farm, comprising up to three wind turbines and associated infrastructure located within Caerphilly County Borough ('the Proposed Development'). Rhyswg Wind Farm is being developed by Pennant Walters Ltd ('the Applicant'), a company specialising in renewable energy. This Draft Outline CEMP accompanies the Draft Environmental Statement (ES) for Pre-Application Consultation (PAC).

1.1.2. This Outline CEMP has been produced to demonstrate that the Applicant understands the potential impacts of the works, which have been assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and to put in place a mechanism to ensure that the commitments made in the ES are implemented appropriately.

1.1.3. Revisions to this Outline CEMP shall be agreed and approved by and recorded by the Applicant. The plan shall be continually reviewed to take into account additional environmental information encountered during the detailed design and construction phases. It shall also allow for the inclusion of requirements and amendments that arise from the granting of a DNS consent or legitimate concerns of Third Parties. All personnel and sub-contractors working on the project shall perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of the CEMP. The Site Team shall report regularly to the Project Manager on the status and effectiveness of its implementation.

1.2 Overview of the Project

1.2.1. The Rhyswg Wind Farm ('the Proposed Development') consists of the following elements:

- Up to three wind turbines each with a three-blade rotor;
- Substation and transformer housing;
- Temporary construction compound and site offices;
- Crane pas and cabling; and
- Access track construction.

1.2.2. There is reference in this CEMP to specific components of the Proposed Development:

- 'Main Windfarm Site' - This encompasses the proposed windfarm development site and surrounding parcels at Rhyswg Farm;
- 'Access track' - This captures the proposed access route between T2 and the southernmost track of the Proposed Mynydd Maen project';

1.2.3. All wind farms require connection to the electricity distribution network, although such connections are often subject to a separate consenting process from the wind farm itself. The Applicant has engaged in discussions with National Grid Electricity Distribution (NGED) and has received a grid connection offer for a connection point located approximately 3.5 km south-east of the Site.

1.2.4. At this stage, it is understood that NGED intends to deliver the connection either through its permitted development rights or via Section 37 of the Electricity Act. Should it be determined that all or part of the connection requires an overhead line (OHL), a separate DNS application would be necessary. Consequently, the grid connection between the on-site substation and the grid does not form part of this Outline CEMP.

1.2.5. The Site Layout is shown in **Appendix A**.

1.3 CEMP: Aims and Objectives

1.3.1. The purpose of the Outline CEMP is to provide a consistent approach to the control of construction activities for the entire project and mitigate potential effects on people and the environment. The key aims of the CEMP are to:

- Ensure all environmental commitments are met and that all requirements of relevant statutory legislation, standards, and guidance are fulfilled;
- Ensure that disturbance to the physical environment from the Proposed Development is avoided, or where this is not possible, that disturbances are minimised and appropriately mitigated;
- Ensure that impacts on landscape, ecological receptors, surface water, transport, tourism, historic sites, and cultural heritage are avoided, or where this is not possible, that impacts are minimised and appropriately mitigated;
- Ensure compliance with legislation and identify where it will be necessary to obtain authorisation from relevant statutory bodies;
- Ensure that the agreed site restoration is achieved on completion of the construction of the Proposed Development; and
- Ensure effective engagement with key stakeholders is undertaken as appropriate, in the delivery of the required mitigation.

1.3.2. Compliance with the CEMP will be a contractual requirement for all personnel and contractors involved in the construction of the Proposed Development.

2 Environmental policies, corporate responsibilities and emergency procedures

2.1.1. The overall responsibility for implementation of this Outline CEMP lies with the Applicant and its appointed Principal Contractor (PC) for the construction works: the successful implementation of the CEMP will ensure that all relevant environmental commitments and responsibilities are adhered to. The Applicant is also responsible for auditing the implementation of environmental mitigation measures on site and ensuring an audit plan is developed prior to construction commencing.

2.1.2. These documents, together with adherence to key legislation and good practice guidance, represent the environmental requirements and standards which all personnel must comply with when working on behalf of the Applicant. This Outline CEMP fully accords with all legislative requirements.

2.2 Principal Contractor

2.2.1. The PC for the construction of the Proposed Development (working on behalf of the Applicant) will be responsible for:

- Implementing the requirements of the CEMP in compliance with standard and site-specific Environmental Management Systems (EMS). The EMS must comply with ISO 14001;
- Managing the environmental performance of all sub-contractors on site, including weekly monitoring to ensure that all sub-contractors comply with the requirements of the CEMP and EMS;
- Weekly monitoring of the environmental aspects of site works, ensuring compliance with the CEMP and EMS, including regular inspections, audits, and appropriate procedures for addressing urgent matters; and
- Training of site staff, including all sub-contractors, in general environmental awareness on specific environmental protection issues.

2.2.2. The PC will also be responsible for ensuring, through the incorporation of the provisions outlined in this document, that all relevant planning consent conditions, licences, and mitigation commitments that apply to site work are satisfactorily discharged. This will ensure that the environmental impact of construction activities is kept to a practicable minimum.

2.3 Overall Responsibilities for the Site Management Team

2.3.1. Overall day to day responsibility for ensuring that all standard and site-specific environmental actions are adhered to rests with the PC's Site Management Team and the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW).

2.3.2. The Site Management Team will undertake regular meetings and site inspections to ensure that all site-based personnel are aware of the environmental commitments as referenced or detailed in this document.

2.3.3. Under the direction of the PC all personnel and any sub-contractors working on this project must take all necessary precautions and undertake all measures within their control to ensure that all legal requirements are complied with and that no unnecessary damage, disturbance, or pollution results from undertaking the proposed construction works.

2.3.4. To ensure that the CEMP remains relevant and up to date, the contractor(s) will commit to undertake regular reviews of the CEMP.

2.3.5. To be confirmed in the CEMP, key responsibilities for the contractor(s) include:

- Ensure that the CEMP and associated documents and control methods are effectively implemented on site on a day-to-day basis;
- Implement and maintain environmental controls on site;
- Ensure that environmentally orientated briefings and toolbox talks are being delivered to the site workforce on a regular basis;
- Conduct and document weekly environmental inspections and communicate findings and any agreed actions with the site team;
- Report any activity that has potential to have an environmental effect immediately to the senior site manager;
- Ensure action is taken on any spills/incidents that occur on site; and
- Fully investigate and act on any environmental incidents, including holding discussions around lessons learnt, and report the findings and agreed outcomes to the senior site manager.

2.4 Incident Response

2.4.1. A Pollution Prevention Plan will be developed by the PC as part of the CEMP to highlight the potential pollution receptors specific to each works area and the activities taking place there. The document will be in place prior to construction activities commencing and will be available for viewing and be briefed to the workforce onsite.

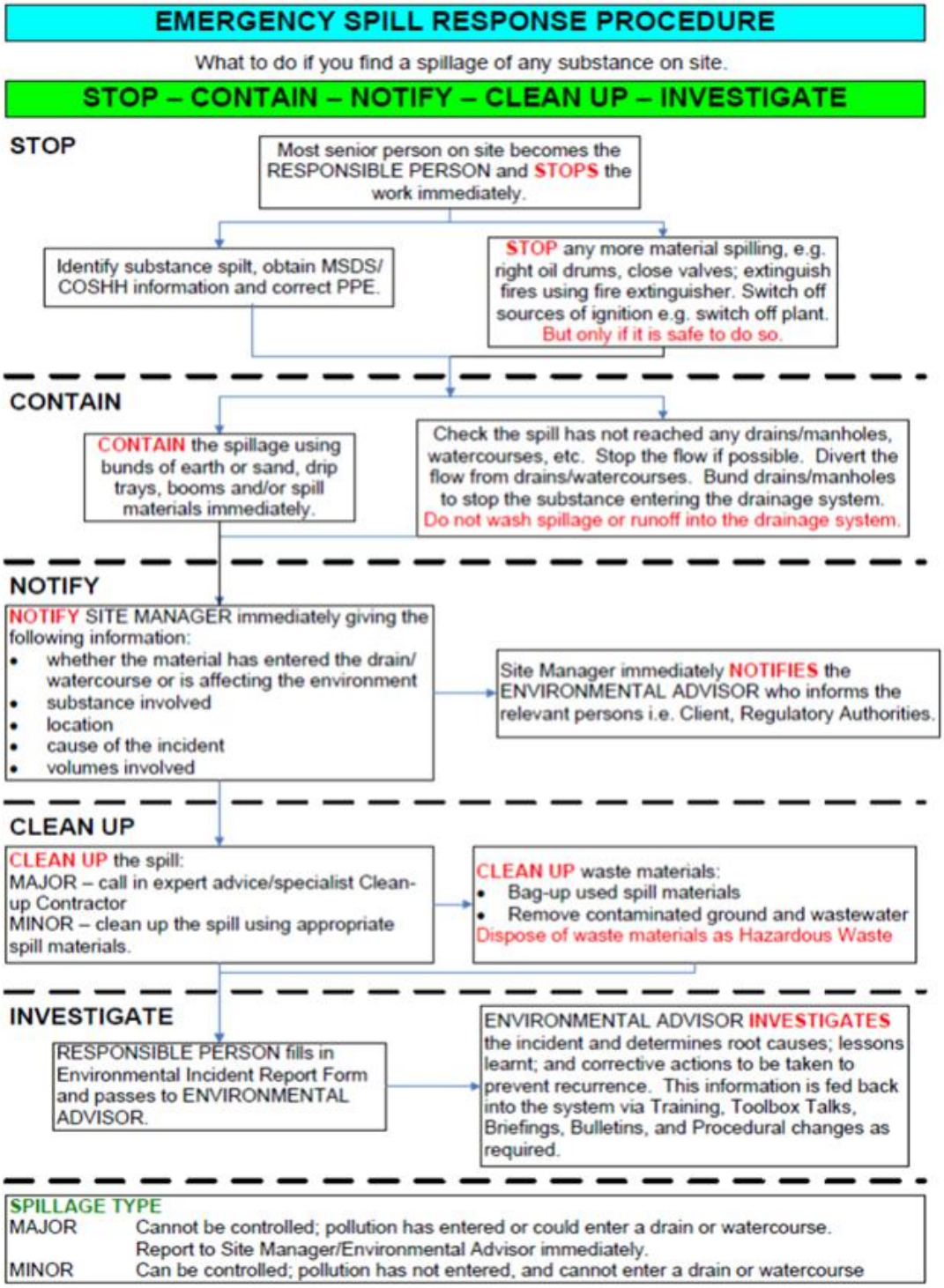
2.4.2. The Pollution Prevention Plan will be reviewed and if necessary, updated, at least every six months. The key components of each Incident Response Plan be:

- A brief scope of works taking place onsite;
- Types of environmental incident that have the potential to occur (however low the risk);
- Types of hazardous material likely to be present onsite;

- A list of pollution receptors and maps showing their location relation to the Site;
- The procedure for responding to environmental incidents, reporting them and investigation (including spill or leak events);
- Key contact numbers for reporting of environmental incidents; and
- Recommendations to help reduce the likelihood of environmental incidents.

2.4.3. In the event of a spill or leak, the following process shown in **Plate 2-1** will be followed. This will be included in the Pollution Prevention Plan, and this will be briefed to the workforce and displayed onsite notice boards.

Plate 2-1 - Spill Response Procedure



2.5 Emergency Procedures

2.5.1. All environmental incidents must be reported to the Site Management Team who will decide whether the incident is reportable to NRW or other Regulators.

2.5.2. NRW should be contacted by the Site Management Team within two hours where an incident results in direct pollution of a watercourse. This should allow for inspecting the incident, taking immediate actions to control/mitigate impacts and enable NRW to inform third parties and to take further mitigation steps if required.

2.5.3. In addition to notification of any environmental incident via the National Pollution Hotline number (0800 807060), the local NRW Office must be contacted and informed; enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk.

2.5.4. All emergency response arrangements will be included in the construction site induction.

Flood Emergency Response

2.5.5. If there are flood alerts in the vicinity of the construction site, the PC site manager will:

- CONTACT NRW flood warning line on 0345 988 1188;
- OBTAIN as much information as possible from NRW i.e., what timescales are involved and what level of flooding is expected;
- If flooding is IMMINENT ensure that fuel, oil, and other potential contaminants are moved out of danger or stored as securely as possible; and
- If the extent of the flooding becomes serious and an EVACUATION of the site is deemed necessary, a decision to evacuate will be made by a senior manager on site.

Other Environmental Incidents

2.5.6. Should any other type of environmental incident not identified above occur on site, all works in the area should cease immediately and the incident reported to the Site Management Team. Examples of other types of environmental incidents These may include:

- Complaints from third parties e.g., noise, dust, light pollution;
- Discovery of suspected contaminated land;
- Discovery of protected animals, birds, or reptiles;
- Damage to trees and hedgerows;
- Discovery of archaeological or historic remains; and
- Near misses – where events could have led to a minor or major incident.

2.5.7. In the event of any other type of environmental incident, the PC's Site Management Team should be notified immediately.

3 Construction environmental issues

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1. This section of the Outline CEMP identifies key environmental issues which may require to be addressed during the construction process, together with appropriate environmental management actions.

3.2 Timing of works and contingency plans

3.2.1. The construction period for the Proposed Development is anticipated to last approximately 22 months. The start date will depend on the timing of planning consent. The construction programme may also be influenced by seasonal constraints and the timing or duration of mitigation measures identified in the technical chapters of the Environmental Statement (ES) or as part of the application decision.

3.2.2. Where practicable, construction activities will be scheduled to avoid periods of high rainfall, which can increase the risk of surface water runoff and storm-related impacts. Measures to manage surface water flows during construction are detailed in **Section 4.3** of this Outline CEMP.

3.2.3. For the purposes of this Outline CEMP, construction activities are assumed to take place during core hours, specifically between 07:00 and 19:00 on weekdays, and between 07:00 and 13:00 on Saturdays. No construction activities will be undertaken on Sundays or Bank Holidays. Quiet on-site activities, such as electrical commissioning, may extend beyond these core hours where necessary. Working hours may also be reduced in response to seasonal or weather-related restrictions, or in specific locations where mitigation is required (for example during the breeding bird season should a stand-off from an active nest be required).

3.2.4. There are various contingency plans in place in this Outline CEMP and appendices covering emergency procedures for various aspects including pollution prevention, flooding, waste management etc. These various measures are all considered to amount to suitable and appropriate contingency plans for the construction of the Proposed Development.

3.3 Site environmental monitoring processes

Monitoring schedule

3.3.1. Where required on the project, environmental monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the PC's relevant HSSE Procedures and Guidance Notes. These would be detailed in the site-specific CEMP produced by PC.

3.3.2. The following monitoring will be carried out throughout the duration of the construction:

3.3.3.

Table 3.1 Monitoring Schedule

Item	Details	Staff Responsible
Daily Monitoring	Local access tracks onto the nearby public highway and hardstanding areas for mud/debris needing to be cleaned.	Site manager
	Aggregate and sand delivery vehicles to be appropriately sheeted.	Site manager
	Access tracks inspected for dust arisings and dampened down.	Site manager
	Site inspected for litter.	All site staff
	Clearance of litter.	All site staff
Weekly Monitoring	Storage containers and bunds in temporary compound checked for leaks/ damage.	Site manager
	Waste removed from storage areas.	Site manager
	Construction drainage systems checked for blockages and for damage.	Site manager
	Fences around sensitive environmental areas checked for correct position and for damage.	ECoW (for ecological areas) Site manager
	Signage and fences/gates around nights of way checked to ensure they are readable, in the correct position and not damaged.	Site manager
Monthly Monitoring	Position and direction of lighting.	Site manager
	Condition of access tracks, including adjacent verges and drainage channels.	Site manager
	Operation of wheel wash and condition of drainage serving.	Site manager
As required	Services of vehicles and machinery.	Site manager

3.4 Site waste management

3.4.1. The following good site waste management practices will be implemented by the contractors for the construction works:

Ordering

- Do not over order materials;
- Prioritise ordering the correct sizes of materials as opposed to ordering standard lengths as this will increase potential for waste;

- Any excess materials will be returned to central storage within an off site yard; and
- Plan delivery times to ensure that materials of appropriate quantities are on site at the right time and to limit congestion of delivery vehicles.

Storage – good housekeeping

- Incorrect storage could lead to damage or contamination - replacement items are then required;
- Check shelf life and storage instructions on packaging;
- Segregate waste types – inactive, active, special, and then material types – metals, wood, concrete, plastic etc.;
- Recycle and reuse materials wherever possible e.g., timber, plastics, cardboard, tyres etc.;
- Waste must not be kept in a corroded or worn container. The minimal waste from offcuts of materials will be stored within closed waste skips;
- Ensure that any container is secure, where necessary, so as to prevent accidental spillage, leakage etc;
- Waste must be kept in a manner that prevents it from falling from containers while in storage or in transit;
- Waste must be protected in an appropriate manner to prevent scavenging from animals; and
- Do not allow waste storage containers to overflow.

Delivery and handling

- Avoid damage during unloading;
- Unload in designated areas, where possible, to minimise double handling;
- Do not accept incorrect deliveries; and
- Be aware that repetitive handling leads to damage.

Waste sorting, storage and recycling

3.4.2. All waste materials would be stored on Site in segregated areas. The PC would provide method statements for the collection, storage and transportation of materials / waste. Where appropriate, materials / waste would be segregated on the Site in skips or bunded tanks and transported to appropriate sites or recycling facilities.

3.4.3. No materials will be burned on the Site. Hazardous waste will be held in a separate skip (or suitable bunded facility) and disposed of at a suitably licensed site.

3.4.4. All records ensuring the Duty of Care for waste will be kept within the contractor's site office during the construction of the Proposed Development. No waste would leave the Site until the appropriate waste carriers' license and management certificates for the disposal site or transfer station have been inspected and authenticated by the relevant parties. All waste

leaving the Site will be accompanied with a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) (for non-hazardous material) or Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN).

Waste hierarchy

3.4.5. Further to the above, the PC will be required to undertake waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy to help ensure that the amount of waste generated is minimised, and where possible, recycled. **Plate 3-1** below sets out the waste hierarchy which will be used during the construction process.

Plate 3-1 - Waste Hierarchy

Source: Corporate cover and copyright page for consultations[1]

Importing and disposal of waste

3.4.6. Should any waste need to be imported to Site during the construction works, such as packaging for materials delivered to site, they would be stored and used only in accordance with either a waste management licence or exemption under The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011[2]. Similarly, any waste from within site offices or welfare facilities will be disposed of within closed skips, located within the temporary construction compound and removed on a regular basis. Any waste removed from Site would be disposed of at suitably licensed or exempt waste management facilities in accordance with these regulations.

[1] Welsh Government, (2012). Guidance on Applying the Waste Hierarchy. Available online at: Applying the waste hierarchy: guidance | GOV.WALES
[2] The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, SI 2011/988. (2011). London. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents

Control of hazardous materials

3.4.7. The use of hazardous materials will be avoided where possible in the construction of the Proposed Development with priority being given to non-hazardous materials over those which require special precautions under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations.

3.4.8. Where hazardous materials and substances are needed on site these will be stored in a secure lockable container located within the temporary construction compound in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.4.9. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (CoSHH) assessments would be completed by all contractors for activities using hazardous substances.

3.4.10. Any on site facilities for the storage, transportation or refuelling of chemicals, oils or fuels shall be sited on suitable impervious bunds. No discharge of hazardous materials to any watercourse, land or underground strata would be permitted.

Sewage treatment

3.4.11. All sewage will be captured in an enclosed self-contained septic tank, which will be emptied by a certified waste carrier. These assets will be routinely emptied and inspected.

3.5 Details of track maintenance, oil storage and lighting columns

3.5.1. Detailed Construction Method Statements will be prepared by the appointed site contractor team for each element of the works prior to commencement; however, the following sections provide an overview of the working methodologies which will be employed on the Site during the construction period for these details.

Track maintenance

3.5.2. A regular maintenance regime will be established to prevent water ponding and excessive build up on the track surface.

This will generally be carried out by:

- Regular grading of the tracks to remove any slurry;
- Topping the track with graded stone to ensure minimal ponding; and
- Using an observational technique which will highlight areas that require additional maintenance.

3.5.3. Reinstatement of the sides of the access tracks will be undertaken where possible as the construction progresses. This will be dependent on a number of factors such as weather conditions, the programme, permanent cable location and the site track layout.

3.5.4. On completion of the access tracks, it is envisaged that any further disturbed ground would be reinstated.

3.5.5. A further reinstatement period will also be required at the end of the project to complete works to the site compound areas. Typically, turves and topsoil removed in the original excavation will be re-used in the restoration to ensure natural regeneration.

Oil storage

3.5.6. The following general requirements will be followed on Site:

- Spill Stations will be located at each work area where refuelling is carried out or any risk of spillage is identified. Positions will be reviewed continually and relocated to suit ongoing/programmed works;
- Spill Response Instructions will be kept on prominent display at fuel storage areas, spill stations and in the site office;
- Oil and fuel storage tanks will be self-bunded (with 110% of volume storage) and will be physically protected by spill trays. All valves and tank couplings will be located within the tank bund, and a spill kit will be held beside the bulk storage tank;
- Mobile plant and vehicles will be refuelled beside relevant tanks. Filler handles will be auto-shut-off trigger-spring type, i.e., as per garage pumps. They will be stored within the bund at all times. Static plant will be refuelled at their operational location using a mobile bunded fuel bowser or jerry cans (all static plant to have spill tray/plant nappy);
- All fuel and oil containers will be locked in a secure store to prevent theft and vandalism;
- Where fuel is to be transported in small quantities, only fuel-type marked ‘jerry cans’ 5/10/20 litre will be used. All bunds and settlement areas will be checked daily for evidence of pollutants. Adequate oil absorbent and containment materials must be held in signposted ‘spill stations’ and staff briefed on how to use spill equipment effectively; and
- Oil contaminated water from bunded areas, drip trays or plant nappies will be removed using oil-absorbent pads. Contaminated water or other materials will be disposed to an appropriate disposal site with the necessary paperwork in place in accordance with Site Waste Management arrangements.

Lighting columns

3.5.7. Should there be a need to provide temporary illumination of working areas in the mornings and evenings and also if any night-work is required so as to ensure safe working, then this will be achieved through the use of mobile lighting units. Although the Site is generally remote from residential properties, temporary lighting will be positioned in such a manner that light ‘spillage’ is avoided. No permanent lighting columns would be installed on Site.

3.5.8. Temporary lighting during the construction phase would avoid lighting ditches, ponds, hedges and woodland. Motion sensors would be used, minimising the use of light; spill limited so only the task area is lit using accessories (e.g. hoods) to shield or direct light to where it is required. Lighting would use narrow spectrum light sources emitting minimal ultraviolet light peaking higher than 550 nm, white lighting should be of a warm /neutral colour temperature.

3.5.9. Measures for lighting will also be contained in a Ecological Construction Method Statement (ECMS) that will be produced in prior to the commencement of construction.

3.6 Public safety and access

3.6.1. Appropriate signage and fencing as necessary will be put in place on site during the construction works to ensure that public safety is maintained. Should there be any need to restrict access during the construction works, then this will be kept to a minimum and will only be for areas where there are active works taking place.

3.6.2. An information board will be kept adjacent to the site compound and site access which will provide information on the timing of construction works and contact details for the appointed site manager in the event of any queries.

3.6.3. The Proposed Development site is intersected by several public access routes. The central section of the Site is traversed by multiple restricted byways, which also extend along parts of the northern and southern boundaries. Additionally, a public footpath runs adjacent to the southern boundary in the south-east section of the Site. The proposed access track connecting the Site to the southern-most tracks of the Mynydd Maen Wind Farm crosses restricted byway ABEC/RBW189/1.

3.6.4. The proposed access route also passes through land designated as open access, classified as 'other statutory land' within the Mynydd Maen Common, under the provisions of the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. During construction and operation, access to all PRoWs and open access land will be maintained wherever possible. This may be achieved through the use of banksperson or, where necessary, temporary closures. Any temporary closure or diversion will be subject to prior agreement with Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC), and appropriate alternative routes will be identified and implemented to ensure continued public access. The following measures for the management of the PRoW network:

- Restricted Byway ABEC/RBW189/1:
  - will require temporary closure during the access track construction phase only to allow for the creation of the access track between T2 and Mynydd Maen wind farm. Following construction of the access track, the route would then remain open.
  - This route will also require management with information boards and signage provided to advise recreational users of the construction works taking place. Users may have to wait for a short period of time before crossing the access track (with such restrictions likely to last for minutes rather than hours) when abnormal loads or high traffic loads are expected. At such times staff (a banksman) will manage such temporary restrictions.
- At the intersection (ABEC/RBW191/1, ABEC/RBW192/1, ABEC/RBW194/1) of the PRoW along the route of the proposed access between T2 and T3 it is envisaged that similar measures outlined above would ensure that access is appropriately managed during construction of the access track and the wind farm development;
- ABEC/RBW195/1 It is envisaged that similar measures to those outlined above would ensure that access is appropriately managed during construction of the access track and the wind farm development; and

- Signage will be required where a PRoW crosses the Site access to advise users of the construction works taking place. Occasional temporary, short restrictions may be required when abnormal loads of high traffic loads are expected. Such temporary restrictions will be managed by site staff (banksman) at the access point.

3.7 Construction traffic

3.7.1. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been prepared as **Appendix 12A** of the Draft ES. Under the CTMP, vehicles associated with the construction of the Proposed Development will be provided specific delivery or haul routes to adhere to on the public highway.

3.7.2. Any conflicts on the highway due to arrivals and/or departures of HGVs will be managed through a scheduling system and delivery vehicles will be provided a window for arrival and clear communications will be expected for any delays. All deliveries, operatives and visitors to the Site will be required to report to the Security gate. This will be communicated to all early works contractors at their pre-start meeting.

3.7.3. The Principal Contractor will develop a logistics plan to be shared with all contractors, staff and visitors of the site which would set out the access point, loading bay area, pedestrian and vehicle segregation areas, welfare locations, storage, security and material handling areas. These will be enforced throughout the establishment of the site.

3.7.4. The HGV drivers will be provided an approved haul route(s) to the Site and a clear set of protocols will be established to monitor and ensure compliance.

4 Topic Specific Management Plans

4.1 Dust Management

4.1.1. The main activities involved in this project which may cause dust emissions include the following:

- Construction vehicle movements;
- Cutting and grinding of concrete and blocks;
- Earthworks; and
- Stockpiles.

General Requirements

4.1.2. Particular care would be required to maintain dust emissions at a practicable minimum when working in the vicinity of residential properties and environmentally sensitive areas. Good practice mitigation would be required during dry conditions. The use of Best Practicable Means (as defined in Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) would be employed. The PC will be responsible for undertaking and recording daily checks to manage dust emissions. The environmental measures to be implemented to control dust emissions during construction and decommissioning are:

- Check the local weather forecast at start of working day to identify likely daily weather conditions;
- The use of dust suppression facilities on-site. This would include the provision of water bowsers with sufficient capacity and range to dampen down all areas which may lead to dust escape on-site;
- Any storage on-site of aggregate or fine material would be properly enclosed and screened so that dust escape is avoided. Adequate sheeting would also be provided for the finer materials which are prone to ‘wind whipping’;
- Wheel wash facilities would be installed for vehicles entering and exiting the Development Site where required. This facility would be able to automatically clean the lower parts of the HGVs by removing mud, clay etc. from the wheels and chassis in one drive through operation;
- HGVs entering and exiting the Site would be fitted with adequate sheeting to totally cover any load carried which has the potential to be ‘wind whipped’ from the vehicle;
- Good housekeeping or ‘clean up’ arrangements would be employed so that the Site is kept as clean as reasonably practicable. There will be daily inspections of the working areas and immediate surrounding areas to ensure that any dust accumulation or spillages are removed/cleaned up as soon as reasonably practicable;

- A contact person will be appointed, to whom complaints/ queries about construction dust can be directed. Any complaints shall be investigated, and action will be taken where appropriate.
- Undertake regular visual checks throughout the day to ensure dust at the above locations is being suppressed;
- Avoid the use of open skips wherever possible;
- In the event that dust is being blown off-site, cease dust generating activities until wind conditions improve or dust is suitably managed;
- Actively monitor dust management and where dust pollution is likely to affect neighbours, cease all activities until suitable management procedures can be implemented;
- A record will be kept on site of all dust related complaints and remedial actions taken;
- Complaints will be reported to the PC's Environmental Management Team and where required, a review of the dust management procedures will be undertaken; and
- Staff will be briefed on changes required to working practices to ensure the incident is not repeated.

4.1.3. In addition to the above daily checks, the following dust management procedures will be followed on site:

- All staff will be trained in the importance of dust management procedures;
- Activities on site will be planned to ensure risk of pollution from wind-blown dust is reduced to a minimum;
- Only appropriate plant will be used, and all equipment will be regularly maintained; and
- Burning of materials is not permitted in any working area.

4.2 Noise Management

4.2.1. Whilst adverse effects from construction noise and vibration are considered very unlikely, the construction activities will be managed by the adoption of Best Practicable Means (BPM) as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974[3], including the advice contained within BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014[4].

4.2.2. Based on the principles of BPM, appropriate noise and vibration mitigation measures will include:

- Avoid noise and vibration generating works outside standard working hours wherever possible;
- Shutting down equipment when not in use;

[3] Control of Pollution Act 1974 as amended
[4] BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Noise BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 | 1 Jan 2009 | BSI Knowledge

- Ensuring that vehicles do not park or queue for long periods outside sensitive receptors with engines running;
- Priority will be given to equipment that generates less noise where appropriate;
- All employees on the construction site will be advised of quieter methods of operating plant and tools. Noise control measures (silencers, mufflers, any noise barriers, etc.) are to be subject to regular inspection and maintenance; and
- Construction plant capable of generating significant noise and vibration levels will be operated in a manner to minimise noise emissions.

4.3 Water Environment

Pollution Prevention

4.3.1. Key measures identified to reduce potential for pollution include:

- Areas of construction compounds that are used for fuel storage, plant maintenance and refuelling will be surfaced with fully impermeable materials to prevent any infiltration of contaminated runoff.
- An effective accident response protocol will be developed to ensure any spillages or potential pollution incidents are dealt with appropriately including the provision of containment for spills of contaminated liquids. Plant and machinery will be maintained to minimise the risks of oil leaks or similar. Any tanks containing oils, fuels and chemicals will be double skinned.
- Fuel storage will be in accordance with Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs). All stores of fuel will be located at least 20m from any watercourses and away from areas at risk of flooding.
- Emergency spill kits retained onsite with regular briefings and training for site operatives on emergency response arrangements;
- Any temporary onsite storage of excavated materials suspected or confirmed to be contaminated will be placed on impermeable sheeting, covered over and with adequate leachate/ runoff drainage to prevent migration of contaminants from the stockpile.
- A surface water quality monitoring programme is recommended, to commence prior to construction and continue into the early operational period. During construction, this would include an adaptive monitoring system enabling early investigation of parameters out with expected ranges, with prompt alerts to the construction team to amend any work activities causing an adverse effect.

4.3.2. Please refer to **Section 3.5** for further measures relating to oil storage and spills.

Outline Drainage Strategy

4.3.3. An Outline Drainage Strategy has been produced and is provided as **Appendix 10A** of the Environmental Statement. The ODS will provide specific information in relation to the management of surface water drainage on the Site during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. The ODS has evaluated the drainage disposal route and determined that surface water runoff will be discharged into the local watercourse network.

Multiple Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) features will be incorporated to provide flow attenuation, maintain adequate water quality, and deliver biodiversity and amenity benefits.

Site Specific Constraints

4.3.4. A Water Management Plan will be developed and contained in the CEMP that will be submitted alongside the Final ES.

4.3.5. Temporary interception bunds and drainage ditches would be constructed upslope of excavations such as turbine foundations to minimise surface runoff ingress and in advance of excavation activities. Silt traps would be employed and maintained in appropriate locations, with specific regard to the upper slopes of the Nant Gofapi.

4.4 Soil Storage and Management

4.4.1. A Soil Management Plan (SMP) will be produced for Final ES submission based on the findings of a Soil Resources Survey to be completed for the Site prior to Final ES submission. This will detail the soil types present on the site, as confirmed by the Soil Resources Survey, and the soil handling and management measures to be applied to protect soils during construction. Outline soil management measures are provided below and these will be expanded in the SMP (which may be part of a Materials Management Plan (MMP)) (which will then supersede this section of the CEMP). The MMP will be secured as a pre-commencement planning condition to be discharged by the Principal Contractor.

4.4.2. Soil stripped from the temporary construction compound and the turbine foundation areas and any other areas on site where soil has to be stripped, will be stored in temporary mounds alongside each area, for re-spreading, following completion of turbine installation. Soils stripped from the crane hardstandings, will be stored alongside each area for future use in reinstatement.

4.4.3. The measures outlined in the following sections will be employed on site to store and manage soil during the construction works.

Peat Management

4.4.4. A peat survey will be conducted for the access tracks outside of the Main Windfarm Site that the Applicant is responsible for constructing. Based on the findings of the survey, any peat encountered will be avoided through design, where this is possible. If peat cannot be avoided then a Peat Management Plan, and additional peat mitigation measures will be included with the Final ES.

Topsoil and Sub Soil Management

4.4.5. During topsoil stripping, machinery with low ground pressure will be used to minimise soil compaction, including during construction of the access tracks, the tracks will then be available for heavier vehicles to use to avoid impacts on other areas.

4.4.6. If ground conditions require it, a temporary trackway of either metal, wood, or plastic, would be used for vehicles to access the working areas. This would be removed once construction is complete.

4.4.7. If unexpected contamination or suspected contamination is detected, additional testing and risk assessment will be required to determine appropriate measures. Materials will be segregated, where possible, to prevent cross-contamination occurring and will only be reused if confirmed to be suitable for use.

4.4.8. Elements of the Proposed Development which require removal of topsoil during construction and where topsoil cannot be reinstated will be kept to the minimum footprint required for the Proposed Development.

4.4.9. Topsoil and subsoil of different types and from different fields will be stored separately, as will soil from hedgerow banks or woodland strips, to reduce the potential for crop contamination during reinstatement. Sufficient space will be left between stores of different soil types to ensure segregation.

4.4.10. Topsoil can be stored on either topsoil (of the same type) or on subsoil. Subsoil can only be stored on subsoil, therefore the topsoil will be stripped from any subsoil storage areas prior to subsoil stripping or placement.

4.4.11. Stripped topsoil will be stored to the side/s of the working width in a manner that provides sufficient separation from subsoil and vehicles. Soil will 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 the topsoil will be cleared of vegetation. Topsoil will first be stripped from any land to be used for storing subsoil.

4.4.12. Topsoil will be stored in bunds no more than 2m in height, and subsoil will be stored in bunds no more than 3-5m in height in order to minimise compaction and the impact of storage on biological processes.

4.4.13. Excavated material would be transported immediately to the location of use to reduce the need to stockpile materials, however, where required, stockpiles will be labelled with appropriate signage, a unique identifier and recorded on a plan. The processing of aggregates may require temporary stockpiling of aggregates within the borrow pit areas, however the duration of storage shall be kept to a minimum.

4.4.14. Effective programming will ensure soil is stored for the minimum time possible. Where soil is to be stored for over 6 months it will be covered to minimise erosion or sown over the top and sides with an agreed seed mix to minimise soil run-off.

4.4.15. Temporary storage of soils will be carried out in accordance with the Soils Management Plan (SMP). This document will outline where excavated non-waste materials will be reused in line with the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoWCoP). The SMP will include a declaration by a Qualified Person that the SMP has been completed in accordance with the DoWCoP and that best practice is being followed; and

4.4.16. Permanently displaced soil will be reused within the Proposed Development application boundary where practicable in accordance with the SMP.

Sub Soil Handling During Replacement

4.4.17. Where possible, and for much of the subsoil activity at the site, the subsoil will be placed directly onto restored ground. This reduces the potential for soil degradation.

4.4.18. Before replacement of any topsoil, the subsoil layer will be lightly graded and levelled to provide a suitable bed for topsoil replacement.

Topsoil Handling During Replacement

4.4.19. Plant and machinery engaged in topsoil replacement operations shall only travel across previously replaced subsoil via clearly marked access routes to avoid damage to any areas where topsoil has been restored.

4.4.20. The soil shall be replaced as a single unit by 'loose tipping' methods to ensure that a uniform restored, and uncompacted soil profile is achieved.

4.4.21. Following completion of the respreading of an area restored to topsoil, the surface will be lightly graded and levelled.

4.5 Ecological Management

Ecological Clerk of Works

4.5.1. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed prior to commencement of construction works on site. The appointed ECoW will be responsible for:

- Advising and assisting the PC with respect to ensuring compliance with nature legislation and policy;
- The provision of site briefings and the provision of information to the PC and all relevant sub-contractors and site personnel, on all potential ecological receptors and constraints associated with the land area comprising the development footprint, including all species-specific control measures to be adhered to during the construction phase;
- Supervising relevant pre-construction works, including vegetation clearance and habitat creation (as required), in addition to undertaking any necessary pre-commencement surveys for protected species; and
- Conduct hand searching, capture and translocation of animals from working areas, where such animals do not need a development mitigation licence to be handled.

Pre-commencement Site Check

4.5.2. Prior to the commencement of all pre-construction and construction works, the development footprint will be checked by a suitably qualified ecologist and/or great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) licenced ecologist (where task specific actions are to be delivered under a European Protected Species (EPS) Development License) to ensure there have not been any significant material changes to the existing ecological interest of the Site and that no protected or notable species, which could be harmed by the development, have moved on-site since the previous surveys were carried out. Should any protected species be found during future pre-commencement surveys and checks, not previously identified on-site, full details of mitigation measures to prevent their harm will be identified, and this document will be updated accordingly.

4.5.3. The main ecological impacts that could arise from the Proposed Development are:

- Habitat loss/damage at work locations;
- Disturbance/killing/injury to species; and

- Contamination from accidental spillages.

4.5.4. An Ecological Construction Method Statement (ECMS) will also be prepared and will also reflect the following:

- Vehicle movement outside of daylight hours would be restricted, vehicle speeds controlled, and operatives warned of the presence of certain species in order to reduce the risk of collisions;
- All excavations would have sloped sides or have a means of escape for entrapped animals. Excavations to be checked each morning by operatives prior to work within the excavation;
- Construction activities would be restricted to normal working hours (so largely avoiding the hours of darkness, particularly in the summer when species are most active); and
- Site lighting will be controlled to prevent incidental spillage on to features that may be used by nocturnal species.

4.5.5. The method statement would be focused on potential impacts to birds, bats, badger, hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*) and other mammals, reptiles, great crested newt and other amphibians, and non-native invasive plant species. and will include those sensitive methodologies to be adopted during removal of vegetation.

4.5.6. The Proposed Development will further be delivered in accordance with an approved EPS Development Licence approved by NRW setting out those pre-commencement mitigation measures to be delivered in respect of great crested newt prior to pre-construction activities including vegetation removal and will include: prior identification and enhancement of a receptor site; habitat creation; translocation of a great crested newt population from the construction footprint to a receptor site; and phased vegetation clearance of the construction footprint under ecological watching brief.

Tool Box Talks

4.5.7. Where necessary, Tool Box Talks (TBT) will be undertaken by the ECoW with the PC for the construction works and any sub-contractors, to ensure that the identification and protection of protected species and their habitats is fully understood and appropriate, and that agreed mitigation is implemented. Where proposed pre-construction and construction activities comprise licensable actions (i.e. removal of suitable great crested newt habitat), a task specific briefing will be given to the PC by an NRW great crested newt licensed ecologist, with regards to vegetation and habitats to be retained and protected, in addition to all required sensitive working methodologies and legal obligations to be met, particularly with respect to those methodologies and timing constraints set out within the EPS Development Licence granted by NRW.

Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

4.5.8. An Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) will include the location and approach to implementing ecological and other enhancements and mitigation where applicable. The oLEMP will be submitted as part of the final application and approval of the final LEMP will be subject to a suitably worded planning condition on any permission granted.

General Ecology Mitigation

4.5.9. Compliance with Planning Policy Wales (PPW 12) shall be ensured along with following both the Step-wise approach[5] and the Diversity, Extent, Condition, Connectivity and other Aspect of ecosystem resilience (DECCA)[6] framework.

4.5.10. A Collision Mitigation Monitoring Strategy (CMMS) will be developed to support construction and operation that will include monitoring before and during construction which will enable identification of sensitive birds breeding immediately adjacent to and within the Site. The CMMS would be finalised and agreed as a condition to planning approval.

4.5.11. A number of general mitigation measures for ecology and ornithology are required on site and include the following:

- Measures to prevent impacts on breeding birds include steps such as:
  - Clearance of construction and other working areas outside of the breeding bird season. Where this conflicts with other species, including licensing requirements, a pre-commencement check for active bird nests will be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist/ECoW immediately prior to the commencement of works;
  - The use of dedicated working areas and construction access routes;
  - Additional measures such as the employment of “no-disturbance buffers” around nest sites or the use of sound buffers would be considered; and
  - Any active bird nests in or immediately adjacent to working areas would be identified and suitable “no working” buffers established around nest sites.
- All construction activity will be limited to clearly-defined working areas, vegetation clearance will be kept to a minimum;
- Habitats which would be subject to temporary loss, will be re-vegetated and reinstated as soon as possible after construction;
- Storage of materials will be confined to areas of hard standing and appropriately located away from sensitive features, such as those areas of known value to protected species and watercourses;
- Construction areas, including access tracks, site compounds and storage areas will be marked with signage/barriers or taped off at all times during construction activities. No access beyond these delineated boundaries is permitted without prior authorisation from the PC’s site manager;
- The Proposed Development has been designed to ensure a minimum 50m stand-off will be maintained between turbine blade tip and the nearest point of linear/foraging features considered likely to be well-used by bats such as treelines, woodland, and some waterbodies;
- Suitable hibernacula for reptiles and amphibians will be avoided in the first instance. Where this is not possible, no hibernacula dismantling will take place during hibernation season (November to February). During the appropriate season, suitable hibernacula that need to be removed will be identified and dismantled by hand under the supervision of the ECoW and/or NRW licensed

[5] The ‘step-wise’ approach should be used to demonstrate steps which have been taken to secure a net benefit for biodiversity.
[6] DECCA is the NRW framework for evaluating ecosystem resilience, based on five attributes and properties specified in the Environment (Wales) Act.

ecologist and in accordance with an EPS Development Licence for great crested newt;

- Periodic ecological inspections and supervision of any sensitive works or receptors will be carried out by the ECoW and/or NRW licensed ecologists as appropriate; and
- All site staff will be briefed on procedures to be implemented if any protected species are found within the working area. In the event that a protected species is encountered during the course of the works, all works will be stopped, and the siting will be reported to the site management team, who will liaise with the ECoW.

4.6 Cultural Heritage

Site Specific Measures

Designated Historic Assets

4.6.1. There are no designated historic assets within the Site. The closest designated heritage assets to the Site are the Grade II listed buildings associated with Rhyswg Farm (1900; 20998), approximately 150 metres (m) to the west. No scheduled monuments, registered park and gardens, conservation areas or World Heritage Sites are located within the 1km Study Area.

Non-Designated Historic Assets

4.6.2. Two non-designated historic assets within the Site are recorded in HER data. These comprise Ruined Barn, Abercarn (05031g) and Blaen Gotappy; Rhyswg Ganol (02205g). A further heritage asset from the Coflein database is also located within the Site, the site of the former Rhyswg Grange ((421323 (NPRN)).

General Cultural Heritage Requirements

4.6.3. The following other general archaeology requirements should be followed:

- During the initial phase of topsoil and subsoil stripping of the turbine bases, substation, control building and temporary compound, archaeological monitoring could be required. The scope of these works will be determined through consultation with relevant stakeholders;
- The Site Management Team and all site-based staff (including subcontractors) must take all reasonable actions to protect recognised cultural heritage assets. Staff must also be vigilant for potential archaeological discoveries; and
- If suspected archaeological finds are made, these will be protected by fencing off the area until a suitably qualified archaeologist is contacted. If any human remains or treasure is found, then the following guidance should be followed.

Human Remains

4.6.4. In the event of human remains being encountered, work will cease, and the area made secure. Torfaen and Caerphilly local authorities will be informed, and a licence will be

obtained from the Ministry of Justice (if required under the 1857 Burials Act) prior to any removal of human remains.

Treasure

4.6.5. The Treasure Act 1996[7] sets out a legal requirement that archaeological material which meets the statutory definition of treasure must be reported to the local coroner within 14 days. The definition of treasure as set out by the Act and modified by the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 is:

- Any metallic object, other than a coin, provided that at least 10 per cent by weight of metal is precious metal (that is, gold or silver) and that it is at least 300 years old when found. If the object is of prehistoric date it will be treasure provided any part of it is precious metal;
- Any group of two or more metallic objects of any composition of prehistoric date that come from the same find (see below);
- All coins from the same find provided they are at least 300 years old when found (but if the coins contain at least 10 per cent of gold or silver there must be at least ten of them);
- Only the following groups of coins will normally be regarded as coming from the same find:(a) hoards that have been deliberately hidden, (b) smaller groups of coins, such as the contents of purses, that may have been dropped or lost, and (c) votive or ritual deposits;
- Any object, whatever it is made of, that is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, another object that is treasure;[8] and
- Any object that would previously have been treasure trove but does not fall within the specific categories given above. Only objects that are less than 300 years old, that are made substantially of gold or silver, that have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery and whose owners or heirs are unknown will come into this category.

[7] UK Government (1996). Treasure Act 1996. (Online) Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents [Accessed November 2025].
[8] An object or coin is part of the 'same find' if it is found in the same place as, or had previously been together with, the other object. Finds may have become scattered since they were originally deposited in the ground.

5 Site Environmental Inspection and Auditing Procedures

5.1 Site environmental inspections

5.1.1. Environmental inspections of the Proposed Development will be carried out on a regular basis and the results recorded on form MS-HSSE-1201-4 (see **Appendix B**). Such inspections will vary according to the individual receptor. These inspections will consider the environmental aspects and potential construction impacts detailed above in **Section 4**. A suitably qualified ECoW will be appointed to supervise and inspect works as necessary. More detailed audits will be carried out by the Site Management Team periodically in accordance with the Applicant's protocol. Such audits will be undertaken in order to ensure compliance with the approved planning conditions and all other legal requirements.

5.1.2. Records of all training carried out at the Proposed Development (including inductions) will be retained and made available for viewing during environmental audits if required.

5.1.3. If a complete failure or absence of a required CEMP element is discovered during site audits, a major non-conformance will be raised. The project will have seven (7) days from the date of issue of the audit report to recover the situation and put measures in place to prevent its re-occurrence.

5.1.4. If an area of weakness is identified when an element of the system is not being carried out correctly, then a non-conformity will be raised, and the project will be given one month from the date of issue of the report to rectify the situation.

5.2 Environmental audits

5.2.1. A planned programme of compliance audits will verify the integrity and effectiveness of the environmental management system used throughout this project and may include site visits. The purpose of any visit includes:

- Ensuring that this CEMP and all other environmental commitments are being adhered to and that the relevant documentation is being completed;
- Ensuring that progress towards environmental objectives and targets is being monitored; and
- Ensuring that legislation and all other requirements are being complied with;
- The audit report shall make recommendations for improvement and identify the appropriate personnel and timescales for completing these actions. The contents of the report shall, if necessary, be discussed at site HSSE meetings; and
- Following the audit, if deemed necessary an investigation shall be instigated and corrective actions taken. The effectiveness of any resultant actions carried out will be assessed by the project at an appropriate time scale.

6 Document control and environmental nuisance complaints

6.1 CEMP document control

6.1.1. This CEMP is a working document. **Appendix C** contains a CEMP Revision Control Register which will be maintained by the PC's Environmental Management Team. The register will show any revision numbers, revision details and dates for the main CEMP and all Appendices.

6.2 Register for environmental nuisance complaints

6.2.1. Should any complaints be received which are of an environmental nature, then these would be recorded on the complaint register (see **Appendix D**). This register will be maintained within the environmental file on site and made available during environmental audits if required. All environmental complaints will be discussed as part of regular environmental progress meetings.

7 Re-instatement measures

7.1.1. Any post construction requirements (for example re-instatement works) are to be confirmed with the PC for the construction works and agreed with Local Council/landowner/statutory bodies as appropriate. Any such requirements would be documented in **Table 7-1** below:

Table 7.1 Project Completion Requirements

Post Construction Requirements	Action	Responsibility

7.1.2. Whilst, as noted above, re-instatement measures will be confirmed with the PC in due course, reinstatement will occur as soon as the Proposed Development construction is finished to minimise topsoil storage time and potential for erosion. In addition, and set out below are some general re-instatement measures for the PC to follow:

- As each area of the Proposed Development is completed, that part of the site will be reinstated using selected excavated materials arising from the track, crane hardstanding and turbine foundation excavations;
- As far as practicable, and subject to environmental and hydrological considerations, such materials will be reused throughout the site for reinstatement and landscaping to minimise the requirement for importing/exporting material;
- Site reinstatement of all peripheral areas of the site disturbed during construction will be restored, as far as is practicable, to their condition prior to commencement of the development using stripped and stored topsoil/subsoil;
- All temporary works and fences will be removed. Where necessary, stored topsoil will be spread, rolled and re-seeded and the area put back into agricultural use;

- Wind turbine foundations will be backfilled and reinstated, subject to relevant drainage considerations, using stored excavated subsoil and topsoil and the surrounding land returned to agricultural use;
- The site tracks and crane hardstandings will be graded following completion of construction works;
- The site compounds will be restored at the end of the construction period. Reinstatement will involve removing the imported material and underlying geotextile if installed. Stored subsoil and topsoil will be spread, rolled and re-seeded and the area put back into agricultural use; and
- Upon completion, all construction plant will be removed from the site.

7.1.3. An audit will be undertaken to ensure that any project completion requirements have been satisfactorily completed and will be documented in **Table 7-2** below.

Table 7.2 Audit Record

Audit	Date Undertaken	Summary of Findings	Responsibilty

Appendix A

FIGURES

Contract Name	Contract Number	
Date:	**Time:**	**Area:**

	Yes	No	N/A
Waste			
Are Skips/Containers in good condition?			
Are skips overfull?			
Are they clearly labelled with the contents?			
Are the waste streams (general, hazardous, and recyclable waste) segregated correctly?			
Drums, Cans etc.			
Are drums stored in safe area when not in use?			
Are they sealed to prevent leaks?			
Are funnels, drip trays used during filling of plant?			
Bunds / Bowsers / Containment			
Are bunds in good condition and free from excess oil / water / debris?			
Are Drains covered near operations?			
Are Bowsers Securely locked while			
Plant			
Is plant in good condition?			
Are any spills evident			

Appendix B

ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION FORM

Contract Name	Contract Number	
Date:	**Time:**	**Area:**

	Yes	No	N/A
Are drip trays being used when refuelling?			
Are drip trays located beneath mobile plant?			
Are adequate spill kits available and labelled?			
Is unused mobile plant sited in plant compound?			
Are signs and warnings visible?			
Is the mobile hand pump in good condition?			
Nuisance			
Are machines switched off when not used			
Any excessive noise			
Is there adequate lighting			
Is there any silt / particulates / oil / grease or colour in any of the watercourses?			
Are stockpiles / mounds etc not located close to any sensitive receptors such as watercourses?			
Is there any excessive dust? Are control measures being adhered to?			
Is there any evidence of contamination on public roads (mud, etc)			
Is there any evidence of interference with vegetation?			
Is there any evidence of damage to wildlife?			

Appendix C

CEMP CONTROL REVISION REGISTER

Date	Revision	Author

Appendix D

REGISTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL NUISANCE COMPLAINTS

Complaint no	Date	Complainant	Description of complaint	Actions taken	By whom	Accepted yes/no	Completion date
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
9							

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Tyndall Street
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