Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

PARC YNNI CALON Y GWYNT

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

6282400_CMP_002
JULY 2026

PUBLIC

Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

PARC YNNI CALON Y GWYNT

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

TYPE OF DOCUMENT (VERSION) PUBLIC

PROJECT NO. 62282400

OUR REF. NO. 6282400_CMP_002

DATE: JULY 2026

WSP

1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff
CF10 4BZ

Phone: +44 2920 769 200

WSP.com

QUALITY CONTROL

Issue/revision	First issue	Revision 1	Revision 2	Revision 3
Remarks				
Date	July 2026			
Prepared by	Archie Kingscott			
Signature				
Checked by	Connor England / Jacob Ellis-Hall			
Signature				
Authorised by	Chris Prydderch			
Signature				
Project number	62282400			
Report number	62282400_CMP_002			
File reference				

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out the environmental management measures and relevant guidance that the Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt Cyf ('the Applicant') appointed Principal Contractor (PC) will be required to adhere to and implement for all construction activities as part of the proposed Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt project ('the Proposed Development'). Some provisions may also extend into the operational phase.

Prior to the commencement of development, a comprehensive and site-specific CEMP will be prepared by the Applicant and/or its PC and submitted to the relevant planning authority for approval. Once approved, the CEMP will be the management document that will be referenced by construction staff on a day-to-day basis. It will provide a documented procedure for controlling and mitigating environmental impacts and for preventing or minimising disruption to local residents and businesses during the construction phase of the Project.

This Outline CEMP consolidates all appropriate embedded measures, and additional mitigation and enhancement strategies where required, and clearly outlines what should be implemented, where, and by whom.

The CEMP will be the master document for consolidating all environmental requirements and undertakings that relate to the Site. As such it aims to ensure that construction activities for the Proposed Development are carried out in accordance with legislation and good practice for minimising the effects of construction on the environment and local communities.

The objectives of the CEMP are to:

- Provide a mechanism for delivering many of the embedded environmental measures described in the Environmental Statement;
- Ensure compliance with legislation through setting out the need for consultation with 'consultation bodies' (see Regulation 2 in the EIA Regulations 2017), and by obtaining necessary consents and licences from relevant bodies;
- Provide a framework for monitoring and compliance auditing and inspection to ensure the environmental measures included in the Environmental Statement are being implemented;
- Ensure environmental best practices are adopted throughout the construction stage;
- Provide a framework for dealing with adverse effects as they occur; and
- Ensure a prompt response should unacceptable adverse effects be identified during the works.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

1.1.1. This Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) relates to the proposed construction of the Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt project, comprising up to 11 wind turbines, battery energy storage system (BESS) and associated infrastructure located in Powys ('the Proposed Development'). Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt is being developed by Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt Cyf ('the Applicant'). This Outline CEMP accompanies the Environmental Statement (ES).

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 the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Powys County Council 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 Proposed Development consists of the following elements:

- Up to 11 three bladed horizontal axis wind turbines, with an anticipated rotor diameter of 163m and height to blade tip of 180 – 200m (approximate generating capacity of up to 80 MW);
- BESS infrastructure and compound;
- Crane pads (hardstandings) and laydown areas adjacent to each wind turbine;
- Power cables linking the wind turbines to the onsite substation, laid in trenches underground, including cable markers, health and safety and other signage;
- New and upgrading of existing access tracks, passing places and turning heads;
- Construction of a new access road from an existing junction of the A470 with the B4568 to facilitate access onto the Site;
- Grid connection infrastructure, including an onsite substation compound, consisting of a 33kV/132kV switching station, transformer area and control building.
- The creation of temporary borrow pits for the extraction of stone (the potential locations within the Site are currently being reviewed); and
- Temporary construction compound(s).

1.2.2. At the time of writing, July 2026, discussions are ongoing with the Distribution Network Operator (DNO) and National Grid (NG) regarding the Proposed Development's grid connection, which will be subject to a separate consent and will not form part of the DNS application. The on-site substation will connect the Proposed Development into the electricity network, at a voltage yet to be determined. The grid connection will be subject to a separate application for consent. However, a high-level appraisal of the potential impacts and mitigation measures

associated with a typical grid connection route, comprising of a combination of wooden pole overhead line (OHL) conductors and underground cable (UGC) has been in included in **Appendix 4B** of the ES.

1.2.3. The Site Layout is shown in **Appendix A: Figure 1.1 Site Layout Plan** and Access Road is shown in **Appendix A: Figure 1.2 Site Access.**

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.

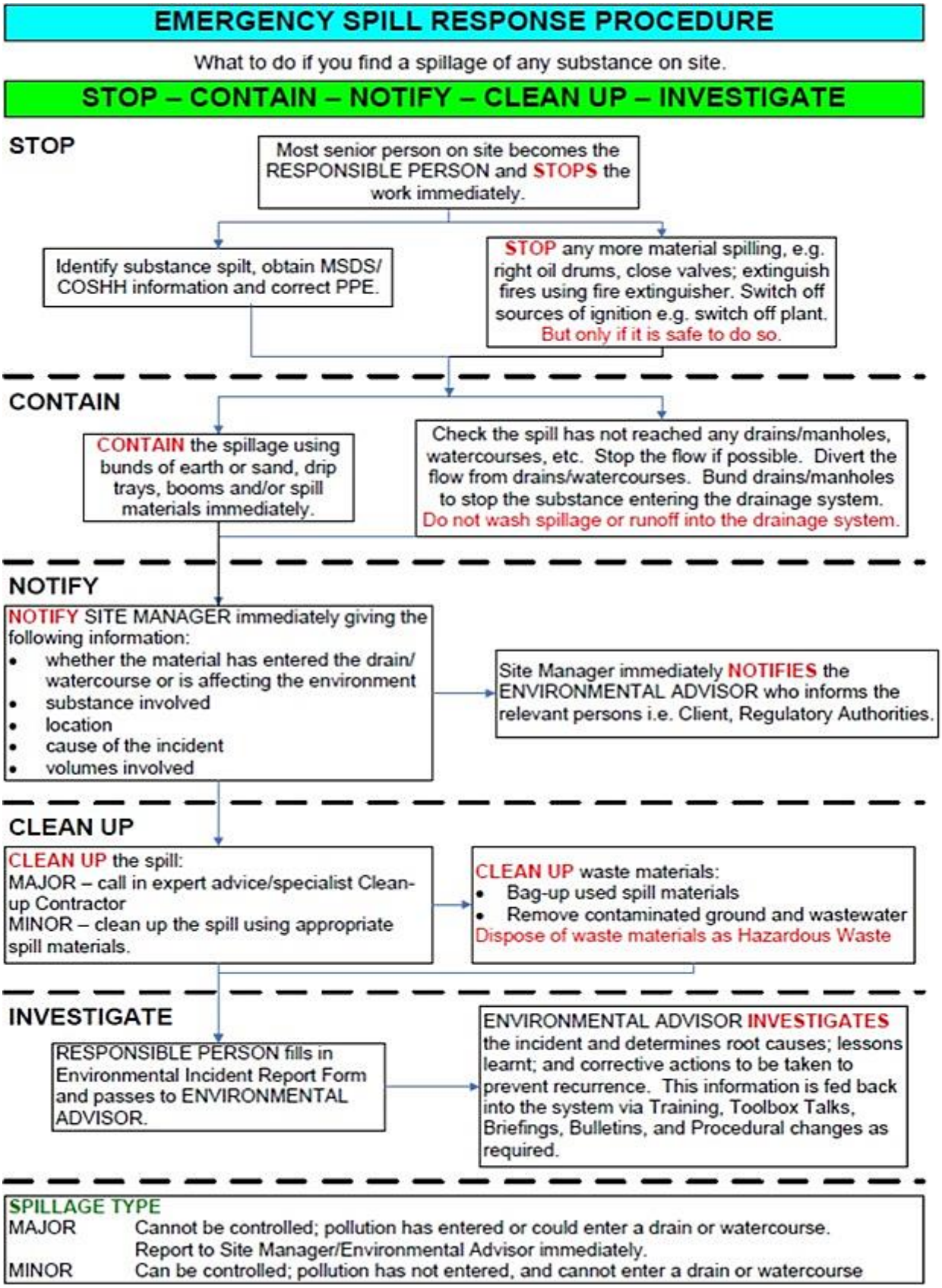


Plate 2-1 Spill Response Procedure

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 2 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 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 timing of the construction works will be very important. Where possible, the works will be planned to avoid periods of high rainfall throughout the year due to the associated additional challenges with managing run off and storm events. Further guidance on management of surface water flows during the construction phase of the Proposed Development are included in Section 4.4 of this Outline CEMP.

3.2.2. Hours of working will be limited to take place between 07:00 to 19:00 hours on weekdays and 07:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays, with no working taking place on Sundays or bank holidays. Quiet on-site working activities such as electrical commissioning have been assumed to extend outside the core working times, where required. Working hours may be reduced at times due to seasonal or weather restrictions or in certain locations where required as mitigation (for example during the breeding bird season should a stand-off from an active nest be required). There may be a requirement for certain activities to take place outside of these hours (for example, concrete pours or the delivery of turbines). Such activities would be subject to discussion with PCC.

3.2.3. 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 the PC.

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

Table 3-1 – Monitoring Schedule

Item	Details	Staff Responsibilities
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 rights 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	Servicing 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

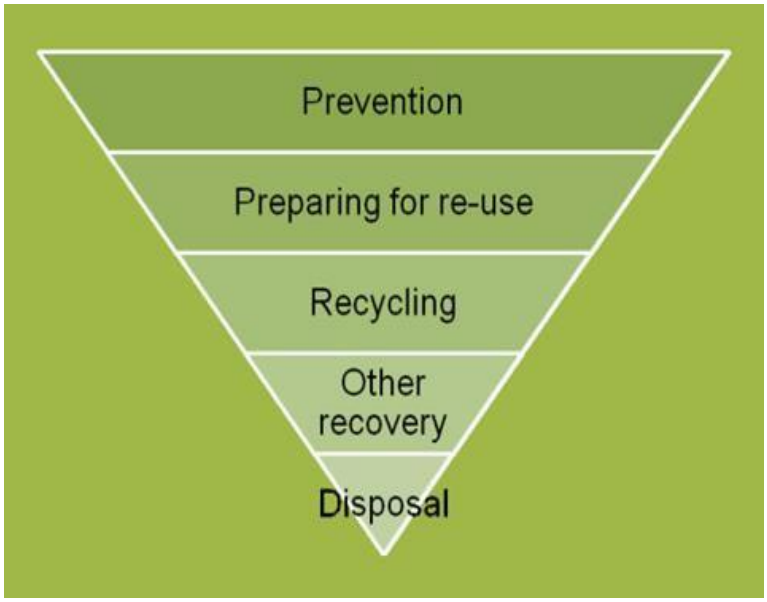
3.4.2. All waste materials would be stored on Site in segregated areas. The PC would provide method statements for the collection, storage and transportation of materials / waste. Where appropriate, materials / waste would be segregated on the Site in skips or bunded tanks and transported to appropriate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



Source: Corporate cover and copyright page for consultations (gov.wales)

Plate 3-1 – Waste Hierarchy

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[1]. 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.

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.

[1] The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, SI 2011/988. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents [Accessed: July 2026].

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.

3.6 WATER ABSTRACTION

3.6.1. There will be no abstraction from watercourses. In the event that there is not enough mains water available on site for plant washing and dust suppression, water may be tankered to the Site.

3.6.2. Private Water Supplies (PWS) monitoring at selected abstractions within the vicinity of the Proposed Development would also be undertaken prior to, during and after construction. The PWS water monitoring programme will be aligned wider surface water or groundwater monitoring programme related to the Proposed Development, i.e. sampling, frequency, and analysis suite (with exception to taste) are matched at the surface water monitoring locations.

3.6.3. The monitoring plan will also include a pollution response plan and contingency measures that would detail responsibilities and lines of communication between Principal Contractor, PWS users and other stakeholders. Contact details (land and mobile numbers / email addresses) for PWS users would be maintained by the Principal Contractor at all times.

3.6.4. Additionally, where appropriate, fit for purpose engineering solutions will be required to allow delivery infrastructure of any PWS to be crossed without disruption.

3.6.5. Contingency measures will include provisions to provide alternative water supplies on a temporary and permanent basis in the event of an unforeseen impact on the existing PWS arising from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development as follows:

- Provision of bottled potable water in the event of a short or transient derogation of a water supply (bottled water would be retained on site ready for quick dispatch to any effected property); and
- Provision of an alternative water source (e.g. spring, borehole, alternative surface water abstraction location) in the very unlikely event of a permanent derogation of a water supply.

3.6.6. The monitoring arrangements would be discussed with Powys County Council (PCC) post-consent.

3.7 PUBLIC SAFETY AND ACCESS

3.7.1. 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.

3.7.2. 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.

3.7.3. There is an extensive public right of way (PRoW) network within and surrounding the Proposed Development. During the construction of the Proposed Development, infrastructure would intersect existing PRoWs. Access to all PRoWs will be maintained during the construction and operation of the Proposed Development where this does not compromise the safety of the general public and construction staff. Management and mitigation measures including any diversions or temporary closures will be agreed with PCC before implementation.

3.7.4. 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.

3.8 CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC

3.8.1. A **Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)** has been prepared as **Appendix 12B** of the Environmental Statement. Under the CTMP, Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) and abnormal loads vehicles associated with the construction of the Proposed Development will be provided specific routes to adhere to.

3.8.2. 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.

3.8.3. 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.

3.8.4. The main 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.

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

3.9 POST-CONSTRUCTION RESTORATION/REINSTATEMENT OF TEMPORARY WORKING CONSTRUCTION AREAS

3.9.1. A number of temporary working areas will need to be created during the construction works. Following completion of the construction works, the land used for temporary working construction

areas will be returned to soft landscape elements to maximise biodiversity and appropriate to the overall land use as an area of upland grazing. These objectives will align with the measures set out in the **Outline Habitat Management Plan (oHMP)** provided in **Appendix 5O** of the ES.

4 CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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 (including borrow pit activities); 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 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MANAGEMENT

4.2.1. There would be environmental monitoring and reporting to ensure the removal, reinstatement, and clear up of the temporary construction compound / laydown areas and any related construction arisings / redundant material.

4.2.2. A Site Restoration Plan will be submitted for approval by the local authority before construction begins. The key elements will include the reinstatement of the construction compound, laydown areas, cable trenches and any other temporary construction areas, which will be fully re-instated with stored turfs or excavated soil and / or re-planted to accord with the Site Restoration Plan. Site tracks would be 'softened' with shoulders graded with excavated subsoil and completed with the original topsoil and turfs where available.

4.2.3. On completion of Site construction, the Site entrance on the B4568 and access road would be cleared of any construction signage and left in a tidy and co-ordinated condition with verges restored and field boundary hedgerows and fencing neatly tied into new gates / access details.

4.3 NOISE MANAGEMENT

4.3.1. An assessment of the potential likely significant noise effects resulting from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development has been undertaken and is set out in ES **Chapter 11: Noise**. This was based on source noise levels of typical construction plant that is thought likely to be used for the construction activities and traffic movements.

4.3.2. For the actual implementation, when the construction plant and schedule is better known, the Principal Contractor would be required to assess noise impacts during the construction phase and prepare a noise control plan as part of the site-specific CEMP and Construction Method Statements associated with such activities. A similar document would also be produced for decommissioning.

4.3.3. Receptor locations within 150 m of the proposed access track route are thought to be the most susceptible to construction noise levels exceeding 65 dB L_{Aeq}. Given that the construction of each

section of access track is likely to be of relatively short duration, it is suggested that appropriate mitigation measures should be agreed with the residents closer to the time of construction[2].

4.3.4. There may be periods within the construction programme when a relatively large volume of vehicles cause noise generated by deliveries along the access track to be clearly audible (e.g. road stone deliveries if not using on-site borrow bits, concrete deliveries, delivery of turbine parts). Residents should be kept informed of such periods. This may be especially true if works are required to be undertaken outside the normal working hours for unavoidable logistical reasons.

4.3.5. The works to construct the Proposed Development will be undertaken in accordance with best practice measures. The noise control plan would include:

- Procedures for ensuring compliance (where possible) with statutory or other identified noise control limits;
- Procedures for minimising noise from construction related traffic on the existing road network;
- Procedures for ensuring that all works are carried out in accordance with the principle of "Best Practicable Means" as defined in the Control of Pollution Act 1974;
- General induction training for site operatives, and specific training for staff having responsibility for particular aspects of controlling noise from the site;
- A noise monitoring/auditing programme;
- Liaison with the local authority and the community;
- Communication to inform residents of intended activities; and
- Any required temporary mitigation measures to be agreed with residents.

4.4 WATER ENVIRONMENT

4.4.1. To service both impermeable and semi-permeable surfaces, the surface water drainage system will be installed following SuDS principles. SuDS provide benefits in terms of flow attenuation and water quality and are standard practice on new developments, typically including measures such as attenuation basins, swales and filter drains. These measures are framed within a hierarchy of Source and Site control measures that prioritise infiltration to ground or use a combination of measures to retain or slow surface water runoff to at least the 1 in 2-year baseline (greenfield) runoff rate (for up to the 1 in 200-year critical storm plus climate change uplift) prior to reaching watercourses. The final layout of the SuDS will be confirmed at detailed design and will take account of ground conditions, gradient, constraints, temporary works and maintenance requirements, and will aim to mimic natural site drainage. The governing principles outlined above will be used to ensure the SuDS design operates effectively in managing runoff and flood risk.

4.4.2. Construction works will take place during periods of normal to low flow conditions to avoid conveyance-related flood risk effects.

[2] For example, it may be an overall negative impact on the residents to construct a noise barrier, in order the reduce the noise impact of constructing the actual access track, when the construction of that access track may give construction noise levels that are above 65 dB for only two days (as an example) of the construction programme.

4.4.3. A Flood Evacuation Plan should also be produced to ensure that all personnel will be evacuated before a potential flood event, during construction, operation and decommissioning. During construction, a flood evacuation plan will be in place with safe egress to the east or west via the A470 or B4568. The Site manager (or appropriate person) will sign up to receive NRW flood warnings and evacuate all personnel upon receipt of one.

4.4.4. A Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) will be prepared to minimise the risk to surface and groundwater quality during construction, operation, and decommissioning.

4.4.5. No works are to be undertaken within 50m of a watercourse, with the exception of watercourse crossings, which have been minimised as far as possible.

4.4.6. Storage and handling of hazardous substances (including fuels) should not occur within 10 m of any inland freshwater, or within 50 m from a well, spring or borehole.

4.4.7. No works (in, over or under) will be undertaken within 20 m of a watercourse bank without technical environmental advice regarding the requirement for a permit (FRAP). Works will only proceed once appropriate mitigation (within technical environmental advice and/or FRAP) has been installed and all conditions have been

4.4.8. In the unlikely event of a pollution incident, a Pollution Incident Response Plan (PIRP) will have been prepared to minimise and mitigate the magnitude of change on potential receptors. Both the PPP and PIRP will include for managing a pollution incident from oil filled cables.

4.4.9. The BESS fire suppression system will be self-contained so that in the event of it being triggered all fire suppression liquids will be contained on-site to prevent runoff to offsite receptors. Further detail in relation to fire risk associated with the BESS is detailed in the Outline Battery Fire Safety Management Plan (**Appendix 4A** of the ES).

4.4.10. At the detailed design stage, a foul water drainage strategy for the Proposed Development will be developed.

4.4.11. The PPP and PIRP included within the final CEMP will include an assessment of the risk and ensure that any pollution event associated with fluid filled cables is prevented as far as possible and can be mitigated in line with NRW's request to use the Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection.

4.4.12. Implementation of an appropriate Water Management Plan (WMP), for the construction phase of the Proposed Development, utilising SuDS principles, including collection, conveyance and attenuation/infiltration storage where suitable. Suitable temporary silt fencing, bunding and water quality measures (i.e., silt capture to maintain storage volume) will be included in the design of the Proposed Development. Sufficient capacity will be provided onsite to hold runoff prior to discharge runoff to ground and/or any water discharge into watercourses is limited to greenfield rates. A water quality monitoring programme will be agreed with NRW and implemented prior, during and following construction.

4.4.13. Increases in surface water runoff from new completely impermeable surfaces will be limited to concrete turbine foundations only. Other new infrastructure such as access tracks, crane pads and ancillary infrastructure will be constructed so as not to be completely impermeable and will permit some infiltration through semi-permeable unbounded aggregates.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

4.4.14. 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.
- Secure oil and chemical storage in over-ground bunded areas, limited to the minimum volume required to serve immediate needs with specified delivery and refuelling areas;
- 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 outwith expected ranges, with prompt alerts to the construction team to amend any work activities causing an adverse effect.
- PWS monitoring at selected abstractions within the vicinity of the Proposed Development would also be undertaken prior to, during and after construction. The monitoring strategy would be agreed with the LPA post-consent.

OUTLINE DRAINAGE STRATEGY

4.4.15. An **Outline Drainage Strategy** has been produced and is provided as **Appendix 9A** of the Environmental Statement. The ODS provides specific information in relation to the management of surface water drainage on the Site during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

4.5 SOIL STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT

4.5.1. Soil stripped from any areas on site will be stored in temporary mounds alongside each area, for re-spreading, following completion of turbine installation in accordance with the approved reinstatement plan.

4.5.2. The following measures will be employed on site to minimise loss and compaction of soils and peat:

- An access plan following the consented access track routes will be developed and physically demarcated on the ground prior to construction. The plan and demarcated route will provide a controlled route and a permissible corridor within which service vehicles and plant can operate prior to soil stripping. The purpose of this is to protect soils in areas that will otherwise not be affected by the Proposed Development layout and prevent unnecessary damage.

- If ground conditions require it, a temporary trackway of either metal, wood, or plastic, would be used for vehicles to access the working areas. It is expected the use of temporary surfaces would be a short duration and only used until a dedicated access route is constructed.
- The temporary construction and permanent drainage systems servicing the Proposed Development will follow the principles of sustainable drainage and will aim to mimic the existing surface water hydrology and will include the use of cross drains. Drainage systems will be designed and installed with reference to the prevailing soil conditions with specific measures implemented where soil conditions are wet, or within the margins of peat.
- Where infrastructure is in an area that is potentially hydrologically or hydrogeologically connected with adjacent peatlands, embedded design measures and the drainage design shall seek to minimise disruption to predicted flow pathways. See further detail of the WMP and Outline Drainage Strategy in **Section 4.4,** these will ensure that any impacts to water quality and quantity during construction are managed which will mitigate any impact to hydrologically or hydrogeologically connected areas of peatlands.
- Soil stripping, storage and handling of soil and peat soil will be informed by the Defra (2009) Construction Code of Practice for the sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites[3] to avoid damage to soil structure and help to minimise soil compaction.
- 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.
- Permanently displaced soil (including peat soil) will be reused within the Proposed Development Site.
- Appropriate monitoring of construction activities and reinstatement to ensure compliance with the **Appendix 10D: Outline Soil and Peat Management Plan (SPMP)** of the ES**.**
- The exploration of further opportunities for minimising disturbance through embedded design and micrositing would be undertaken following the completion of detailed design post-consent, and would be provided in a later revision of the SPMP.

PEAT MANAGEMENT

4.5.3. All contractors will be made aware of the sensitivity of identified peat and mapped peatland habitats and will be required to work within the narrowest practical construction corridor when working in or near areas of peat. This includes limiting movements to specific corridors avoiding sensitive receptors such as peat and priority peatland habitat. Four sections across newly proposed access track will be floated, aiming to minimise disturbance to underlaying peat during construction. As a result, excavation of peat soil is not anticipated. Where minor peaty soil excavation is unavoidable, excavation methods will be in accordance with good practice, including seeking to schedule excavation to enable reinstatement to a planned receptor location as quickly as possible. Good

[3] Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (2009) Code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites. London: DEFRA. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-sustainable-use-of-soils-on-construction-sites [Accessed: July 2026]

practice associated with temporary storage (if direct transfer cannot be achieved), handling and transport shall also apply.

4.5.4. Soils with peat layers in the first horizon should be excavated as turves, including the acrotelm (surface vegetation) and a layer of adjoining catotelm if present (more humified peat) typically up to 0.5 m thick in total, or as blocks of catotelm:

- the acrotelm should not be separated from its underlying peat;
- the turves should be as large as possible to minimise desiccation during storage;
- contamination of excavated peat with substrate materials should be avoided; and
- consider timing of excavation activities to avoid very wet weather and multiple mechanical handling requirements to minimise the likelihood of excavated peat losing structural integrity.

4.5.5. Storage and handling of peat soil will be informed by the Defra (2009) Construction Code of Practice for the sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites to avoid damage to soil structure and help to minimise soil compaction.

4.5.6. If excavated, peat and peaty soils will be transferred straight to a suitable area for reinstatement as a priority.

4.5.7. Key measures identified to minimise peat instability risk include the following, with further details provided in **Appendix 10C: Peat Landslide Hazard and Risk Assessment (PLHRA**) of the ES.

4.5.8. Although **Appendix 10C** concluded that risk of peatslides is considered to be low in areas of high sensitivity soils (including peat), inherent design principles and adoption of the applicable good practice measures summarised below will be adopted:

- avoidance of removal of slope support;
- avoidance of heavy loading on slopes;
- good drainage practice to ensure flows not concentrated onto slopes or into excavations;
- restricting earthmoving activities during and immediately after intense and prolonged rainfall events; and
- creating and managing of geotechnical risk register or similar management system throughout the detailed design and construction phases.

TOPSOIL AND SOIL STORAGE

4.5.9. 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.

4.5.10. 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.

4.5.11. 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.

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

4.5.13. 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

4.5.14. 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.

4.5.15. Stripped topsoil will be stored to the sides 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.

4.5.16. 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.

4.5.17. 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.

4.5.18. 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.

- Temporary storage of soils will be carried out in accordance with the Soils and Peat Management Plan (SPMP); and
- Permanently displaced soil will be reused within the Proposed Development application boundary where practicable in accordance with the SPMP.

SUBSOIL HANDLING DURING REPLACEMENT

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

4.5.20. 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

4.5.21. 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.

4.5.22. 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.

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

4.6 LAND CONTAMINATION

4.6.1. A Geoenvironmental Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) Desk Study (**Appendix 10B**) has been completed for the Proposed Development. Although much of the Proposed Development Site has remained undeveloped agricultural land, the PRA identifies limited potential sources of contamination in soils and groundwater, and potential sources of ground gas.

4.6.2. Prior to development commencing, a ground investigation scheme, based on the recommendations in the PRA, and any updated design information for the Proposed Development, will therefore be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

4.6.3. Consideration will be given in the detailed design of the Proposed Development to the potential for radon gas protection measures to be needed in areas of 1 to 3% and 3 to 5% of properties being affected by radon. This would apply to any enclosed structures that may be regularly occupied. Consideration will also be given to ensuring that no new gas migration pathways are created that may affect existing or proposed buildings.

4.6.4. Prior to construction, an unexpected contamination protocol will be developed to minimise the potential risks to human health, the water environment, and the built environment, from any unexpected ground contamination. The protocol will consider the requirements for risk assessment in accordance with Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) guidance[4], the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and adoption of best practice methods during construction. Contamination if found will be subject to appropriate risk assessment and if necessary, either removed, treated and/or mitigated as part of the Proposed Development. As a minimum, the following measures will be in place as part of the protocol:

- Should any unexpected material/ contamination be encountered in an excavation during construction of the Proposed Development, work will be stopped and the local planning authority informed as soon as is practicable.
- Excavated material suspected to be contaminated will be stored separately from other soils to prevent cross-contamination and to prevent contaminated run-off/ leaching.
- Additional chemical testing and risk assessment will be completed, in accordance with LCRM, with reference to the PRA, to determine appropriate measures and assess the suitability of the material for reuse.
- If remediation is needed, any proposed remedial strategy will be submitted for approval by the local planning authority.
- A risk assessment will be undertaken to identify additional actions which may be required.
- Excavated material will only be reused if confirmed to be suitable for use and in accordance with other requirements, such as those contained within the appointed Contractor's Site Waste Management Plan.

[4] Environment Agency (2025) Guidance: Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM). Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-contamination-risk-management-lcrm [Accessed July 2026].

4.7 ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT

ECOLOGICAL CLERK OF WORKS

4.7.1. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) will be appointed prior to commencement of construction works on site. The ECoW will carry out pre-construction surveys and will advise on ecological and environmental matters during the construction of the Proposed Development. The pre-construction surveys will check that conditions at the Site have not changed, and that no additional ecological receptors require consideration. A method statement would be prepared under which:

- 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 or watercourses. Site lighting will be turned off when not in use.

4.7.2. The method statement would be focused on potential impacts to habitats, badger, otter *Lutra lutra*, dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius*, hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, other mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and non-native invasive plant species. Where necessary, Tool Box Talks (TBT) will be undertaken by the ECoW with the PC for the construction works and any sub-contractors, in order to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on any habitats or protected species.

ORNITHOLOGICAL CLERK OF WORKS

4.7.3. A suitably skilled ornithological Clerk of Works (either the ECoW or an ornithologist working on behalf of the ECoW) will be appointed prior to commencement of any construction works on site. The ECoW will undertake pre-construction surveys, advising on ornithological matters prior to, and during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The pre-construction surveys will consider existing baseline data, with confidential breeding locations to be shared with the ECoW. The surveys will check that there are no significant changes to the conditions at the Site (that would specifically result in the suitability of the Sie to support Schedule 1 or other priority or notable species), and that no additional ornithological receptors require consideration. A method statement would be prepared under which:

- Construction activities during the breeding season (March – August inclusive) will require the ECoW to undertake checks for nesting birds. Vegetation management (to remove nesting opportunities) may be carried out between September and February inclusive to reduce the risk of encountering nesting birds during the breeding season. Commencement of vegetation clearance during the breeding season will be avoided as far as possible..
- A tool-box talk will be given to all contractors (forming part of the Site induction process) which will outline legislative compliance and the responsibilities of those present on Site, in addition to confirming any work exclusion zones around sensitive receptors.
- If works take place during the breeding season, suitable work exclusion zones around sensitive breeding species (including any Schedule 1 species) will be established, mapped and agreed with construction operatives.

4.7.4. The main ornithological impacts that could arise from the Proposed Development are:

- Incidental or accidental habitat loss/degradation beyond the footprint of the Proposed Development
- Damage/destruction of a nest or killing or injury of birds at a nest
- Disturbance of an active nest (that may result in abandonment or killing or injury of dependent young)
- Displacement of resting or foraging birds

OUTLINE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.7.5. An **Outline Habitat Management Plan (oHMP**) has been produced and includes the location and approach to implementing ecological and other enhancements and mitigation where applicable. The oHMP can be found in **Appendix 5O** of the ES. The oHMP will be submitted as part of the final application and approval of the final HMP will be subject to a suitably worded planning condition on any permission granted.

OUTLINE CURLEW MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

4.7.6. An **Outline Curlew Management and Monitoring Plan (OCMMP) (Appendix 6A** of the ES**)** has been produced and includes the locations(s) and approaches to enhancements for curlew. The OCMMP outlines five core objectives, and details habitat management and medium-long term monitoring strategies to provide enhancements for foraging and breeding curlew within the proposed development[5]. The OCMMP will be finalised and agreed as a condition to planning approval.

GENERAL ECOLOGY MITIGATION

4.7.7. Compliance with Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 2024 shall be ensured along with following both the Step-wise approach[6] and the Diversity, Extent, Condition, Connectivity and other Aspect of ecosystem resilience (DECCA)[7] framework.

- All construction activity will be limited to clearly-defined working areas, vegetation clearance will be kept to a minimum;
- Retained habitat would be protected during the construction phase. As a minimum, this would be in accordance with BS5387:2012.
- 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;
- Silt fences or similar will be placed around exposed ground and stockpiles;

[5] Subject to agreement with stakeholders.
[6] Welsh Government (2024) Planning Policy Wales. Edition 12. Cardiff: Welsh Government. Available at: https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-07/planning-policy-wales-edition-12.pdf (Accessed: July 2026)
[7] DECCA is the NRW framework for evaluating ecosystem resilience, based on five attributes and properties specified in the Environment (Wales) Act.

- Surface water run-off from the construction sites into the watercourses will be avoided, and a system of cut-off ditches, silt fencing and/or bunds will be installed if required;
- Chemicals and fuels will be stored in secure containers located away from watercourses or waterbodies. No refuelling of plant machinery will take place near the 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 tips and the nearest point of linear/foraging features considered likely to be well-used by bats such as treelines, woodland, and some waterbodies;
- Seasonal timing of works and appropriate phasing will be employed to reduce the risk of incidental killing or injury of dormice. This would likely be achieved by implementing a two-stage process to avoid impacts on breeding and hibernating dormice;
- Clearance works in areas containing suitable dormice habitat would be completed using hand tools;
- Reptile exclusion fencing should be installed for any construction access routes and/or compounds that sit adjacent to habitats with high suitability for reptiles to create a barrier between the working areas and suitable habitat, following consultation with the ECoW;
- 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. Where feasible, excavated and/or recovered materials from the Site will be utilised to create reptile habitat enhancements;
- Noise and vibration will be kept to the minimum necessary to prevent potential negative effects on fish;
- Culvert specification and installation will be sympathetic to fish passage, in accordance with the Fish Pass Manual[8], considering local topography, river flow, characteristics, and species to be accommodated;
- Culverts shall be reduced to the shortest reasonably practicable length and located as close to the existing watercourse alignment as reasonably practicable;
- Culverts shall be unlit and there will be a designated dark area (maximum 0.5 lux) within 50m of the entrance to the culverts;
- Biodiversity measures will be implemented to prevent the spread of any invasive non-native species. Site workers will undertake appropriate biosecurity training and follow Defra's 'Check, Clean, Dry' principles. Site workers will be equipped with the necessary equipment, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and substances to implement biosecurity control measures, including effective hygiene and sanitation practices;
- Periodic ecological inspections and supervision of any sensitive works or receptors will be carried out by the ECoW; and

[8] Institute of Fisheries Management (IFM). Fish Pass Manual: Guidance Notes on the Legislation, Selection and Approval of Fish Passes in England and Wales.

- 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.

4.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

SITE SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS

Designated Heritage Assets

4.8.1. There are five scheduled monuments located within the Site. These are:

- Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278).
- Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row (MG276).
- Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277).
- Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338).
- Round Hut 400m NE of Garreg Hir (MG339).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

4.8.2. A total of 48 non-designated historic assets within the Site are recorded in HER data.

GENERAL CULTURAL HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

- Archaeological mitigation will be required on assets which will have direct physical impacts from construction activities. These assets are: Glonc Kerb Cairn (17552) and a possible Circular Hut (Rsply_023). This measure will enable recording of the assets and facilitate preservation by record;
- In addition, an archaeological mitigation strategy will be agreed with the LPA's archaeological advisor and this will be set out within a Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the archaeological advisor;
- During the initial phase of topsoil and subsoil stripping of the turbine bases, substation, control building and temporary compound, archaeological monitoring should be undertaken as an archaeological watching brief, with provision for more detailed archaeological excavation and recording where required;
- 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

4.8.4. In the event of human remains being observed, work will cease, and the area made secure. A suitably qualified archaeologist will attend site to confirm that the remains are archaeological in nature and not related to a criminal offence. Once this has been established, the County Coroner will be informed and the relevant permissions will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (if required

under the 1857 Burials Act[9]) prior to any removal of human remains. All excavation of human remains in England and Wales, whether cremated or inhumed, require a 'Licence for the Removal of Human Remains' from the Ministry of Justice under Section 25 of the Burial Act.

Treasure

4.8.5. The Treasure Act 1996[10] 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[11]; 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.

ADDITIONAL MEASURES

4.8.6. It is proposed that additional measures are implemented to protect the Grade II listed Milestone W of village (17552), and the following scheduled monuments:

- Nant Cwm Gerwyn Cairns (MG278), Craig y Llyn Mawr Round Cairn (MG277).
- Lluest Uchaf Cairns and Stone Row scheduled monument (MG276).
- Round Hut 700m NNE of Garreg Hir (MG338).

4.8.7. Demarcation and signage of these assets will ensure they are avoided during construction activities. A standoff of at least 50m from the boundaries of the monuments should be implemented to ensure

[9] UK Government (1857) Burial Act 1857 [online] Available at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/20-21/81 [Accessed June 2026]

[10] UK Gov (1996) Treasure Act 1996, c. 24. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1996/24/contents [Accessed: July 2026].

[11] 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.

there is no accidental damage. Any fence posts or pegs must avoid the scheduled area, otherwise work will be in breach of the 1979 Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act[12].

[12] UK Government (1979) Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 [Online] Available at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46 [Accessed June 2026]]

5 SITE ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION AND AUDITING PROCEDURES

5.1 SITE ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTIONS

5.1.1. Environmental inspections of the project 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 3**. 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.

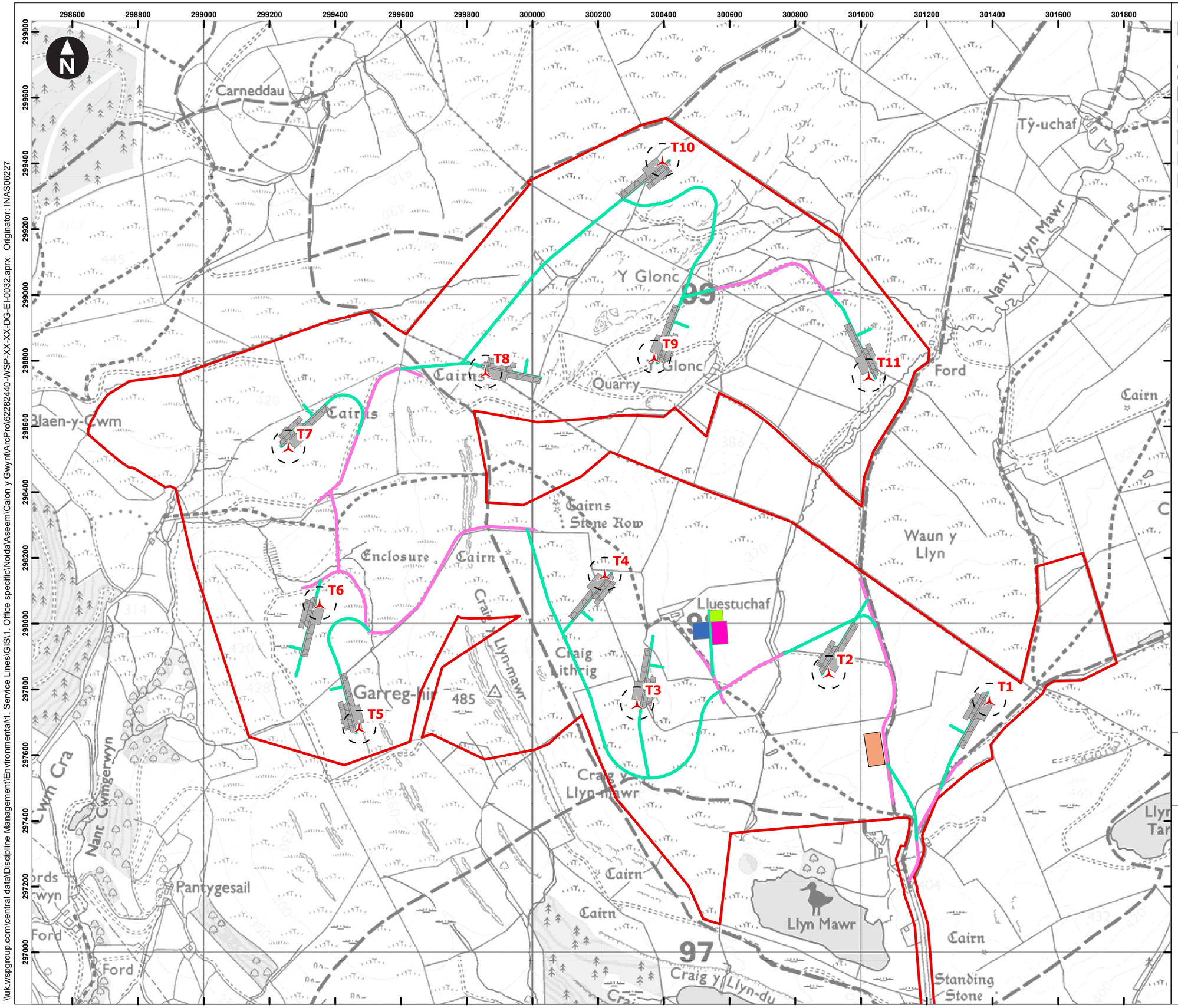
Table 7-2 Audit Record

Audit	Date Undertaken	Summary of Findings	Responsibility

Appendix A

FIGURES

\\uk.wspgroup.com\central data\Discipline Management\Environmental\1. Service Lines\GIS\1. Office specific\Noida\Aseem\Calon y Gwynt\ArcPro\62282440-WSP-XX-XX-DG-EI-0032.aprx Originator: INAS06227



Key

- Site boundary
- Wind turbine
- 50m micrositing
- Temporary construction compound
- Substation compound
- Hardstanding and Clear working area
- Control building compound
- BESS Compound
- Existing upgraded access track
- New access track

0 250 500 m

Scale at A3:1:11,000

Client

wind2

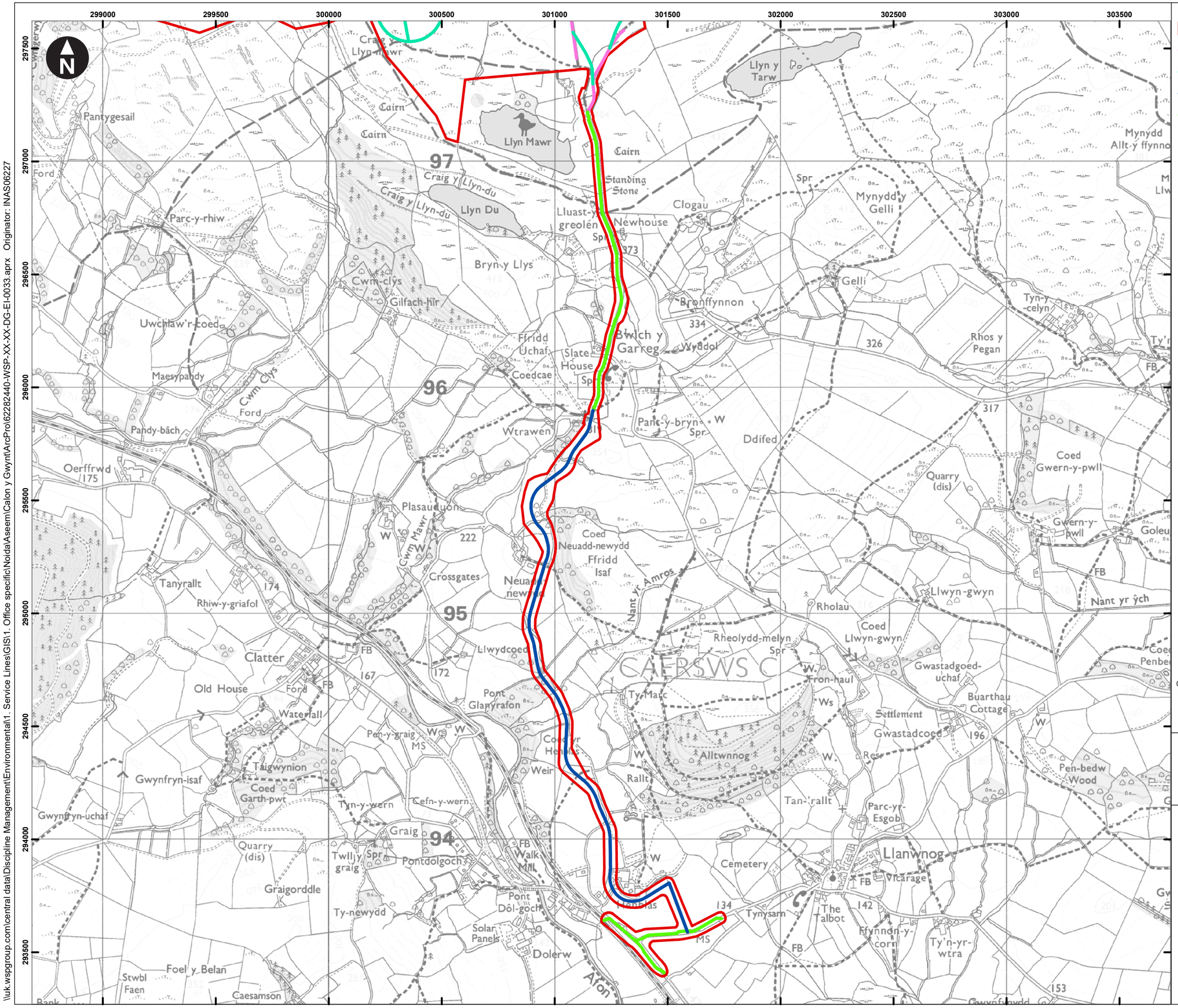
Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

Figure 1.1
Site Layout Plan

wsp

July 2026



Key

- Site boundary
- Existing upgraded access track
- New Internal Energy Park Access Track
- New Access Road
- Existing Upgraded Public Road

0 250 500 750 1,000 m

Scale at A3:1:16,000

Client

wind2

Parc Ynni Calon y Gwynt

Outline Construction Environmental Plan (CEMP)

Figure 1.2
Site Access

wsp

July 2026

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 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							
8							
9							

1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street
Cardiff
CF10 4BZ

wsp.com

PUBLIC