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CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Abercynon Feeder Bridge

REFERENCE: 30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008

Prepared for:

Balfour Beatty

03 May 2024

BakerHicks.

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION.

Project title: Abercynon Feeder Bridge

Project number: 30003237

Document title: Construction Environmental Management Plan

Document reference: 30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008

Rev	Date				
P01	20/03/24	File name	30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008		
		Description	First Issue		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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		Date	22/03/2024	22/03/2024	22/03/2024
P02	09/04/24	File name	30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008		
		Description	Second Issue		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	Allain Alexis	Stephen Watson	Nick Wood
		Signature			
		Date	09/04/2024	09/04/2024	09/04/2024
P03	18/04/24	File name	30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008		
		Description	Third Issue and section 6 amended. Clarity on dealing with invasive plants added, Temp works drawings and FRAPS added,		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
		Name	Allain Alexis	Stephen Watson	Nick Wood
		Signature			
		Date	18/04/2024	18/04/2024	18/04/2024
P04	22/04/24	File name	30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008		

		Description	Figure 1 updated. Japanese knotweed clarification added regarding treatment on northside. Clarification of access routes made. Clarification of wash down included. Fig 2 and Fig 4 altered. Steps of washing included in Section 3. Section 7.3 updated to reflect wording in section 3. ID 5 risk assessment updated		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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		Date	22/04/2024	22/04/2024	22/04/2024
P05	24/04/24	File name	30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008		
		Description	Otter requirements added from PEA into Section 6.6		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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P06	02/05/24	Date	24/04/2024	24/04/2024	24/04/2024
		File name	30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008		
		Description	NRW comments added, Section 2.2 updated. Section 3.3 wording clarified. Section 3.4 wording updated to reflect silt fencing. Section 8 Risk ID.1 updated		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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P07	03/05/24	Signature			
		Date	02/05/24	02/05/24	02/05/24
		File name	30003237-BHK-00-XX-RP-C-0008		
		Description	Section 2.2 -No ton bags in the river. Section 4,6 - GPP22 guidance referred to. Section 10 conclusion refers to GPP22		
			Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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		Date	03/05/24	03/05/24	03/05/24

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Description

BakerHicks was commissioned by Balfour Beatty to provide engineering services for remediation works to Feeder Pipe Footbridge across the river Taff, Abercynon and Rhonda Cynon Taf.

The feeder bridge, constructed in 1857, includes three historic feeder pipes made of wrought iron, part of a water canal system which has been decommissioned. The pipes are supported by three intermediate masonry piers spaced at max. 7.8m.

Supported by the same piers, a contemporary constructed footbridge was installed at an unknown date. The footbridge consisted of a timber deck on a steel structure supported by steel columns. The footbridge structure was damaged by the flooding event during Storm Dennis in 2020 followed by acts of vandalism and eventually, for safety reasons, was dismantled leaving intact the feeder pipes.

The works aim to rebuild the footbridge based on the Active Travel (Wales) Act 2013 requirements preserving two of the historic feeder pipes.

1.2. Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is to provide evidence and information to address the specific requirements identified by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (RCTCBC) and Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC) Planning Department.

In particular the following, assuming access from the south side of the river:

No development shall commence until a site wide Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The CEMP should include the following.

- General Site Management: details of the construction programme including timetable, details of site clearance details of site construction drainage, containments areas, appropriately sized buffer zones between storage areas (of spoil, oils, fuels, concrete mixing and washing areas) and any watercourse or surface drain.
- Resource Management: details of fuel and chemical storage and containment; details of waste generation and its management; details of water consumption.
- Biodiversity Management: details of management of invasive species - signal crayfish may be present within the river Taff corridor management; species and habitats protection, avoidance, and mitigation measures.
- Pollution Prevention: demonstrate how relevant Guidelines for Pollution Prevention and best practice shall be implemented, including details of emergency spill procedures and incident response plan.
- Traffic Management: details of plant on site and wheel wash hose-down facilities.
- Details of the persons and bodies responsible for activities associated with the CEMP and emergency contact details.
- Details of pre-construction otter inspections to be carried out within 48 hours prior to the commencement of works.

Section 2 to Section 9 sets out the plan for addressing these issues.

1.3. Background and Context

The site comprises an existing bridge located over the River Taff in Abercynon as shown in Figure 1. It is located between woodland and the A4054. The bridge consists of three pipes on top of three masonry piers and an abutment at either end. The Taff trail runs alongside the river Taff on the southern sides of the river and connects to the existing bridge via a footpath. The site is located 1km east of the village of Abercynon in the Cynon Valley, at an approximate national grid reference 309208 E, 195499 N, and the nearest postcode of CF45 4SA.

The land is owned by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council to the north; and Merthyr Tydfil/private ownership to the south. It is approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum at the base of the Cynon valley. The primary access to the site including all main deliveries, will be located on the southern side of the bridge via the Tram Road. This has been labelled as Access Route 1 in Figure 1 below. Access for minor plant and the workforce to the northern side of the bridge will be via a path from Alexandra Road. This has been labelled as Access Route 2 in Figure 1 below.

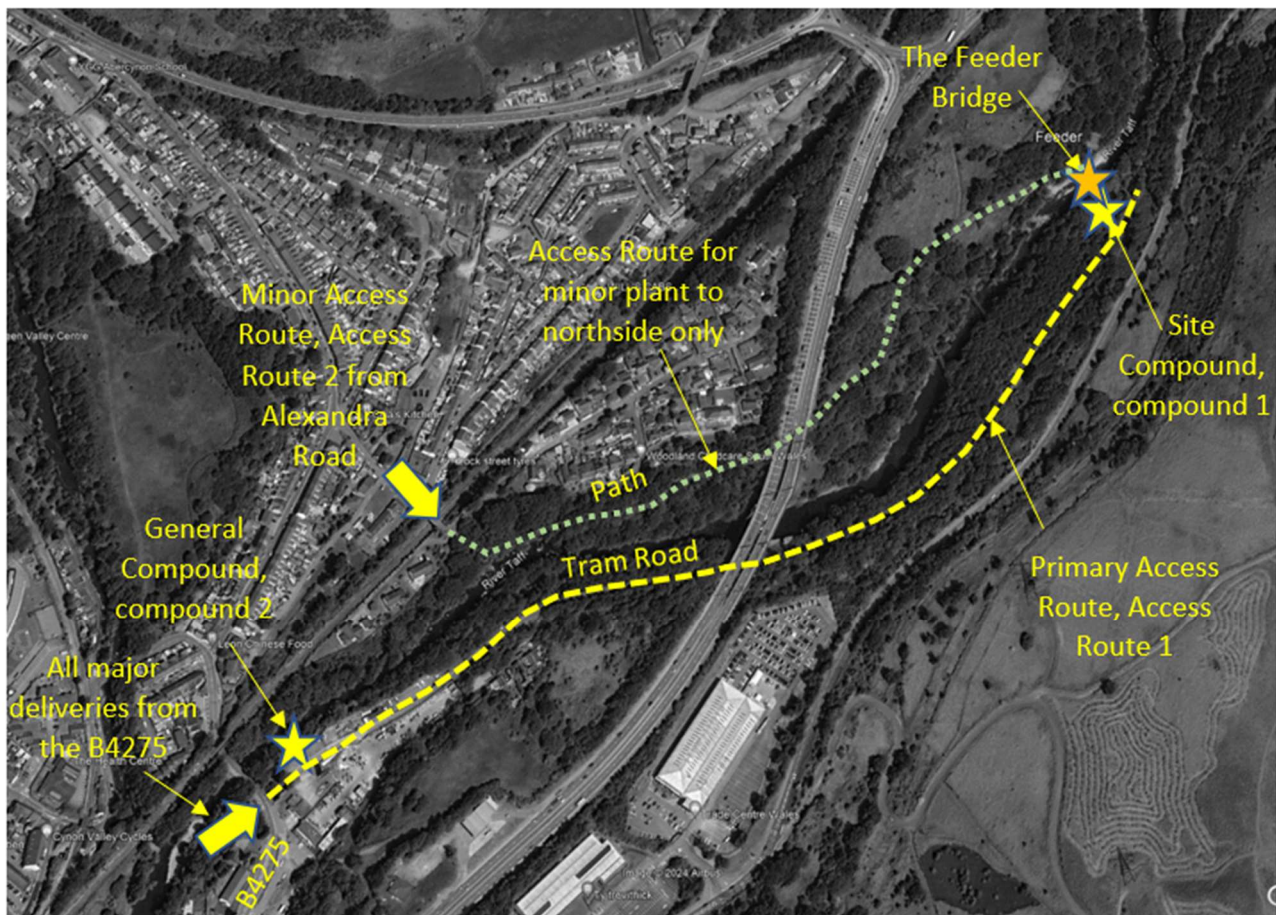


Figure 1 - Site Location and Route Plan

1.4. Available Technical Documentation

The following drawings have been used to help prepare this CEMP:

Table 1 – Summary of BakerHicks drawings referred to

BakerHicks Drawing Title	BakerHicks Drawing Reference
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-0100	Site Location Plan
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-0200	Existing Services Plan
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-0300	Site Constraints Plan
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-0301	Site Clearance and Demolition Plan
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1001	Feeder Pipe Proposed GA, Sections and Elevations
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1701	Bridge Foundation Bases South Abutment - Reinforcement Details
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1702	Bridge Foundation Bases North Abutment 1 & Pier Spreader Pads. Reinforcement Details
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1703	Bridge Foundation Bases North Abutment 2 - Reinforcement Details
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1800	General Arrangement of Steel Bridge
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1801	Site GA Plan
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1810	Proposed Bridge Foundations
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1830	Bridge Elevations
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1840	Proposed Setting Out GA Sheet 1
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1841	Proposed Setting Out GA Sheet 2
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-5000	Remedial Work to Existing Embankment and Bridge Piers Sheet 1
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-5001	Remedial Work to Existing Embankment and Bridge Piers Sheet 2
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-5010	Proposed Bridge and River Works Details Sheet 1
30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-5011	Proposed Bridge and River Works Details Sheet 2
CRXSS056-3BR-00-XX-DR-W-0001	Temporary Works Crane Platform sheet 1 of 2
CRXSS056-3BR-00-XX-DR-W-0001	Temporary Works Crane Platform sheet 2 of 2

The following additional reports/ drawings have been used to help prepare this CEMP:

Table 2 – Summary of Other Reports/Drawings Referred to

Report Title	Report Reference
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge. Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report for Baker Hicks. Version 6.0. Date: 06/03/2024. (7028_Feeder Pipe Bridge_AIA_JW)
Preliminary Ground Level Tree Assessment North and South	Preliminary Ground Level Tree Assessment for North and South Report for Rhondda Cynon Taff Borough Council. Version 2.0. Date: 28/02/2024. Temple.
Bat Survey	Feeder Pipe Bridge Bat Report - August 2021 by Redstart Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge. Bat Surveys Report for Rhondda Cynon Taff Borough Council. Version 2.0. Date: 9th January 2024. Temple. (T7028-TEM-AB-RP-EC-0005 Rev 2.0)
INNS Survey and method statement	Feeder Pipe Bridge Replacement, Abercynon Invasive Species Survey. Temple. Reference: T7028. Date: 10th March 2023 – Updated 12th December 2023. (T7028-TEM-AB-RP-EC-0003 INNS) Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge Replacement. Method Statement: 7028_Invasive Non-Native Species Method Statement
Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal - Feeder Pipe Bridge', Doc Ref: GC3880-RED[1]74- XX-RP-L-0004 Rev: P01 by Redstart, dated September 2022. Feeder Pipe Bridge, Abercynon. Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report for Rhondda Cynon Taf Borough Council. Version 3.0. Date: 28/02/2024. Temple. (T7028 PEA and PRA Updated Report)
Otter Survey Report	Feeder Pipe Bridge Otter Report - August 2021 by Redstart Updated Otter Survey Memo Report. Temple. Reference: T7028. Date: 13th March 2023. (T7028 Abercynon otter update survey report)
Temporary Works Drawings	Crane Platform & Access Road Drawing No. CRXSS056-BBR-00-XX-DR-W-001 P2 Sheet 1. Received: 26/02/24. Crane Platform & Access Road Drawing No. CRXSS056-BBR-00-XX-DR-W-001 P2 Sheet 2. Received: 26/02/24. Feeder Pipe Bridge. Temporary Works Design, Crane platform, Southside. Drawing no. CRXSS056-BBR-00-XX-DR-W-0001 P4 – x2 sheets. Dated 07/03/24.
PWMS	Feeder Pipe Bridge, Abercynon. Precautionary Working Method Statement – Combined for Bats, Birds, Otter, GCN, Reptiles, Hedgehog and Hazel Dormouse (Precautionary). Version V1.0. Date 22/03/2024. Temple Group Ltd.

2. GENERAL SITE MANAGEMENT

2.1. Site Compound Details

Figure 2 below shows the site management arrangement of the siteworks compound, Compound 1 close to the bridge. The compound is 670m² in size and incorporates elevated elevates to create a working platform for a proposed 300t crane.

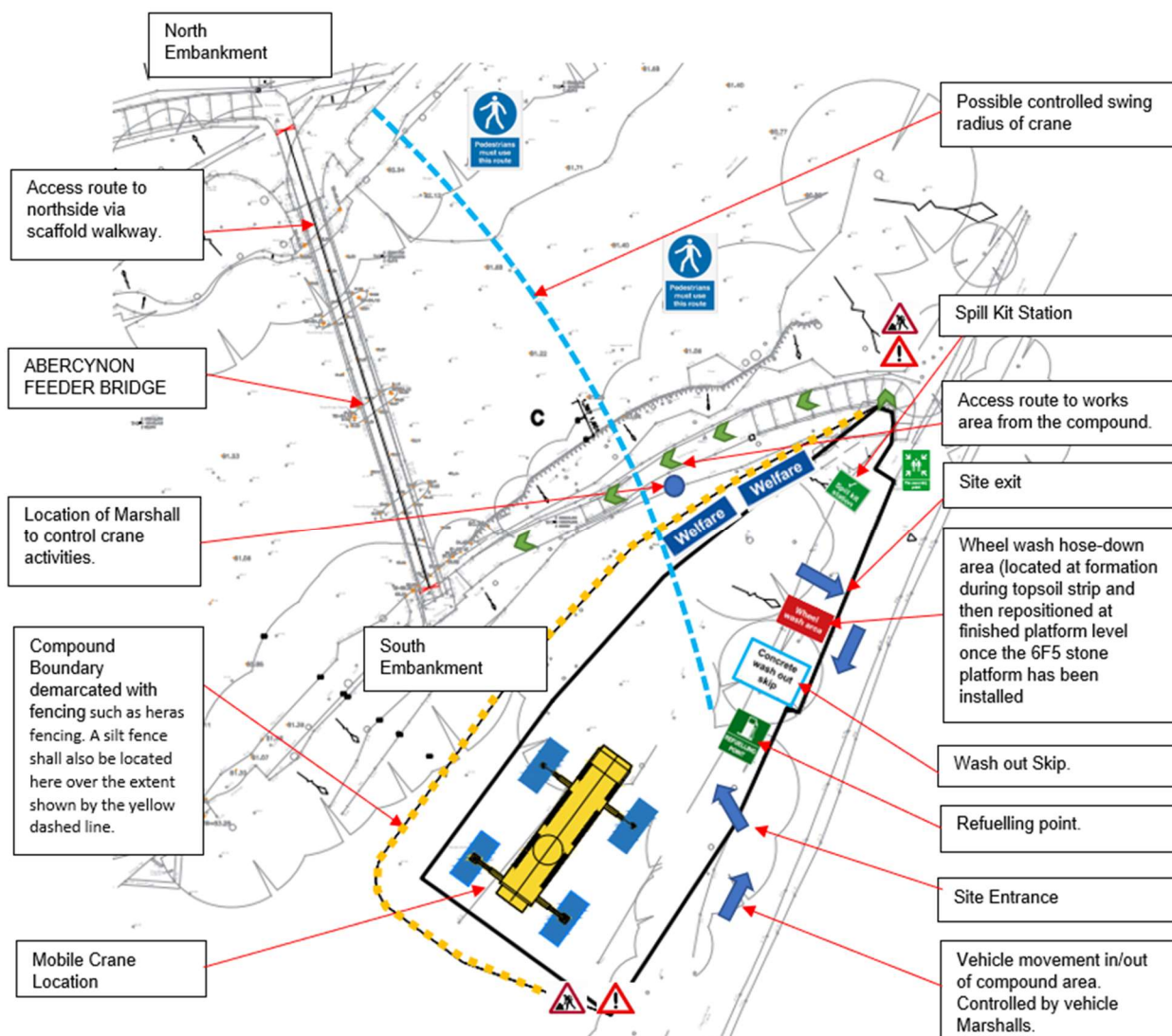


Figure 2 - Site Compound 1: Siteworks compound

Figure 2 shows the general location of the wheel wash hose-down, the wash out skip, refuelling point and spill kits. A minimum buffer zone of approximately 2 metres shall be provided between these facilities. Ready mixed concrete imported to the site shall be used in all cases. Site runoff issues are covered under Section 2.5 of this report.

Figure 3 below provides details on site management arrangement of the Contractor's General compound, Compound 2 located at the southern end of Tram Road Side, approximately 1km away from the site. The contractor will use this compound for storage, parking, and welfare/general office space.

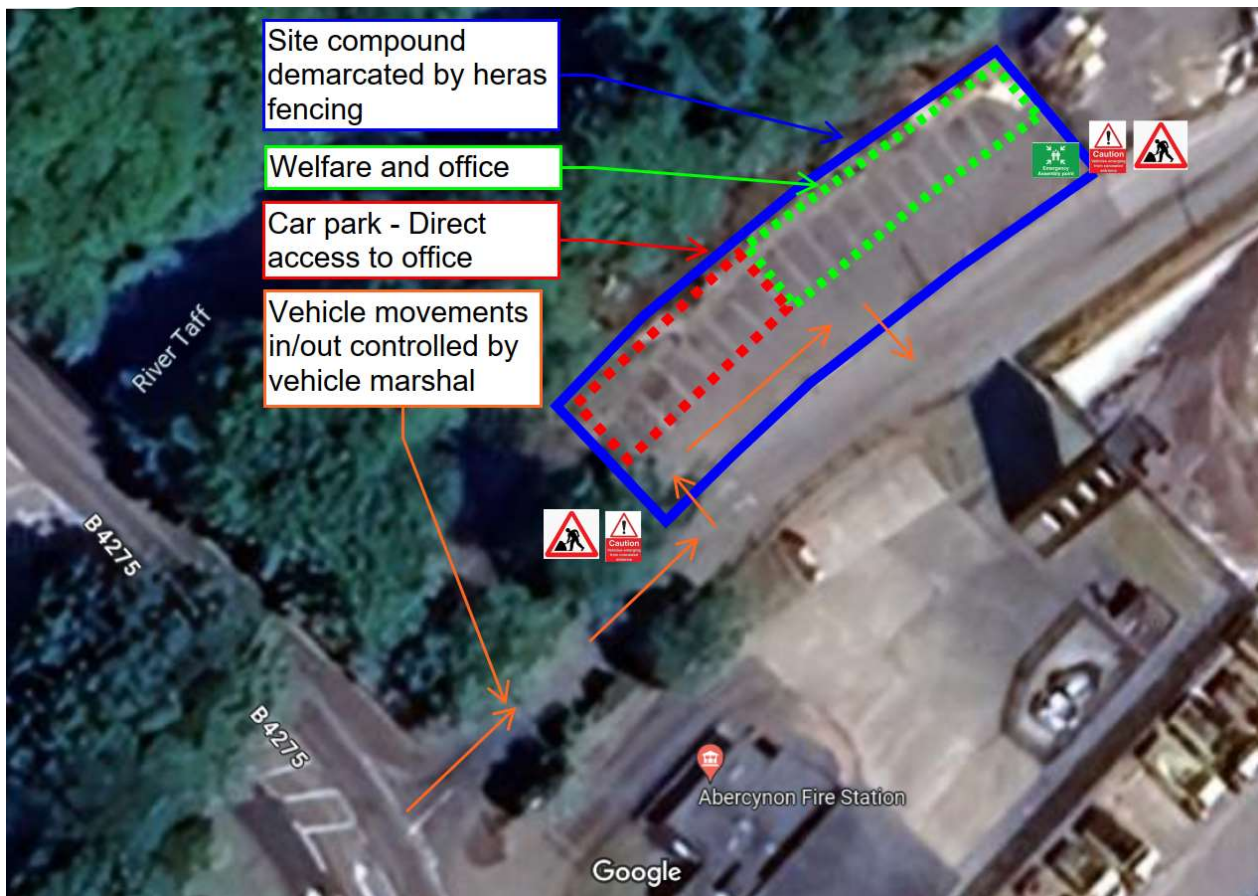


Figure 3 - Site Compound 2: General Compound.

2.2. Accommodating Silt and Suspended Solids Arising from the Works

It is likely that there will be some silts and sediment generated by the works. This is expected due to several activities including the removal of the old abutment foundations, trimming back the bank edge to accommodate the new revetment, and preparing the formation for the new abutment wall masonry units.

On the northern side of the river to mitigate against this, it is proposed to install a small stone bund using 6F5 as the main barrier to prevent materials entering the water course. If required; the stone bund shall be complemented by a secondary containment of straw bales. The bund shall be positioned locally to the area of working. The straw bales shall be sourced from local suppliers and changed periodically when work is to start on the adjacent stage, or if the bales have become too soiled.

On the southern side, the construction of the abutment is not expected to generate any silt that could enter the river.

Silt is likely to be generated by the installation and removal of the compound area and crane platform. To accommodate this, a silt fence will be installed around the site boundary at the start of the commission to prevent any silt from being washed into the river.

If silty water starts to build up, hay bales will be used to soak up the surplus to prevent it from discharging into the river.

There may be some extreme circumstances where an extra line of defence is necessary. In these circumstances either polythene sheeting or sandbags shall be installed at specific locations as required. Where polythene sheeting is used, this is expected to be secured in place between the working side of the stone bund and straw bales for the duration of the works that are carried out in this area. The inclusion of polythene will be considered if there is evidence that the straw bales are becoming soiled too quickly.

We shall install a silt fence at the toe of the working platform to capture any silt from entering the river if required.

No ton bags will be placed in the river. Instead of ton bags, the preferred method of containing any silt will be done by the use of stone bunds and silt fencing for ease of construction. The works for the north abutment are confined to the abutment area, which we will place the proposed stone bund around it and if required, silt fencing and straw bales. This will mitigate any silt or other materials from escaping the work face. A similar approach will be used at the southern work area, specifically the working platform. Again silt fencing will be placed at the toe of the embankment should we encounter any silt run-off, although we're not anticipating this as the platform itself will not be subjected to any major trafficking.

In the event of discharge of any polluting materials, for example silt, to the watercourse, details of appropriate measures to contain and immediately clean up these spills will be provided. GPP22 guidance will be followed to prevent pollution entering the river. See Section 4 of this report for further details.

Any discharges to the watercourse must be self-reported to Natural Resources Wales on 0300 065 3000 immediately.

2.3. Accommodating the Concrete Pouring

It is acknowledged that the pouring of concrete during the works needs to be carried out in such a way to reduce the risk of concrete entering the river channel. The main area where concrete shall be poured is in the placing of the concrete abutments. To control the potential risk of concrete entering the river, the following shall be undertaken.

- Concrete shall be delivered by lorry to a concrete pump that will deliver the concrete directly to the area of the abutments, via hoses attached to the pump. This reduces the risk of spillage as concrete is pumped to its destination. The hose connections shall be inspected at the start of each pour to make sure they are securely connected and shall be monitored during pumping to ensure they do not disconnect. The hose connections shall be placed on the ground in areas away from the river. The concrete delivery vehicle and pump shall be set back away from the river, either within the cleared woodland or from crane parked on the Tram Road Side.
- A skip shall be provided for concrete delivery vehicles to discharge directly into during wash down activities. Once the washed-out concrete has set within the skip it shall be broken up and removed from site. The wash out skip shall then be prepared and inspected ready to receive the next event.
- For other inert/non-hazardous materials, a wheel wash hose-down shall be done away from the river in a designated area as shown in Figure 2. The wheel wash hose-down area is for hosing down vehicle wheels for excess mud before they leave site. Runoff from the wheel wash hose-down area will be allowed to percolate directly into the stone platform.
- The placing of concrete shall be done in several stages/lifts to minimise the volume of concrete being placed at any one time. This results in the benefit of reducing the risk of any surplus concrete entering the river and will allow shuttering to be fixed in place prior to the next subsequent stage. The shuttering is expected to consist of "Peri" style shuttering or similar approved. This type of shuttering provides good flexibility to accommodate a range of applications and fixing options to ensure close contact with the previous poured concrete is achieved. The shuttering shall be inspected by the contractor prior to any pour and signed off as being adequate for use. Where there are signs of gaps on inspection of the shuttering, these gaps shall be sealed with self-expanding foam to keep the concrete in place.

- Toolbox talks shall be carried out to explain the importance of controlling pours and to ensure any spills are dealt with quickly. All contractors shall receive Toolbox talks that will include details of all protected species identified in the ecology reports, including trees, river protection (physical and water quality) and invasive plants.

2.4. Accommodating Site Runoff and Mine Water

Runoff from the site compound will be encouraged to naturally infiltrate vertically through the stone matrix of the site compound. The lower layers of the ground comprise of sand and weak sandstone. It is therefore envisaged that this will be sufficient to accommodate most of the surface water generated. If needed, small bunds at the edge of the compound shall be installed to prevent silty water directly flowing over the edge towards the river. A further French drain will be considered at the toe of the stone embankment to prevent any surplus surface water flowing laterally reaching the river.

BakerHicks has carried out a study on the potential mine workings risks in the area. The Envirocheck report identified 15 British Geological Survey (BGS) historical mineral sites up to 1km from the site, two of which are located within 500m. All these sites were open cast with the exception of one underground site. This was located 495m from the site for deep coal mining with historical mapping recording this location as 'trial shaft'. The closest mineral site was located 277m to the east where quarries were identified on historical mapping. The historical mapping shows disused workings 190m east of the site. Due to the location and previous mapping of quarries, these disused workings are likely to be open cast and associated with the nearby BGS recorded mineral site.

The Envirocheck report states that the site is in an area which may be affected by coal mining activity and that there is inconclusive coal mining evidence on site. The site is in a Coal Authority Reporting Area. According to mapping there are no sub-cropping coal seams beneath the site, and it is not located in a development high risk area. The Cefn Glas coal seam is present on mapping 650m west of the site and there is one mine entry located 500m west of the site.

A Coal Authority Consultant's Coal Mining Report has been obtained for the site on 2nd February 2023 (ref 51003336782001). This shows that there are no mine entries within 100m of the site and no probable unrecorded shallow workings. Coal mining records show that the shallowest worked coal seam is at a depth of 604m below ground level relating to the 6ft Bottom Leaf coal seam.

The Coal Authority have confirmed that a permit to disturb assets is not required for the ground investigation.

2.5. Accommodating Invasive Species

Due to the presence and location of the invasive species around the site it is recognised that an invasive species control programme is required. This has been recently managed by RCTCBC, however the recommendations from the Invasive Non-Native Species Method Statement shall be followed which recommends containment in situ.

The Contractor will not be using any herbicide spray as part of his day-to-day activities.

The Contractor will liaise with RCTCBC at appropriate times to ensure any spraying occurs in a safe and effective manner. If rhizomes are disturbed during construction, they shall be carefully collected and put into a container before sending to a licenced tip.

The invasive species and ecological considerations shall be read in conjunction with the INNS management plan as outlined in report T7028-TEM-AB-RP-EC-003-INNS and the Invasive Non-Native Species Method Statement.

Knotweed treatment plan will be implemented on land on the northside that is within the site boundary.

Toolbox talks will also help reinforce this requirement.

2.6. Access Routes to the Works

Access to the works will be via two routes. Please refer to Figure 1 for location.

Access Route 1: via the Tram Road to southern site compound, compound 1. This will be the primary access route. This access route is expected to allow materials to be craned into position. The crane is expected to extend all across the river with the swing radius managed and controlled.

Access Route 2: via the existing path from Alexandra Road. This route is just wide enough for small light plant to track along the existing informal path to the northern side of the bridge location. It is worth noting that this route was previously used by RCTC BC in the past to carry out emergency works to the bridge. The size of the plant using this route will be limited to the width of the path only. The route will be monitored by the Ecology Clerk of Works (ECoW) to ensure no damage occurs to the existing ecology along the route and that no disturbance of invasive plant species occurs. No removal of branches is expected. The contractor shall install track mats close to the bridge from the point where invasive plant species starts and from the point where the ancient woodland starts. The track mats need to continue up to the location of the works. The ECoW will monitor this route from the first major event that it is to be used and continue monitoring this route through the Construction period at each time the ECoW intends to visit site.

3. PHASING AND THE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME DETAILS

The Works are envisaged to be delivered via six key stages, Stages 1 to 6 as described below. The Contractor's programme is attached in Appendix A to help support this approach.

To ensure that the works are coordinated, the site team shall provide monthly updates via email with photos attached showing progress. This will outline progress in the precautionary mitigation works and evidence that such measures are being maintained throughout the construction process. The site team shall also provide updates on water pollution control measures and if any incident or issues occur this shall be reported to National Resources Wales and the Local Planning Authorities immediately.

3.1. Stage 1: Pre-construction

This preconstruction phase will involve obtaining all the necessary consents and permits and liaising with residents with respect to the bridge/road closures and alternative travel arrangements.

The relevant management plans for the site shall be reviewed including the INNS Management Plan, Site Waste Management Plan, Health and Safety plans, Community Liaison Plans etc.

A toolbox talk shall be given by the Ecology Clerk of Works (ECoW) to the relevant/key contractors/site personnel on the importance of protecting and respecting the ecology.

A pre-start survey shall be undertaken to check for the presence of otter and other habitats.

Vegetation shall only be removed where necessary with ancillary areas not required for construction protected from unnecessary/accidental loss by temporary site fencing.

Retained trees (and their root protection areas) shall be identified and protected from accidental damage using official root protection barrier and other suitable means of protection, such as heras fencing as identified in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment report 7028_Feeder Pipe Bridge_AIA_JW

Lighting around the river shall not be installed.

3.2. Stage 2: Mobilisation and Site Clearance

This stage will involve site clearance of the area where the southern compound is proposed and the area adjacent to the northern abutment. The site clearance will involve removing selected trees as detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) report 7028_Feeder Pipe Bridge_AIA_JW. A suitable root protection area shall be installed as recommended in the AIA.

Assuming the site compound will be located on the south side, once the site clearance has been carried out the following steps will be undertaken:

Step 1: The existing topsoil within the compound area shall be stripped back (approximately 300mm in depth) to create the formation. The contaminated topsoil layer will be removed before being stored on site within the redline boundary. The topsoil shall be stored in this location for the duration of the works. After the topsoil strip has been completed, the wheels of the excavator and boots of the workers on site will be cleaned at a designated location away from the river edge as shown in Figure 2. A low pressure hose will be used to carry out this cleaning. After cleaning, the excavator will be relocated to an uncontaminated area. The cleaning process will be conducted in such a way that the runoff water will percolate directly into the subsoils.

No contaminated topsoil will be removed off site.

Step 2: After stripping the topsoil, an initial geotextile layer (consisting of terram or similar approved) will be laid at formation. A minimum thickness of 300mm of 6F5 stone will be then laid on top of this and compacted.

Once this initial 300mm of 6F5 has been laid and compacted, a further geotextile layer (again consisting of terram or similar approved) will be placed. 6F5 stone will then be laid in 500mm steps above this and interwoven/ wrapped with geogrid (Naue Combei Grid or similar approved) up to finished platform level. The geogrid is needed to help reinforce the material for the crane platform. Figure 4 shows the location of the geotextiles, geogrids and stone layers.

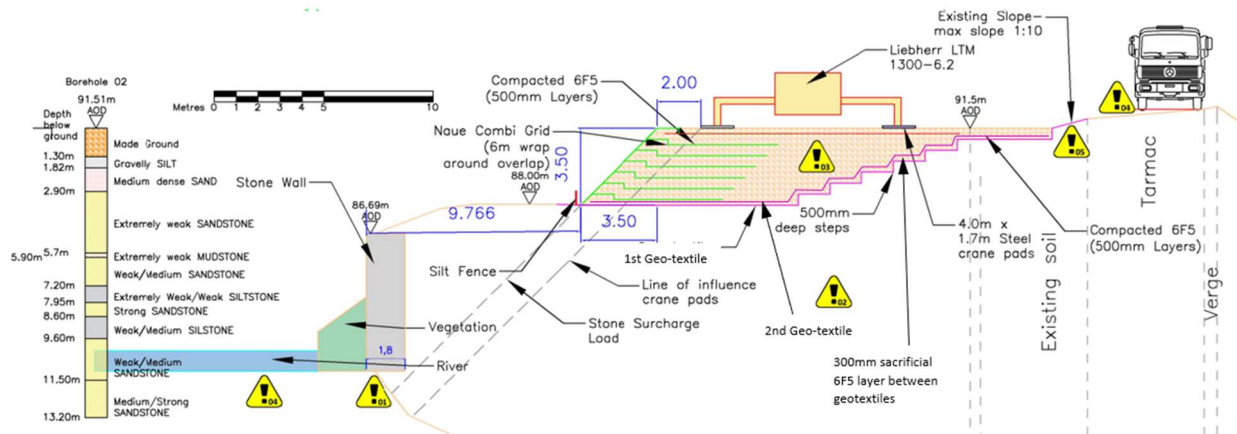


Figure 4 - Site Compound 1 Typical Section.

This platform shall be designed to accommodate a 300t crane.

Step 3: Once the crane platform is built, and the contaminated material is buried below the platform, the site compound will be ready to operate without the need for any further cleaning of vehicles. At this stage, the low pressure hose as required will be used to wash the wheels of the vehicles leaving the site to prevent any mud from being deposited onto the Tram Road.

Materials and plant shall be brought onto site and stored in the contractor's compound, Compound 1.

Measures to protect retained trees and vegetation shall be kept under active review.

A copy of the temporary works drawings is provided in Appendix B

3.3. Stage 3: South Embankment Pre-river Window

This stage will involve removing the top layer of topsoil from the designated working area around the abutment and stockpiling it at the side in the same manner of dealing with the topsoil from the site compound located on the southside. Although the volume of topsoil strip on this side of the river is expected to be minimal, Steps 1 to 3 outlined in Section 3.2 are also applicable for this stage if applicable. After stripping the topsoil, a platform with a thickness of 200-300mm shall be installed to help facilitate the construction of the abutments.

Once the excavation for the South Abutment is complete, the next step will be to pour concrete to form the structure. This will involve setting up formwork, installing steel reinforcement and then pouring and curing the concrete to create a solid foundation or structure.

The concrete is expected to be transported in a skip by crane, or pumped for this part of the site.

If required silt fencing shall be placed around the working area to help provide working space and a line of defence to prevent grout loss entering the river.

3.4. Stage 4: North Embankment Pre-River Window

This stage will involve removing the topsoil around the abutment and stockpiling it at the side in the same manner of dealing with the top soil from the site compound located on the southside. Although the volume of topsoil strip on this side of the river is expected to be minimal, Steps 1 to 3 outlined in Section 3.2 are also applicable for this stage.

After stripping the topsoil, a platform with a thickness of 200-300mm shall be installed to help facilitate the construction of the abutments and piling.

The works will also involve the removal of the masonry units around the existing abutments to make way for the new abutments. These masonry units will be set aside for reuse.

Prior to installation, preparation of the working area for stress testing of ground anchors shall be carried out. This will involve ensuring the ground is stable, clear of debris, and ready for testing procedures. The testing shall be carried out in accordance with Pile Loads Specification 30003237-BHK-00-XX-SP-G-0005.

Once the test pile has been completed and the results known, a specialist piling contractor shall drill and install ground anchors. The access for an excavator is provided via an existing track. The piling arrangement shall be provided by the piling specialist.

The installation of the ground anchors shall be checked for workmanship and performance.

Once the ground anchors have been tested and confirmed, excavation for the abutments and the pile cap will be poured. The excavator for this operation will use the existing track to access the site. This will involve setting up formwork, installing steel reinforcement and then pouring and curing the concrete to create a solid foundation or structure.

The concrete is expected to be transported in a skip by crane for this part of the site. Once the concrete has been cured the masonry units around the abutments will be reinstated.

Silt fencing at the water's edge will be used to help contain any grout loss entering the river.

3.5. Stage 5: River Working

This stage will involve installing an underslung scaffold system at the piers for access. Once the scaffolding is in place the central pipe will be carefully removed using the crane and set aside. Once the pipe has been removed, the bridge will be installed in sections using the crane progressing across the river from the north to south.

At this time, scour protection work shall be undertaken involving grouting and concrete bag work. This will also involve grout repairs to the piers.

3.6. Stage 6: Finishing Works & Demobilisation

At the end of the works the scaffolding shall be carefully removed and the 6F5 stone platform shall be removed.

With respect to the removal of the 6F5 stone, the 6F5 material located above the 300mm 6F5 sacrificial layer will be excavated and recycled. The 300mm sacrificial 6F5 layer itself will be classed as contaminated and sent to a licenced waste management facility.

The stockpiled topsoil will then be replaced back where it came from before undertaking planting/ landscaping works. At this time any temporary signage/fencing will also be removed. The wheels of all plant, materials (including temporary fencing), and boots of the workers on site, including the landscapers will be cleaned at a designated location away from the river edge as shown in Figure 2. A low pressure hose will be used to carry out this cleaning.

After cleaning, the plant and fencing will be loaded on a transporter at the edge of the Tram Road before it is transported off site. The cleaning process will be conducted in such a way that the runoff water will percolate directly into the soils.

Ecological enhancement measures shall be completed. The scheme has been designed to incorporate opportunities for ecological enhancement by re-creating higher value habitats and linking/connecting habitat creation areas with the existing retained habitats.

4. POLLUTION PREVENTION

4.1. Compliance with Legal Requirements

Aside from health and safety requirements, all works shall be undertaken with appropriate consideration of UK environmental law and statutory guidance; and as such, the Principal Contractor will make themselves fully aware of its requirements. The following list of legislation, which is not exhaustive, shall be considered:

- The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986;
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 33 ((1) (a), (1) (b) and (1) (c)));
- Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011;
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016;
- List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005;
- Hazardous Waste Directive; • Invasive Alien Species Order 2019;
- The Hazardous Waste (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2015; and
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 9)

4.2. Licences, Consents and Management Plans

All licences, consents or other permissions for the development works shall be obtained and implemented prior to work commencing. Current licences in place include a Temporary Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP) for temporary works within the river, and a Permanent Flood Risk Activity Permit for the permanent works undertaken in the river. The FRAP licences are:

- Temporary FRAP Licence DFR-S-2023-0112
- Permanent FRAP Licence DFR-S-2023-0067

Copies of these permits are included in Appendix C.

Besides this management plan, a Site Waste Management Plan (containing Materials Management and Soil Resource Plan) is recommended.

4.3. Compliance with Industry and Good Practice Guidance

The Principal Contractor shall also be aware of and undertake all works in accordance with industry guidance and good practice documents including, but not limited to, the following Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs).

PPGs provide environmental good practice guidance for the whole UK, and environmental regulatory guidance directly to Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales only:

- PPG5 Works in, near or over Watercourses: Prevent Pollution, 2014; and
- PPG6 Construction and Demolition Sites, 2014.
- GPP22 Guidance for pollution prevention

4.4. Control of Site Activities

The following activities shall be controlled.

- We shall avoid dropping polluting materials from a bridge or riverbank.
- We shall avoid pumping out water from excavations into a watercourse.
- We shall prevent contaminated water from a working site to flow or seep into a watercourse.
- All materials (especially if hazardous or toxic) shall be stored at least 7m away from the watercourse.
- All static machinery shall be placed on drip-trays or oil absorbent nappies. Trays shall be emptied regularly to ensure that they contain any spills.

The contractor shall develop an incident response plan for the control of these issues.

4.5. Principal Contractor's Voluntary Action

The Principal Contractor shall operate an Environmental Management System certified to adhere to ISO14001:2015.

The Principal Contractor shall register the site under the Considerate Constructors Scheme before work commences and deliver the works in accordance with the five-point Code of Considerate Practice. For more information see <https://www.ccscheme.org.uk/>.

Consequently, with respect to environmental management, and other matters, the Principal Contractor shall consider engaging with local residents before commencing work.

4.6. Following the Guidance of GPP22

The Contractor shall develop a Spill Response Plan and follow the guidance of GPP22 with respect to dealing with spills.

The spill response plan will identify potential sources, potential pathways and the key receptors as well as the most appropriate method of containing spills.

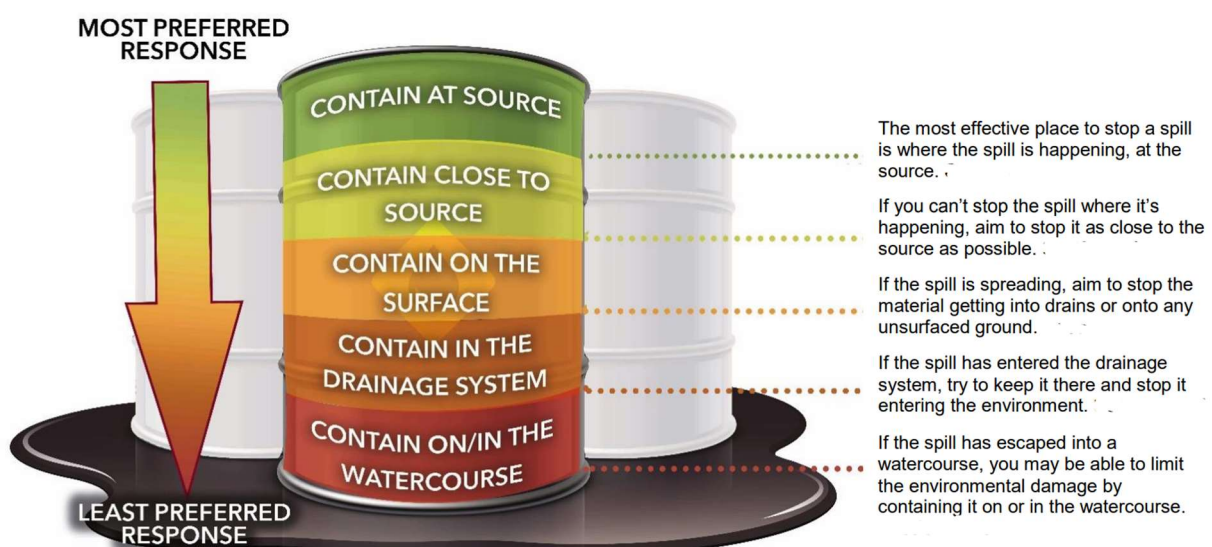


Figure 5 – Hierarchy of Spill Containment – Taken from GPP22

Control of spills will include:

- Transfer leaking materials or silts into another container or
- Use sorbents such as straw bales, sand bags and spill kits to soak up the spill, or
- Blocking pathways.
- A river boom will be available as a last resort for emergency measures. This will be located in the site compound, compound 1.

The preferred method of containing spills/events has been set out below:

Table 3 – Summary of preferred method of containing spills

Spill or event	Source	Pathway	Receptor	Mitigation measure
Silty water and minor oil spill	Activities in the site compound Construction of the foundations	Overland flow	The river	Straw bales Stone bunds Sand bags silt fencing
Washing mud from tyres	Delivery vehicles entering the compound Mud on the stone surface	Direct to ground	Mud on the stone surface and the road	Hose wash down – not contaminated
Oil filling in the site compound	Filling generator	Direct to ground	Stone surface of site compound	Double skin containment Spill kits Portable containers Tool box talks
Dealing with Japanese knotweed which may have collected on tyres before placing stone in site compound	Vehicles working with topsoil	Direct to tyres	Off site receptors	Wash down tyres of equipment directly into subsoils that will be working with topsoil before being reused in clean areas
Concrete	Activities in the site compound Construction of the foundations	Direct to river Direct to ground	The river Stone surface of compound	Straw bales Stone bunds Sand bags silt fencing skip collection located in compound

Any discharges to the watercourse must be self-reported to Natural Resources Wales on 0300 065 3000 immediately.

Posters outlining the spill procedure will be put up around the site. A typical example is shown as follows.

Spill Response Procedure

If the spill cannot be safely contained or if the spill is causing a threat to life, evacuate the area and call **999** from a safe location

IF SAFE TO DO SO

STOP > CONTAIN > NOTIFY > CLEAN-UP

STOP

- Stop work immediately
- Stop the leak or eliminate the source of the spill
- Eliminate ignition sources and provide natural ventilation

CONTAIN

- Use pollution control equipment (e.g. spill kits, drip trays, bunds of earth and sand) to contain the spill
- Check the spill has not reached any drains, water courses or other sensitive areas
- Cover all drains / manholes to prevent the spill from entering the drainage system

NOTIFY

- Once the spill has been contained notify your emergency contact. Details at the bottom of the page.

CLEAN-UP

- Attempt to soak up the spill using absorbent material
- Always follow your Duty of Care for waste when disposing of contaminated materials including spill kit/equipment.

EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (Complete with your business details)

NAME	TELEPHONE	NEAREST SPILL KIT

Figure 6 – Typical Spill Response Poster – Taken from GPP22

5. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The following sections outline the fuel and chemical storage containment proposals, waste generation and management proposals, and water consumption.

5.1. Fuel and Chemical Storage Containment

All fuel storage shall be designed by the Contractor in the site compound, Compound 1, in accordance with pollution prevention guidelines and shall be bunded accordingly. Refuelling point shall consist of a double skinned bowser and there will be a stone platform prepared with heavy duty uPVC liner turned 90 degrees to create an additional bunding area. It is intended to just fill the bowser on a need to have basis to help reduce the risk of any pollution incident.

As part of the Contractor's method of working, spill kits shall be made available at certain locations to ensure that any pollution incident will be adequately dealt with. The spill kit shall be located within the main site compound, Compound 1. The spill kit shall be identified with appropriate signage.

Tool-box talks shall be given by the contractor to staff on the importance of safeguarding the environment and ecology around the river. The contractor shall also introduce a logging system to record any near misses, events, incidents, and control measures introduced. This shall be reviewed regularly by the contractor's H&S officer.

5.2. Waste Generation and Waste Management

All construction waste arising from the works shall be collected, segregated where possible, before being placed in the skip. The contents of the skip shall then be removed off site to a licenced waste management facility. The skip shall be located in the site compound, Compound 1, next to the spill kit.

5.3. Water Consumption/Supply

Where possible a local connection will be made to the existing water supply in the area to help provide a supply to the welfare facilities. This is expected to be done close to Compound 2. Where this is not possible, or where additional water is needed for site use, then a supply shall be provided via water bowser and parked in Compound 1. Water for concrete mixing is not envisaged as the concrete is expected to be delivered to site ready mixed. Some water will be required though for mortar repairs and some minor welfare in the local cabins.

6. BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

This section considers each of the habitat and species for which avoidance, mitigation or other measures are proposed, it is worth noting that the entire site is classed as contaminated site.

6.1. Net Benefits for Biodiversity in Wales

The approach taken to promote Net Benefits in Biodiversity (NBB) in Wales is different to that which has been adopted in England whereby there is an emerging statutory requirement through the Environment Act 2021 for projects to deliver biodiversity net gain +10%.

Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 places a general duty on public authorities to, “seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of functions... and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems”.

Chapter 6.4 of Planning Policy Wales provides specific guidance on how local planning authorities should comply with the Section 6 duty. The duty does not include specified metrics (such as the Statutory Metric in England) and or a particular target level of enhancement, leaving judgement as to whether proposed developments meet the requirements to local planning authorities on a case-by-case basis. The emphasis is placed on the development of practical options using professional judgement and following the Diversity, Extent, Condition, Connectivity and Aspects of Ecosystem resilience.

We have considered the Net Benefit for Biodiversity using the step-wise approach which has led to incorporating the following:

- Establishment of the site’s ecological baseline based on Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) reports and Phase 1 habitat survey and reporting with associated mapping;
- Input into scheme design to avoid un-necessary loss of habitats;
- Preparation of a Landscape Strategy aimed at maximising biodiversity enhancement.
- Provision of advice in respect of other ecological enhancement measures such as the provision of bat boxes and bird nest boxes;
- Preparation of a Landscape Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) to deliver the landscaping and monitor the outcomes; and

From this the main environmental gains will consist of:

- New native broad-leaved woodland, applicable to the south side of the river only. Please note on the northside, positive woodland management, such as habitat piling of arisings etc. is considered more beneficial than replanting.
- Management of Invasive Plant Species,
- Riverbank improvements,
- Retention of an existing log pile upstream,
- Erection of bat and bird boxes in the wider area (locations to be agreed); and
- Creation of a log pile otter holt in compensation for any potential loss of resting places within the rock face. (Location to be agreed).

6.2. Risk Assessment of Potentially Damaging Development Activities

Presented in Table 4 below is a risk assessment of all the proposed construction related activities likely to impact upon important biodiversity on the site.

Table 4 – Assessment of potentially damaging development activities.

Activity	Habitats	Breeding Birds	Otters	Bats	Reptiles	GCN	Dormouse
Removal of trees and ground vegetation, scrub.	Direct loss of lower value habitats on site including dense scrub. Direct loss of higher value habitats such as woodland trees.	Killing, injury or disturbance to breeding birds. Damage or destruction of an active bird's nest.	Loss of commuting habitat.	Killing, injury or disturbance to bats. Removal of potential tree roosts. Loss of foraging and commuting habitat.	Killing, injury or disturbance to basking reptiles. Loss of basking/foraging habitat	Killing, injury or disturbance to terrestrial GCN. Loss of terrestrial habitat.	Killing, injury or disturbance of dormouse or loss of nesting/foraging habitat.
Removal of soil piles, rubble and other materials from works.	None anticipated	Disturbance of breeding birds through noise, vibration.	None anticipated	None anticipated	Loss of hibernacula for reptiles	Loss of terrestrial hibernacula for GCN	None anticipated
Temporary storage areas and stockpiles for soils, materials, spoil and waste	None anticipated	None anticipated	None anticipated.	None anticipated	Creation of artificial hibernacula/basking spaces that may trap reptiles or risk killing, injury or disturbance when removed	Creation of artificial terrestrial hibernacula spaces that may trap GCN or risk killing, injury or disturbance when removed	None anticipated
Noise pollution	None anticipated	Disturbance to breeding birds through noise.	None anticipated	Disturbance to roosting bats through noise pollution	None anticipated	None anticipated	None anticipated

6.3. Non-Statutory Sites

Woodland

The site forms part of the River Taff Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). Any unnecessary vegetation removal shall be avoided. A 10m buffer around the trees outside of the site will be put in place and no works shall take place within this buffer. This will prevent compaction of soil and minimise disturbance.

Trees that are due for removal within the site boundary will be subject to a precautionary approach and soft felling techniques as outlined below for protection of bats and birds.

River corridor

Strict measures to prevent pollution / sedimentation of the river will be taken such as the storage of plant / materials / liquids / chemicals away from the river in the contractor's compound, and on hard standing to reduce leaching.

Working methods should be implemented such that works to the riverbanks are only undertaken where necessary and that the mobilisation of sediment is avoided.

Site landscaping will aim to restore a lightly wooded riverine environment which is consistent with the SINC designation, and which brings about a gain in habitats and improvement of the visual appearance of the bridge crossing.

6.4. Practical Measures to Avoid or Reduce Impacts During Construction

Measures outlined below will aim to mitigate adverse effects of the development during construction phase on the various ecological receptors on and adjacent to the site so that they are avoided or reduced to an acceptable level.

6.5. Invasive Non-Native Plant Species (INNS)

Plants

Under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is illegal to allow the spread of invasive plant species in the wild. The INNS Management Plan reference T7028-TEM-AB-RP-EC-003-INNS together with the Invasive Non-Native Species Method Statement shall be followed in full. The proposal is to leave the existing INNS in situ to minimise disturbance. Biosecurity measures should also be put in place to prevent removal of seeds or sections of Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) from being transported off site.

Signal Crayfish

Under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is illegal to distribute or allow the release of signal crayfish into the wild. All workers on site will be provided information on recognition of Signal Crayfish. To prevent individual crayfish being transported between waterbodies and to kill the spores from crayfish plague prior to entering another waterbody, biosecurity measures will be put in place. This includes cleaning of all equipment, for example wellies / waders, machinery which have been in the water.

The INNS Management Plan reference T7028-TEM-AB-RP-EC-003-INNS together with the Invasive Non-Native Species Method Statement shall be followed in full.

6.6. Otter

Night-time working will be avoided.

No artificial lighting of the river /immediate channel will be installed.

Habitats suitable for otter were recorded across the site. A further full otter survey is required to look for evidence that they may be using the works site and surrounding area. A pre-commencement otter survey will be undertaken 48 hours prior to the works commencing on site and a statement will be prepared. This will be completed by our proposed Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) prior to mobilisation.

If evidence is found of otters using the site or within close proximity a number of otter specific measures shall be put in place, including any site compounds being located away from the watercourse and any machinery and materials being locked away when not in use

Any excavation works taking place on site will also need to be securely fenced off and covered when not in use to prevent otters accessing these areas. If areas cannot be fenced, ramps will need to be provided to prevent the possibility of otters becoming trapped.

Any work taking place within 30m of the watercourse will need to be restricted to taking place until one hour after sunrise and must be stopped a minimum of one hour before sunset.

If holts are discovered during works then an immediate stop to all works will need to occur and a 30m exclusion zone will need to be implemented. The ECoW will need to contact Natural Resources Wales for further advice before any further works in this area can continue.

6.7. Bats

There is potential for bats to roost in or near the site. As such bat boxes are proposed to be installed as outlined in the Landscaping Strategy and some crevices in the rock face near the bridge will not be grouted up to encourage bat roosting. These locations are shown in drawing 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-5001.

The trees within and adjacent to the site both scheduled for removal and those being retained have potential to support roosting bats. To mitigate noise pollution, machinery will be kept outside a 10m buffer from trees with moderate and high suitability to support roosting bats.

Trees scheduled for removal will be felled using a soft-fell technique and carried out under supervision of a Natural Resources Wales bat licenced Ecologist.

Works will be carried out in April/May post the bat hibernation period and prior to the maternity period, during daylight hours with no artificial lighting permitted on the development.

6.8. Breeding Birds

Vegetation within the site such as tree, shrubs and tall ruderal vegetation could support nesting birds between March and September. Structures such as revetment and concrete ledges could also be used by birds for nesting. The removal of vegetation and structures should therefore take place outside of the nesting season (i.e., be removed between October and February). Vegetation removal will be timed to take place outside of the bird nesting season (the season is March to September inclusive).

If the above is not possible for any reason, a check for nesting birds must be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist / ECoW up to 48 hours prior to the start of works. If nests are found within the works area, a suitably sized no-works buffer zone (approximately 5m but species dependant) will be demarcated around the nest until an ecologist / ECoW has confirmed that the young have fledged. If any nesting birds, including wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), are found at any time during the works, activity within the surroundings of the nest will stop immediately and an ecologist consulted.

6.9. Other Species

In the unlikely event that any unexpected protected species are found during site clearance or construction, works will stop immediately and advice sought from the ECoW on site / a suitably qualified ecologist on how to proceed.

6.10. Habitat Protection

The site manager should monitor the site daily during the works to check that all retained trees and the river corridor habitats are being appropriately protected.

6.11. Toolbox Talk

Prior to the commencement of vegetation removal or site clearance work a toolbox talk will be given to all contractors attending site by the ECoW. This will entail a briefing on the areas within the site where species could be found, the legal protection afforded to these species and information on what to do if these species are encountered.

6.12. The Role of the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)

The ECoW role will be fulfilled by the involvement of a competent person with the necessary skill sets. All staff undertaking ECoW will be members, or qualifying members, of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) and will have previous experience working on construction sites and supervising construction personnel. Where less experienced ecologists are placed in this role they will be adequately supported by more senior staff, who will be accessible to give advice and guidance at all times.

The responsibilities of the ECoW are as follows.

- Review and update the risk assessment (where necessary).
- Review and update the practical measures to avoid and reduce impacts on biodiversity.
- Review and update the timing of sensitive works during construction and implementation (where necessary).
- Monitor site works and practical undertaking of ecological works.
- Provide training and information to site workers through toolbox talks.
- Monitor and report on compliance with legal and planning requirements in relation to biodiversity.
- Investigate and report unplanned incidents (e.g. pollution, damage to habitats, unexpected occurrence of protected species, implications of delays due to bad weather).
- Provide further advice to the client / site manager on any of the above as necessary.
- Monitor that buffers are installed appropriately where required, e.g., tree protection and nest stand offs.

7. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Figure 7 below shows the proposed traffic management arrangements for the site including signage at the bridge and next to Compound 1.

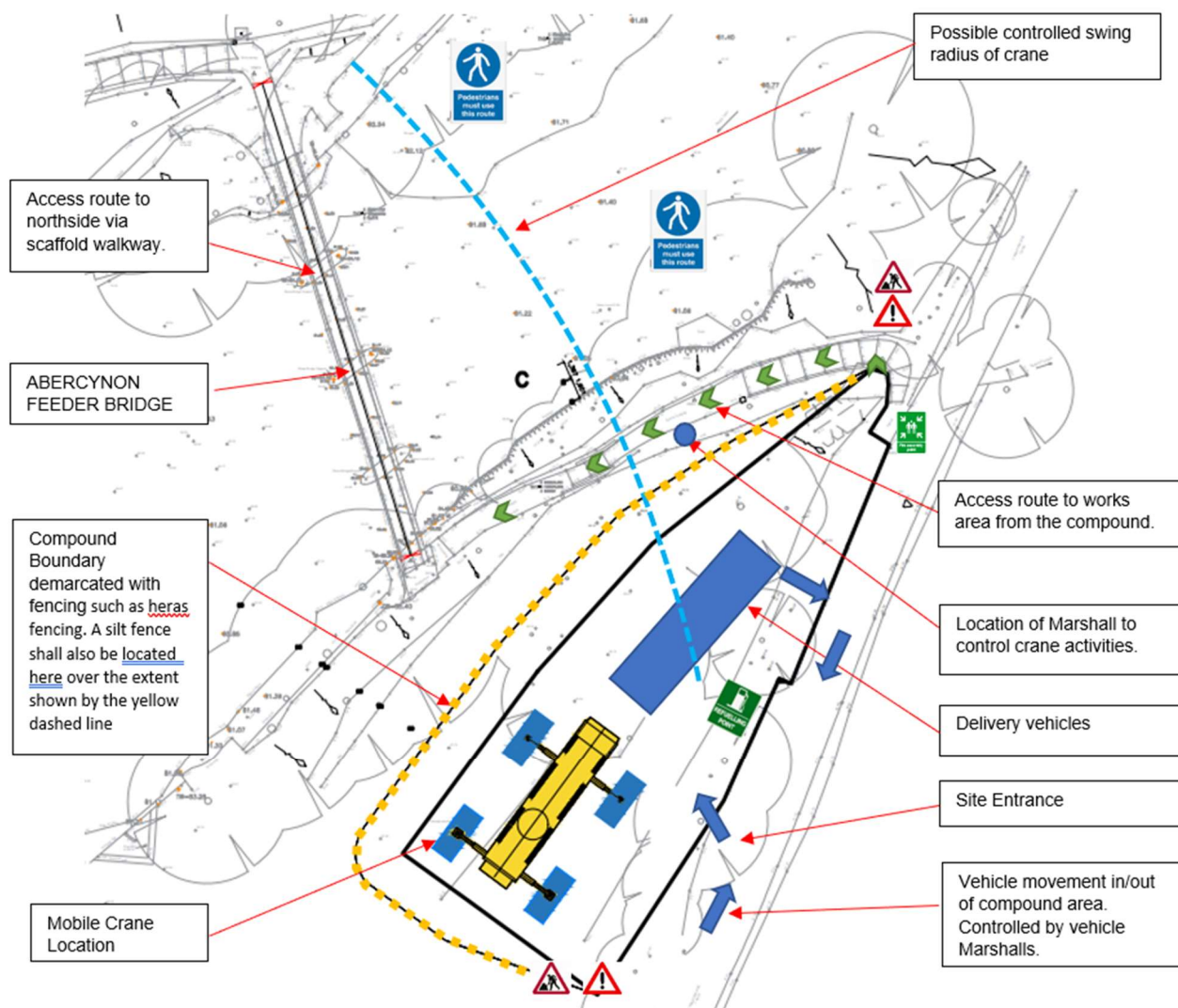


Figure 7 -Traffic, Plant and Vehicle Management Plan

7.1. Plant Details on Site

The type of plant on site will consist of:

- A 300t crane,
- Small excavator with dumper to maintain the compound and to help transfer materials between compounds,
- Small piling rig for the northside,
- Generator,
- Skips; and
- Bowsers.

Details have been provided in Figure 2 and Figure 7.

7.2. Traffic Movements

Pedestrians are expected to follow the site rules and designated pedestrian routes. These shall be clearly identified on site. Pedestrians shall not take short cuts and shall only use designated crossing points.

The following identifies specific requirements for pedestrian traffic on this site:

- We shall identify areas where pedestrians are prohibited (not including the working party). This includes the scaffolding area, areas where the crane will be operating, and areas close to the refuelling zone. Suitable fencing and barriers shall be used to enforce this.
- We shall put in place a Marshall who will be present to ensure site operatives obey the rules.
- We shall identify designated crossing points and routes.
- We shall enforce the safe use of mobile phones i.e. away from operating plant and vehicles.
- The marshalls shall control the boom of the crane not to go beyond the blue circular dot shown in Figure 7.

7.3. Wheel Wash Hose-Down Facility

Wheel wash hose-down facility shall be placed within the site compound, Compound 1, at the location shown in Figure 2. Water will be supplied by a bower. The wheel wash hose-down area will be used for the following events:

Event 1: hose down of plant and worker's boots during the topsoil strip – See Section 3.2 - Stage 2, Step 1;

Event 2: hose down of plant removing mud from wheels before they leave site once the stone platform is operational - See Section 3.2 - Stage 2, Step 3; and

Event 3: hose down of plant, fencing and worker's boots when the time comes to reinstate the topsoil – See Section 3.6 - Stage 6.

8. RISK ASSESSMENT TO SUPPORT THE CEMP

Table 5 sets out a summary of the key CEMP risks and the recommended mitigation measures.

Table 5 – CEMP Risks and Recommended Mitigation

- P= Probability of risk occurring. I= Impact of risk on development.
T= Total outcome numerical outcome.
- 1=low, 2=medium, 3=high
- T= 1 to 3 risk deemed to have been sufficiently reduced or resulting risk is acceptable. T= 4 to 6 risk deemed to require mitigation if possible. T>7 risk requiring mitigation

	Impact			
	L=1	M=2	H=3	
Probability	L=1	1	2	3
	M=2	2	4	6
	H=3	3	6	9

Probability-Impact Matrix

ID	Stage of Risk	Risk Before Mitigation	Risk Score			Suggested Mitigation Measure	Risk Score			Ownership of Risk
			P	I	T		P	I	T	
1	The mobilisation of silt and suspended solids;	Risk of sediments and silts entering the river from demolition of existing abutments, trimming back to formation	3	2	6	Introduce stone bunds with strawbales , have stand by pumps ready and install plastic sheeting at more prone high risk locations such as near the bridge	3	1	3	Balfour Beatty
2	The pouring of concrete;	Risk of concrete entering the river when placing abutments	3	2	6	Use ready mix and concrete pumps/skips to deliver concrete hence reducing the potential for spillages. Install polythene sheeting at the surface if needed near the river as a secondary line of defence to prevent grout entering the river. Introduce managed wash down skip areas away from the river Place concrete in small managed stages to reduce the risk of spillage Introduce high quality shutting to reduce the risk of any movement in the formwork Introduce tool box talks	2	1	2	Balfour Beatty
3	Mine water discharge	Risk of mine water entering the river	1	3	3	The risk of there being mine water present is low according to studies carried out, mainly as a result of there being made ground in the immediate vicinity	1	2	2	Balfour Beatty

ID	Stage of Risk	Risk Before Mitigation	Risk Score			Suggested Mitigation Measure	Risk Score			Ownership of Risk
			P	I	T		P	I	T	
						During the works the Contractor shall monitor any seepage generated to identify any discolouration of pungent smells. A standby over pump system shall be made available in the very low risk event of encountering mine water occurs. Any mine water which is pumped will be allowed to discharge into natural ground at least 10m away from the river edge				
4	Activities that could negatively impact on the aquatic environment	Risk of site compound activities producing effluent that could make its way to the river	2	3	6	Contractor to introduce bunded areas for fuels and oils, waste water to connect to foul or the use of double skinned tanks Spill kits to be set up Tool box talks to be carried out	1	2	2	Balfour Beatty
5	Invasive species	Risk of invasive species spreading	3	3	9	Contractor to keep all contaminated material on site. If any material deemed to be contaminated needs to leave site then this needs to be sent to a licenced waste management facility. Contractor to lay protective sheeting/matting to help with access where necessary. Contractor to follow the INNS management plan and method statement Tool box talks will help reinforce this requirement	2	2	4	Balfour Beatty

9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Balfour Beatty is ultimately responsible for meeting the commitments made in this CEMP.

A number of key staff are responsible for the implementation and success of this document. For clarity, each is listed in Table 6, together with individual responsibilities for implementing this strategy.

Table 6 - Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Balfour Beatty to appoint Site Manager Site Agent: Ryan Anderson M: +44 (0)7580982399 E: ryan.anderson@balfourbeatty.com	- Overall responsibility to ensure the CEMP is followed. - Maintain regular contact with Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), providing details of site work schedule as necessary
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) ECoW Jess Clitheroe M: 07989933400 E: Jess.Clitheroe@templegroup.co.uk	- To be instructed by Balfour Beatty to oversee implementation of the measures contained within this report. - The ECoW(s) shall be members of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). - Reports to Site Manager. - Ensure all workers comply with the site protocols regarding ecological receptors through delivery of toolbox talks and attendance on watching brief during sensitive operations, as/if required. - Site survey for protected species. - Be available to answer questions on site as they arise and to advise accordingly. - Monitoring mitigation measures and compliance with management prescriptions.

10. SUMMARY

A CEMP has been prepared by BakerHicks which sets out the measures required to avoid or reduce the risks of committing offences under the relevant wildlife legislation.

A CEMP is an iterative document and should be revised considering changing circumstances or as issues arise so that it remains a working document and key point of reference for site activities.

Table 7– Summary of key findings

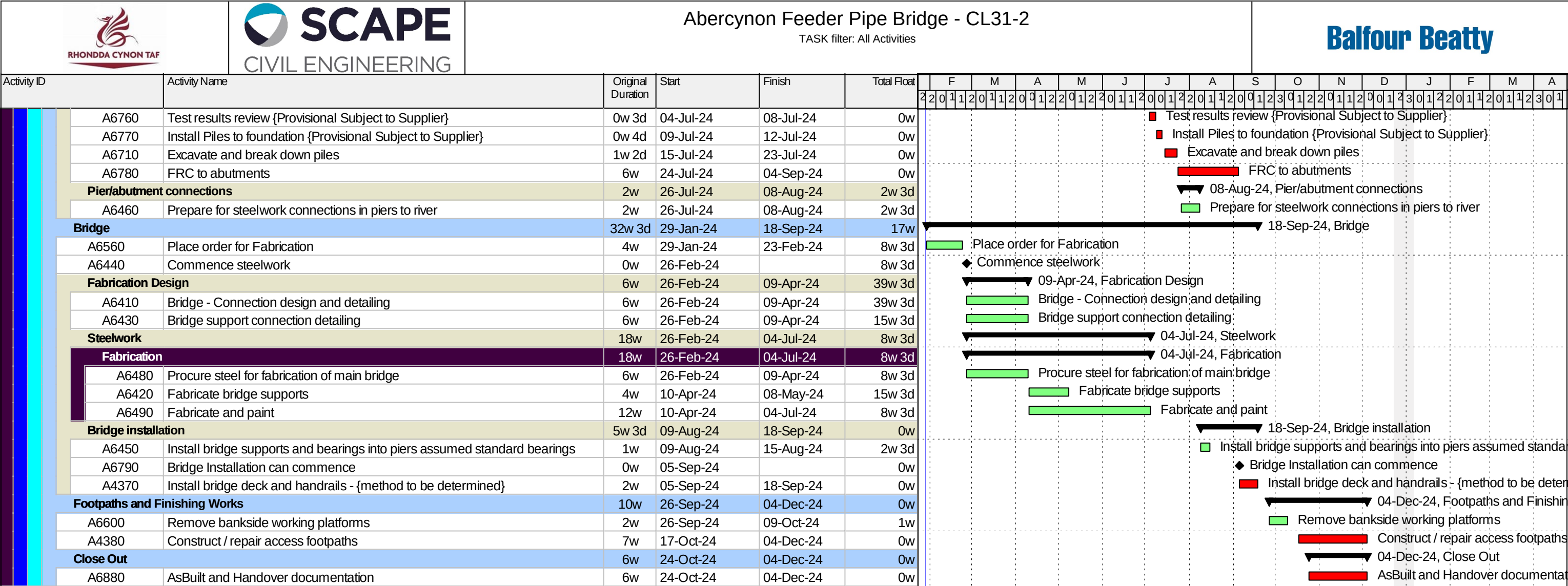
Planning requirement	BakerHicks compliance to planning requirement
General Site Management	Section 2 sets out the key requirements for the site management including key site features for Compound 1 (site compound close to the bridge) and Compound 2 (general compound southwest of the site). Each compound has been set out showing position of welfare units, storage, refuelling points, spill kit locations, wash down skip area, wheel wash down areas for uncontaminated activities and crane position. A minimum 2m buffer zone has been identified between containment features. Concrete pouring is expected to be delivered as ready mixed via lorry before being skipped or pumped to the location where it is needed. Procedures for dealing with runoff using silt fencing and additional straw bales as well as monitoring have been identified. Section 3 sets out the proposed works programme/phasing to support Section 2
Pollution Prevention	Section 4 sets out the key requirements for dealing with pollution prevention issues. This includes commentary on compliance with legislation, confirmation that FRAP licences are in place, as well as compliance with typical pollution prevention guidance. Key activities on site to be controlled include: • We shall avoid dropping polluting materials from a bridge or riverbank, • We shall avoid pumping out water from excavations into a watercourse. • We shall install a silt fence at the toe of the site compound in Compound 1 to help capture any silty overland flow. The use of straw bales will also be used where the build-up of silty water exists. • All materials (especially if hazardous or toxic) shall be stored at least 7m away from the watercourse; and, • All static machinery shall be placed on drip-trays or oil absorbent nappies. Trays shall be emptied regularly to ensure that they contain any spills. The Contractor shall develop an Spill Response Plan to manage this following the guidelines of GPP22

Planning requirement	BakerHicks compliance to planning requirement
Resource Management	Section 5 sets out the details of resource management. Fuel and chemical storage and containment shall be closely monitored and use double skinned fuel bowzers with spill kits in local proximity. Stone matting with heavy duty uPVC liner (if needed) shall be installed under the fuel bowser. All waste shall be collected, segregated where possible, before being placed in the skip. The contents of the skip shall then be removed off site to a licenced waste management facility. Water supply shall be connected locally near Compound 2 and brought to Compound 1 using a separate bowser. Water consumption in Compound 1 is expected to be minimal but may be needed for welfare and mortar repairs.
Biodiversity Management	Section 6 provides details of biodiversity requirements. Management of invasive species shall be done by laying protecting geotextiles and stone (6F5) over potential sub soils so that it remains in situ, ensuring it is not disturbed. With respect to signal crayfish, the presence of this species shall be monitored during any in-river works. Provision for bat and bird boxes shall be provided. Any pile logs present shall be left in situ. The role of the ECoW is defined. Protection of the environment/ecology shall be reinforced through toolbox talks. Requirements have been identified if it found that otters are using the site or are within close proximity to the works. This includes a 30m exclusion zone and restricted working times.
Traffic Management	Section 7 sets out the traffic management proposals. It consists of designated access points, pedestrian routes, the extent of heras fencing. Specific requirements for the control of staff are provided below. • We shall identify areas where pedestrians are prohibited (not including the working party). This includes the scaffolding area, areas where the crane will be operating, and areas close to the refuelling zone. Suitable fencing and barriers shall be used to enforce this. • We shall put in place a Marshall who will be present to ensure site operatives obey the rules. • We shall identify designated crossing points and routes. • We shall enforce the safe use of mobile phones i.e., away from operating plant and vehicles. The location of the wheel wash hose-down facility has been identified.

Planning requirement	BakerHicks compliance to planning requirement
Roles and Responsibilities	Section 9 provides details of the persons and bodies responsible for activities associated with the CEMP and emergency contact details have been provided. The CEMP shall be implemented as approved during the site preparation and construction phases of the development.

Appendix A: Contractor's Programme

[illegible]



Project ID - RCT CL31 2

Data Date - 29-Jan-24

BL -

CD - 06-Feb-24

Page 2 of 2

Remaining Level of Effort

Actual Work

Remaining Work

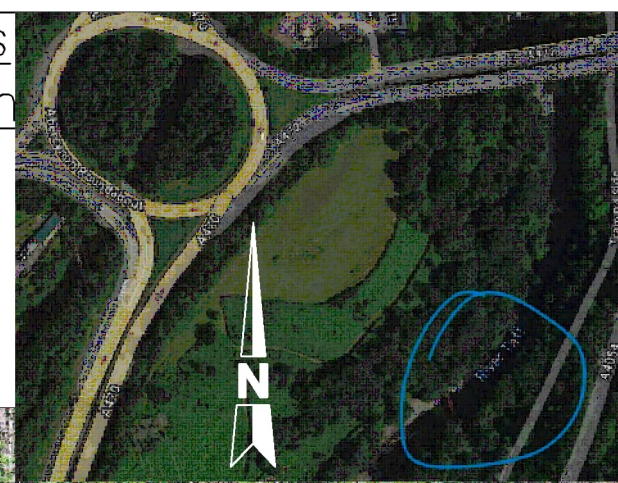
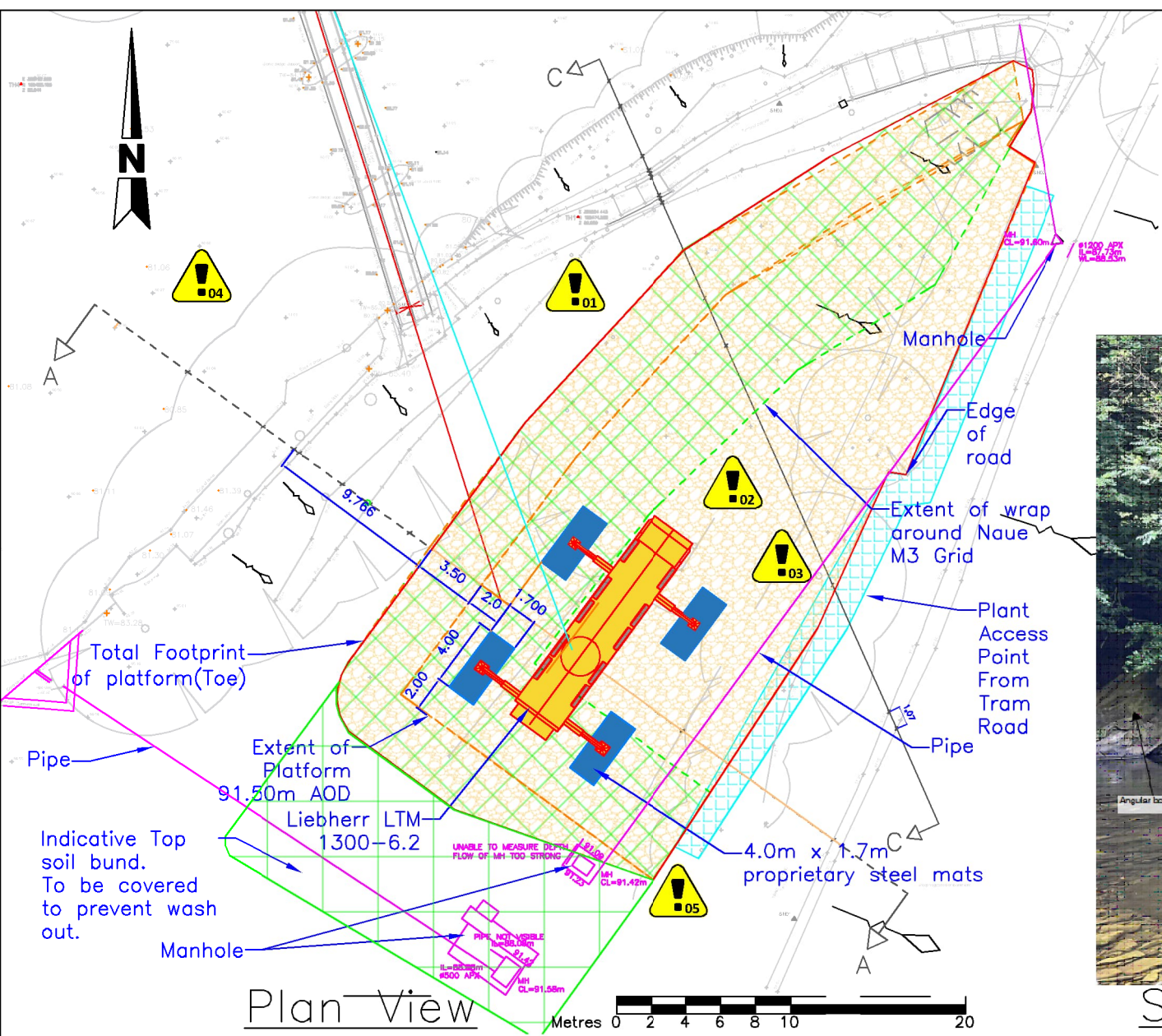
Critical Remaining Work

◆ Milestone

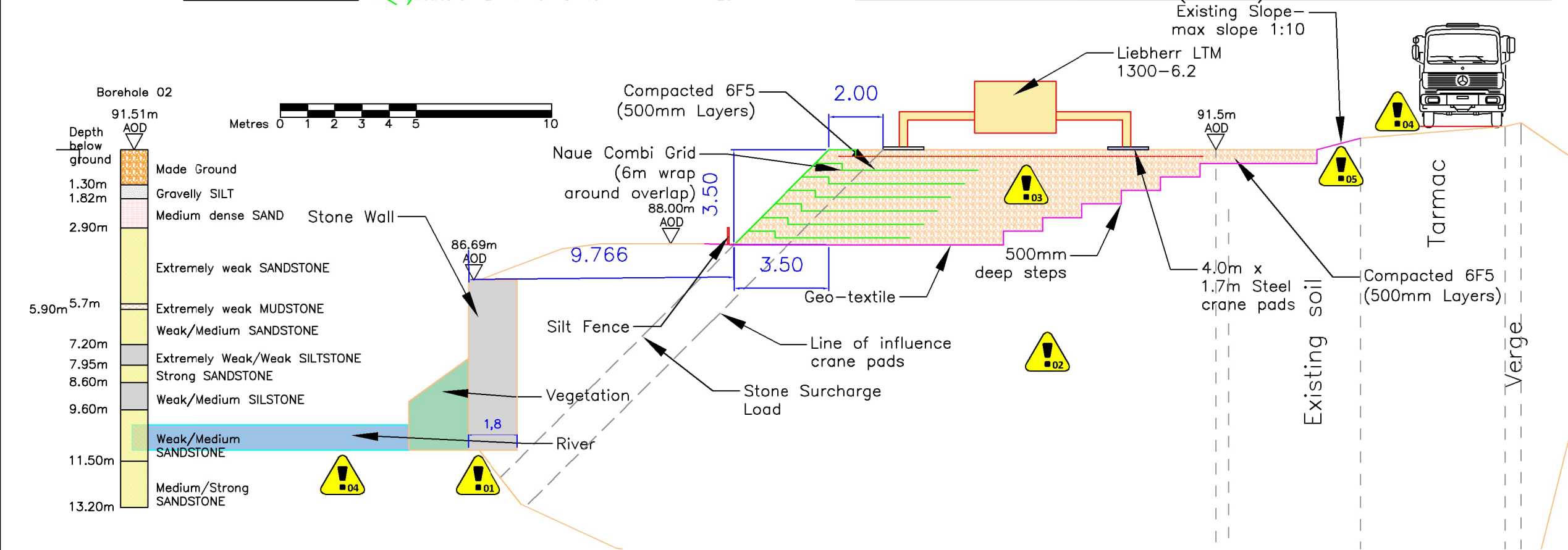
Summary

Date	Revision	Checked	Approved

Appendix B: Temporary Works Drawings



South Abutment (Wall) Elevation View



Section A-A – Typical Platform Cross Sectional

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Health, Safety and Environmental Risks		
RA Number XX		
Risk No	Risk	
XX	Residual Risk	
01	Condition of abutment wall	
02	Ground conditions worst than expected	
03	Water logging of platform	
04	Contamination of Japanese into exported fill/river	
05	Existing services/ manhole/pipe	



Notes

1. Crane model is Liebherr LTM 1300–6.2 with T Main Boom Configuration, with max lift radius of Circa 58.0m (TBC by Site).
2. Maximum outrigger loads to be confirmed as per new revised crane radius.
3. Compacted 6F5 to be tested with 600mm diameter plate with a jack load of 10 tonnes with a minimum required bearing capacity of 280kN/m². TBC once crane pad loads are provided
4. 6F5 should be quarried not recycled for better drainage.
5. Ground parameters are assumed based on BH02.
6. Existing soil is to have a minimum $C_u=30kPa$ to be verified using Hand Shear Vane test at a frequency of one set of tests, per 50m² of plan area.
7. Top 300mm of top soil to be stripped before construction of working platform.
8. Naue Combi-grid to wrap back around by 6.0m.
9. Naue Combi-grid to be installed as per installation sequence.
10. Stone wall i 1.8m thick and condition assumed to be good as per GI Report.
11. Geo-textile to form interface between 6F5 and existing soil to prevent Japanese Knotweed contamination. Tree protection areas to be fenced of and also run of contaminated water to be prevented from entering the river.
12. Current solution with platform at 91.5m AOD requires import of circa 1638m³ of 6F5 material

Document History

Revision	Description	Date	Des	Chk
P1	Preliminary/For comment	20/12/23	TN	--
P2	Platform Level to 91.0m	31/01/24	TN	--
P3	Level change 91.50m + Crane Radius Increase	07/03/24	TN	--
P4	Ammended	18/03/24	TN	--
P5	Ammended for Environmental Details	12/04/24	TN	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--
--	--	--	--	--

Designer	
----------	--

Balfour Beatty

"Driving Innovative Temporary Works Design and Engineering Excellence"



RHONDDA CYNON TAF
TREFTAETH GADARN | DYFODOL SICR

Paper Size	Scale	Designer	Checker
A3	--	TN	TBC

Project

Feeder Pipe Bridge

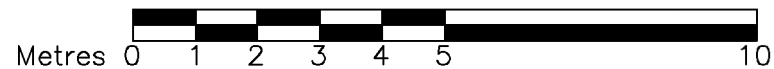
Drawing Title	
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**TEMPORARY WORKS DESIGN
CRANE PLATFORM
SOUTHSIDE SHEET 1 OF 2**

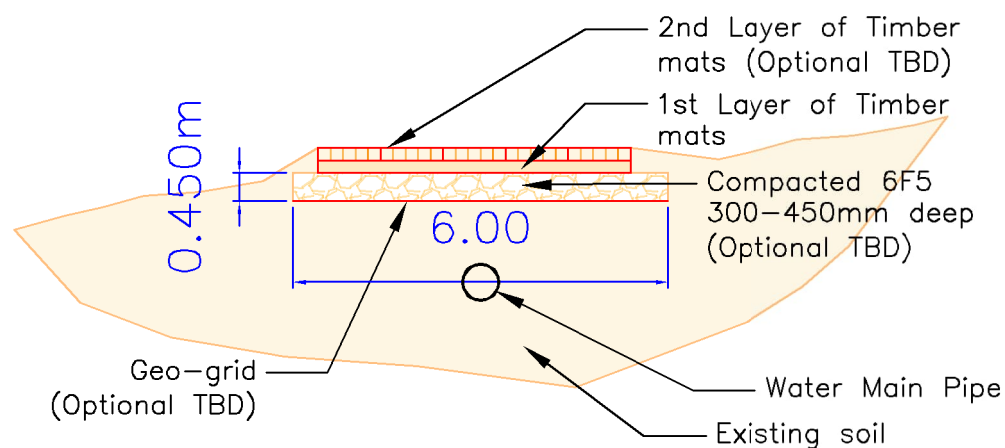
Status

For Comment

Client Drawing Number	Revision
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Drawing Number	Revision
CRXSS056-BBR-00-XX-DR-W-0001	P5

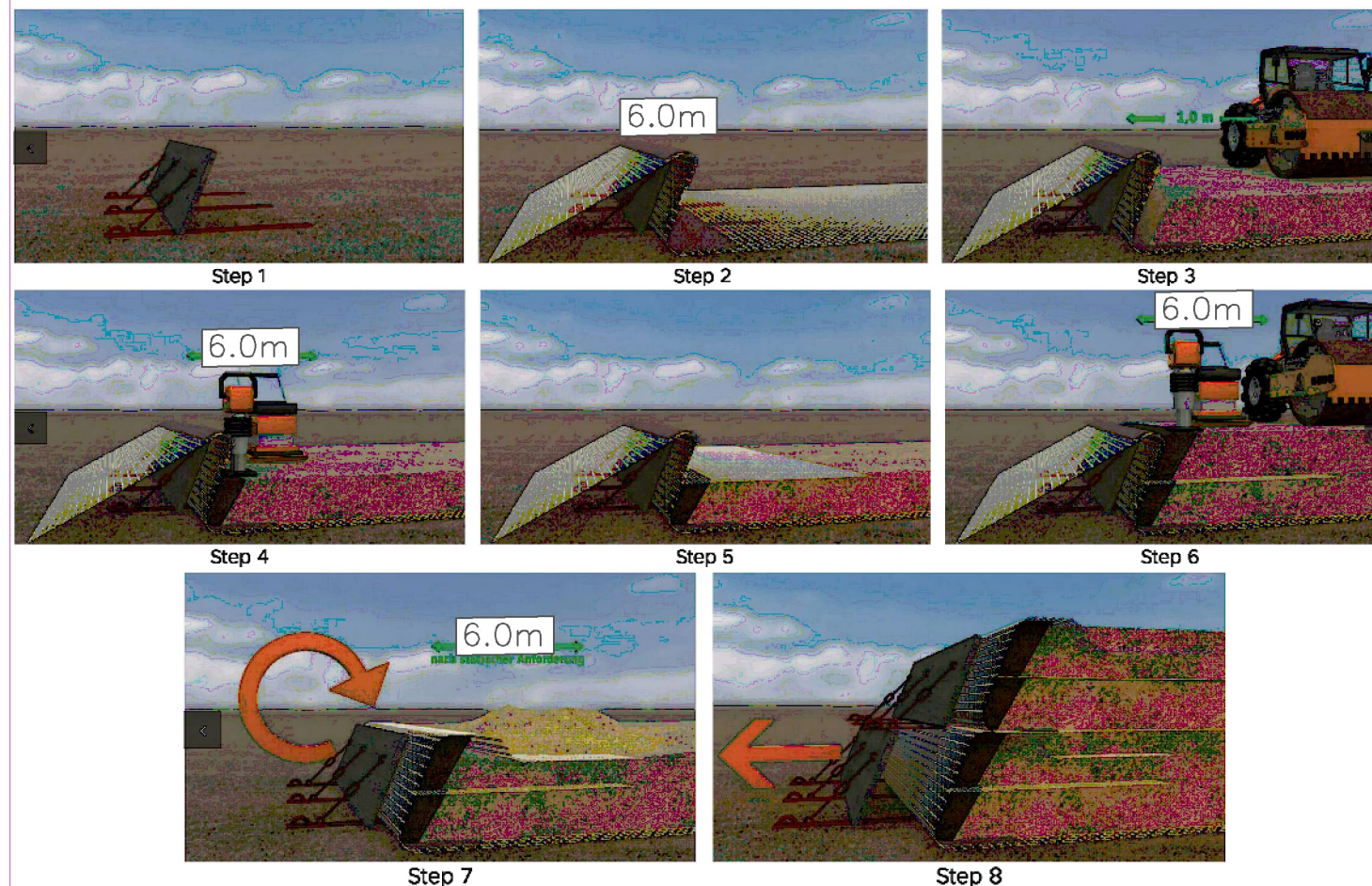


Water main protection – Not confirmed at this point, need to complete the surveys. Assumption for the moment is however to use Timber Mats laid perpendicularly across the main. Depth below is assumed not actual.

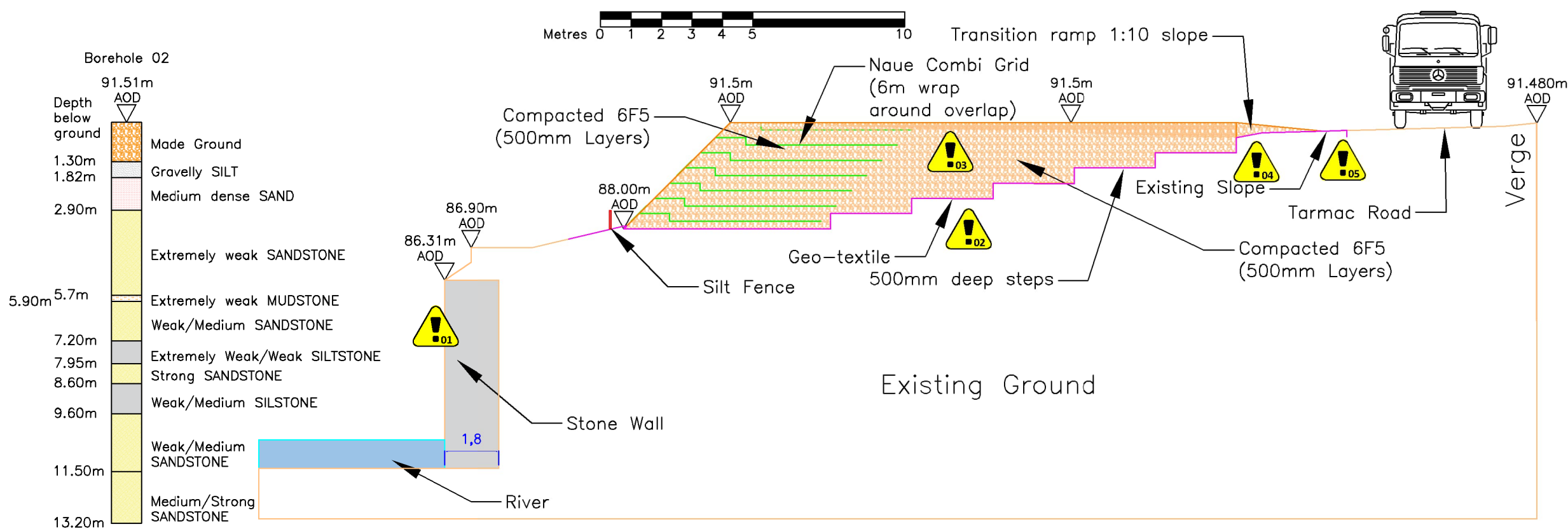


Indicative Pipe protection (Depth TBD)

Secugrid® m3 Wrap installation



Naue Secugrid m3 Installation Sequence



Section C–C

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Health, Safety and Environmental Risks

RA Number	Risk
XX	Residual Risk
01	Condition of abutment wall
02	Ground conditions worst than expected
03	Water logging of platform
04	Contamination of Japanese into exported fill/river
05	Existing services/ manhole/pipe
--	--
--	--

ZEROHARM
MAKE SAFETY PERSONAL

SUSTAINABILITY
a collective responsibility

Notes

- Crane model is Liebherr LTM 1300–6.2 with T Main Boom Configuration, with max lift radius of Circa 58.0m (TBC by Site).
- Maximum outrigger loads to be confirmed as per new revised crane radius.
- Compacted 6F5 to be tested with 600mm diameter plate with a jack load of 10 tonnes with a minimum required bearing capacity of 280kN/m². TBC once crane pad loads are provided.
- 6F5 should be quarried not recycled for better drainage.
- Ground parameters are assumed based on BH02.
- Existing soil is to have a minimum Cu=30kPa to be verified using Hand Shear Vane test at a frequency of one set of tests, per 50m² of plan area.
- Top 300mm of top soil to be stripped before construction of working platform.
- Naue Combi-grid to wrap back around by 6.0m.
- Naue Combi-grid to be installed as per installation sequence.
- Stone wall is 1.8m thick and condition assumed to be good as per GI Report.
- Geo-textile to form interface between 6F5 and existing soil to prevent Japanese Knotweed contamination. Tree protection areas to be fenced off and also run off of contaminated water to be prevented from entering the river.
- Current solution with platform at 91.5m AOD requires import of circa 1638m³ of 6F5 material.

Document History

Revision	Description	Date	Des	Chk
P1	Preliminary/For comment	20/12/23	TN	--
P2	Platform Level to 91.0m	31/01/24	TN	--
P3	Level change 91.50m + Crane Radius Increase	07/03/24	TN	--
P4	Ammended	18/03/24	TN	--
P5	Ammended for Environmental Details	12/04/24	TN	--
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Designer

Balfour Beatty

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Client



Paper Size	Scale	Designer	Checker
A3	--	TN	TBC

Project

Feeder Pipe Bridge

Drawing Title

**TEMPORARY WORKS DESIGN
CRANE PLATFORM
SOUTHSIDE SHEET 2 OF 2**

Status

For Comment

Client Drawing Number	Revision
--	--
Drawing Number	Revision
CRXSS056-BBR-00-XX-DR-W-0001	P5

0mm Scale 1:1 40mm Scale 1:1 80mm

Appendix C: Flood Risk Activity Permits

BakerHicks Ltd
Kent House
14-17 Market Place
London
W1W 8AJ

Our ref: **DFR/S/2023/0067**

Date: **30/06/2023**

Dear Sir/Madam

Your new Flood Risk Activity Permit

Permit reference: **DFR/S/2023/0067**
Scheme: **Installation of a new footbridge, removal of the central feeder pipe, and scour protection measures.**
Location: **Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge, Taff Trail, Abercynon, CF46 5ED**

Our determination of your application for a permit is complete. We're satisfied that you can carry out your activities in accordance with the enclosed permit.

Rights of appeal

You have a right of appeal to the Welsh Ministers against NRW's decision to impose condition(s) on your environmental permit pursuant to Regulation 31 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. Any appeal must be made not later than 6 months after the date of NRW's decision or deemed decision.

If you intend to make an appeal, you must send the Welsh Ministers written notice of the appeal and the documents specified below. At the same time, you must send NRW copies of the notice and documents to

DFRSouthPermitting@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

The documents that must accompany your notice of appeal are:

- a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant environmental permit;
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator;
- a copy of any decision or notice which is the subject matter of the appeal; and
- a statement indicating whether you wish the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or dealt with by way of written representations.

You can contact the Welsh Ministers to enquire about making an appeal at: Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW), Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ or by email at PEDW.Casework@gov.wales and telephone on 0300 060 4400.

You may withdraw an appeal by notifying the Welsh Ministers in writing and sending a copy of that notification to us.

Please ensure that on completion of the activities as listed in the permit on page 3, documentation evidencing the activities must be sent to DFRSouthPermitting@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk within 1 month of completion. This must include photographic evidence of the activities. Failure to comply will be deemed non-compliance with a permit condition.

If you have any questions about this permit, please phone **Anne Thomas** on **0300 065 3460**.

Yours faithfully



Gary Purnell
Senior Advisor – Development & Flood Risk (South Area)

Other Information

Pollution Prevention

The operator must ensure that [NetRegs GPP5](#) is followed at all times.

Any refuelling must be undertaken at least 10 m away from the watercourse. Any polluting materials (e.g. diesel / oils) must be stored at least 10m from the watercourse and kept in a locked and bunded store when not in use.

A Pollution Prevention Plan should be written (in accordance with [GPP22](#)) and pollution control equipment should always be on site, including absorbents & booms. Should pollution occur, Natural Resources Wales should be notified immediately on 03000 653000.

All waste generated as part of the development should be disposed of in accordance with the Duty of Care requirements of Section 34 the Environmental Protection Act 1990

Avoid entering/working in the watercourse whenever possible, and where this is not possible time spent in the watercourse should be minimised.

Fisheries

Where applicable, you are strongly advised to inform the relevant Angling Club/Association of your proposals before commencing work. The issue of a Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP) by NRW will not protect you from any claim for nuisance or damage which may be attributed to your works. The relevant contacts may be obtained by using this link: [Fishing In Wales | The official website for Welsh angling!! \(fishingwales.net\)](http://fishingwales.net)

Biodiversity

NRW are in agreement with the conclusions and recommendations outlined in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey report. The applicant can contact Biodiversity Officer Emma Tucny to discuss implementation of any of the recommendations

Emma.Tucny@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

Ffôn/Tel

0300 065 3460

E-bost/E-mail

anne.thomas@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

anne.thomas@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Cyfeiriad/Address

Gwefan/Website www.cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg
Correspondence welcomed in Welsh and English

Any work undertaken should take account of biosecurity risks, and mitigation measures should be put in place. The most important measure is to ensure that all equipment (plant, tools, footwear etc) that come to site, arrive clean, and are cleaned again before leaving site. This applies to all sites, not just those where an invasive non-native species (INNS), pest or disease has been previously identified. Information on how to assess biosecurity risks; simple steps to reduce risks; and specific measures for higher risk activities can be found on the [GBNNS website](#) for INNS, or for tree health on [our website](#). If you need any further help, please feel free to contact our [INNS and Biosecurity](#) team or our [Tree Health](#) team.

Additional Advice

Following the UK's departure from the EU on 31 January 2020 and the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020, the legal obligations relating to compliance with environmental permits and legislation will continue to apply. NRW will continue to issue and regulate all permits and licences in line with our current practice. If you have any questions about flood risk activity permits, please contact DFRSouthPermitting@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

This Permit does not free you from the need to obtain other licences, consents, approvals (including bye-law consents) or permissions (including planning permission) which may be required in law, or to comply with any duties or responsibilities for conservation or protection of the environment. In addition, you should ensure that you obtain the prior permission of any owners or occupiers of land if necessary (though such permission must be granted to the operator of such rights as are necessary to enable the operator to comply with the condition, should that be applicable). For the avoidance of doubt, this Permit does not confer any rights of entry or rights over property including land.

Natural Resources Wales does not accept any responsibility for the design and construction of the works referred hereto and any liability for any loss or damage which may arise out of their design, construction, maintenance or use.

Prior to the commencement of the works, you are advised to contact the Local Authority Planning Department to check whether planning permission is required.

Any future remedial work necessary, as a result of the operator's proposals, shall be undertaken at the operator's expense and carried out to Natural Resources Wales satisfaction.

The above information must be brought to the attention of your contractor.

Ffôn/Tel 0300 065 3460
E-bost/E-mail anne.thomas@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
anne.thomas@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
Cyfeiriad/Address
Gwefan/Website www.cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg
Correspondence welcomed in Welsh and English

Flood Risk Activity Permit with introductory note

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations
2016

Operator name

BakerHicks Ltd

**Scheme Name/Location of
Regulated Facility**

Abercynon Feeder Pipe
Bridge,
Taff Trail,
Abercynon,
CF46 5ED

Permit number

DFR/S/2023/0067

Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge

Permit Number: DFR/S/2023/0067

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form a part of the permit

The main features of the permit are as follows.

Installation of a new footbridge, removal of central feeder pipe, and installation of scour protection.

The status log of the permit sets out the permitting history, including any changes to the permit reference number.

Status log of the permit		
Description	Date	Comments
Application DFR/S/2023/0067	Received 04/05/2023	Application for installation of a new footbridge, removal of central feeder pipe, and installation of scour protection.
	Duly made 02/06/2023	Activity (a) Erecting any structure (whether temporary or permanent) in, over or under a main river.
Permit determined	30/06/2023	Permit issued to BakerHicks Ltd.

End of introductory note

Permit

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Permit number

DFR/S/2023/0067

The Natural Resources Body for Wales ("Natural Resources Wales") hereby authorises, under regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

BakerHicks Ltd. ("the operator" - Permit holder),

Kent House

14 - 17 Market Place

London

W1W 8AJ

Company registration number **06256571**

to carry out **the installation of a new footbridge, removal of central feeder pipe, and installation of scour protection** at

Watercourse: **River Taff**

Regulated Facility: **Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge, Abercynon, CF46 5ED**

Map reference: **ST 09210 95483**

As detailed on plans and sections:

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-5000_P02 Remedial Works Sheet 1

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-5001_P01 Remedial Works Sheet 2

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1830_P02 Bridge Elevations

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1800_P02 General Arrangement Bridge

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1001_P02 Feeder Pipe Proposed GA

Bat Survey Report

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1801_P01 Site GA Plan

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-0100_P01 Site Location Plan

End of Stage Report

Footbridge Structural Options (report)

PEA Report

Ecology Review Report

Invasive Species Survey

Landscape and Visual Statement

Updated Otter Survey Report

to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this permit.

Name

Date

	30 th June 2023
Gary Purnell Senior Advisor – Development & Flood Risk (South Area)	

Authorised on behalf of Natural Resources Wales

Conditions

1 Management

1.1 General management

- 1.1.1 The operator (permit holder) shall manage, undertake and operate (where appropriate) the activities specified in the permit on page 3.
- 1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 1.1.1 shall be maintained.
- 1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in this permit shall have convenient access to a copy of the permit.
- 1.1.4 All reasonable care will be taken to ensure that the watercourse is kept free of foreign matter and floating debris during the construction period and on completion.
- 1.1.5 Works will be carried out in such a way as to ensure minimum obstruction to flows in the watercourse at all times.
- 1.1.6 These works will be carried out in such a way as to minimise disturbance to the existing banks and bed of the watercourse.
- 1.1.7 On completion of the works all debris and surplus material shall be removed from the banks of the watercourse.
- 1.1.8 The integrity of any flood defence infrastructure that may be affected by the works must always be maintained.

2 Operations

2.1 Permitted activities

- 2.1.1 The only activities authorised by the permit are the activities specified on page 3.

2.2 The regulated facility (Site)

- 2.2.1 The flood risk activities shall take place at the point(s) marked on the plan(s) at schedule 1 to this permit, and as listed in the permit on page 3.

2.3 Timing

- 2.3.1 At least 5 working days' prior written notice of commencement of the works and notification of completion must be given to Natural Resources Wales.
- 2.3.2 On completion of the activities as listed in the permit on page 3, documentation evidencing the activities must be sent to Natural Resources Wales within 1 month of completion. This must include photographic evidence of the activities.
- 2.3.3 No in-channel activities shall take place during the fish spawning embargo period of 15 October and 15 May inclusive without the prior written approval of NRW. This is to avoid damage to fish spawning and migration / obstruction to the flood flows during the winter season.

2.4 Temporary works

2.4.1 This permit relates to permanent works only.

2.5 Surrender

2.5.1 This permit will be surrendered by notification.

3 Regulated Facility specific

3.1 Environment

- 3.1.1 No material must be deposited/placed into the river at any point during the works.
- 3.1.2 The invasive plant Japanese knotweed is present near the site, the spread of which is prohibited under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). All plant, machinery and equipment must be cleaned when accessing and leaving the site.
- 3.1.3 Appropriate pollution prevention mitigation/sediment control measures must be deployed to prevent any mobilisation of silts and suspended solids caused by onsite activity, if required. Further advice and guidance can be provided by contacting Sion-Rhys Evans, sion.r.evans@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

3.2 Biodiversity

- 3.2.1 Otters are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Otters are known to frequent all river catchments in South Wales. Before starting any work, any major tree root systems or areas of dense vegetation should be inspected for signs of otter use. If otters are present all work should be restricted to daylight hours.
- 3.2.2 Breeding birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and it is an offence to disturb breeding birds and their nests. Tree/shrub felling and scrub clearance should take place outside the breeding bird period (March to August inclusive). Vegetation removal within this period will require a survey for nesting birds. If there are birds nesting then the works should be delayed until after the bird breeding season or until the young have fledged and stopped using the vegetation/structure.
- 3.2.3 The invasive non-native species, signal crayfish may be present within the river Taff corridor. All plant, machinery and equipment must be cleaned when accessing and leaving the site to prevent the spread of signal crayfish and crayfish plague.

4 Notifications and interpretation

4.1 Notifications

- 4.1.1 Natural Resources Wales shall be notified as soon as reasonably practicable following detection, within the site of:
 - (a) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or emission of a substance causing or may cause significant pollution; and
 - (b) any other significant adverse effects on the environment or flood risk, which may have been caused by the activity, shall also be notified to Natural Resources Wales as soon as reasonably practicable following detection.

- 4.1.2 Natural Resources Wales shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters, except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:

Where the operator is a registered company:

- a) any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
- b) any steps taken with a view to the operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.

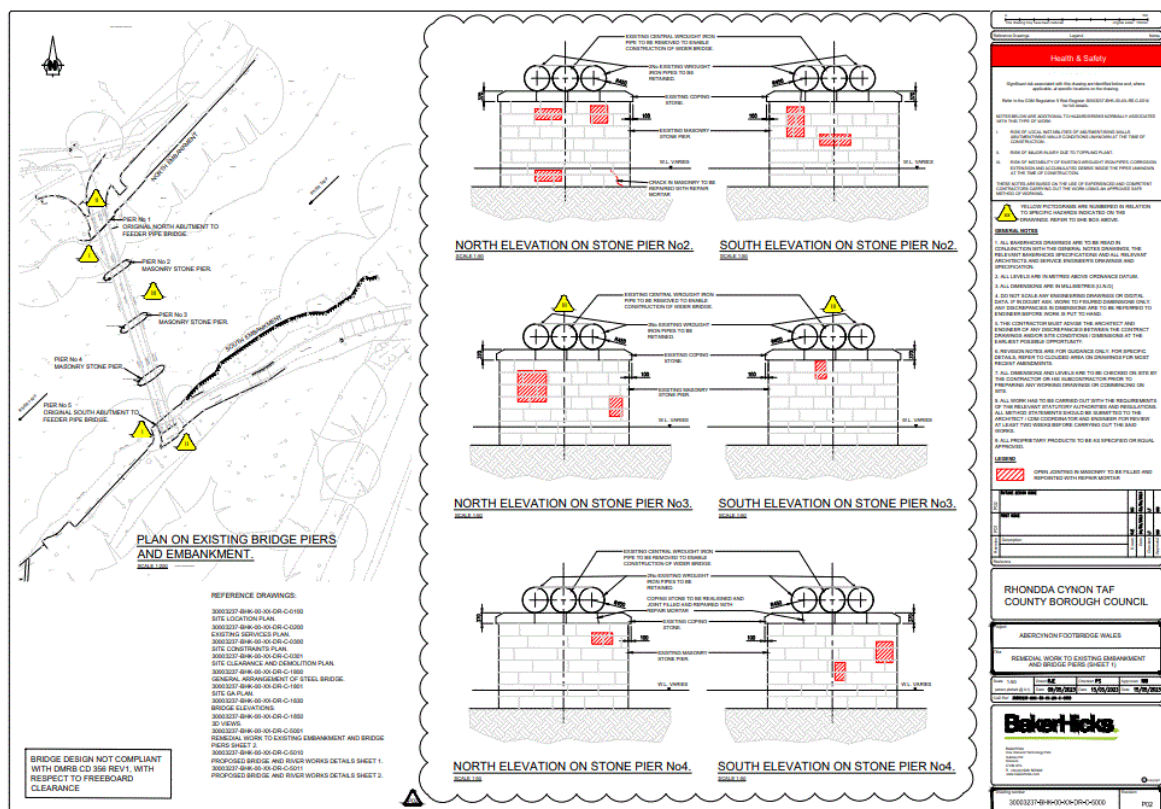
Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:

- a) any change in the operator's name or address; and
- b) any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the permit holder.

- 4.1.3 For the activities as listed in the permit on page 3, where the operator proposes to make a change in the nature of the activity that could have an adverse effect on the environment or flood risk, the permit holder should contact Natural Resources Wales and if necessary, apply for a variation of the permit.

4.2 Interpretation

- (a) In this permit the expressions used shall have the meaning given in Schedule 2.

[illegible]

Schedule 2 - Interpretation

“Activity” means a flood risk activity and includes:

- Erecting any structure (whether temporary or permanent) in, over or under a main river.
- The carrying out of any work of alteration or repair on any structure (whether temporary or permanent) in, over or under a main river if the work is likely to affect the flow of water in the main river or to impact on any drainage work.
- Erecting or altering any structure (whether temporary or permanent) designed to contain or divert the floodwaters of any part of a main river.
- Any dredging, raising or taking of any sand, silt, ballast, clay, gravel or other materials from or off the bed or banks of a main river (or causing such materials to be dredged, raised or taken), including hydrodynamic dredging and desilting.
- Any activity which is likely to divert the direction of the flow of water into or out of a main river or alter the level of water in a main river.
- Any activity within 8 metres of a non-tidal main river (or within 8 metres of any flood defence structure or culvert on that river) or any activity within 16 metres of a tidal main river (or within 16 metres of any flood defence structure or culvert on that river) which is likely to:
 - cause damage to or endanger the stability of the banks of that river or of any culvert;
 - cause damage to any river control works;
 - alter, reconstruct, discontinue or remove any river control works;
 - divert or obstruct flood waters or impact on the drainage of that river; or
 - interfere with Natural Resources Wales’ access to and along that river.
- Any activity (other than an allowed activity (see below for definition)) on a flood plain that is:
 - more than 8 metres from a non-tidal main river or more than 16 metres from a tidal main river; or
 - more than 8 metres from any flood defence structure or culvert on a non-tidal main river or more than 16 metres from any flood defence structure or culvert on a tidal main river, which is likely to divert or obstruct floodwaters, to damage any river control works or to impact on drainage.
- Any activity within 16 metres of the base of a sea defence which is likely to:
 - endanger the stability of, cause damage to or reduce the effectiveness of that sea defence; or
 - interfere with Natural Resources Wales’ access to and along that sea defence.
- Any activity within 8 metres of the base of a remote defence which is likely to
 - endanger the stability of, cause damage to or reduce the effectiveness of that defence, or
 - interfere with Natural Resources Wales’ access to and along that defence.
- Any quarrying or excavation within 16 metres of the base of a remote defence which is likely to cause damage to or endanger the stability of that defence.
- Any quarrying or excavation within 16 metres of a main river or any flood defence structure or culvert on that river which is likely to cause damage to or endanger the stability of the banks of that river.

“Annually” means once every year.

“Application” means the application for this permit, together with any additional information supplied by the permit holder as part of the application and any response to a notice served under Schedule 5 to the EP Regulations.

“Bank” means any bank, berm, wall or embankment that adjoins or confines any main watercourse and includes the side of the bank that stretches down to the mean low-water mark (in the case of a watercourse in which tidal waters flow) or to the bed of the watercourse (in any other case).

In the case of a watercourse in which tidal waters flow, the bank includes any wall or

embankment constructed or maintained by the regulator in the sea or an estuary for the purposes of or in connection with a river.

“Operator” means the person/organisation/company who has been granted a permit to undertake a regulated activity.

“Natural Resources Wales” means the Natural Resources Body for Wales established by article 3 of the Natural Resources Body for Wales (Establishment) Order 2012. The Natural Resources Body for Wales (Functions) Order 2013 transferred the relevant functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, and functions of the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission in Wales to the Natural Resources Body for Wales.

“Regulated Facility” means the Flood Risk Activity and the location of the Activity.

“Watercourse” means a main river which is a watercourse shown as such on a main river map and includes any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water into, in or out of the channel which:

- a) is a structure or appliance situated in the channel or in any part of the banks of the channel;
and
- b) is not a structure or appliance vested in or controlled by an internal drainage board.

“year” means calendar year ending 31 December.

END OF PERMIT



**Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru
Natural
Resources
Wales**

BakerHicks Ltd
Kent House
14-17 Market Place
London
W1W 8AJ

Our ref: **DFR/S/2023/0112**

Date: **22nd September 2023**

Dear Sir/Madam

Your new Flood Risk Activity Permit

Permit reference: **DFR/S/2023/0112**
Scheme: **Temporary works: Installation of scaffolding and formwork to enable works to the Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge (DFR/S/2023/0067).**
Location: **Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge, Taff Trail, Abercynon, CF46 5ED**

Our determination of your application for a permit is complete. We're satisfied that you can carry out your activities in accordance with the enclosed permit.

Rights of appeal

You have a right of appeal to the Welsh Ministers against NRW's decision to impose condition(s) on your environmental permit pursuant to Regulation 31 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. Any appeal must be made not later than 6 months after the date of NRW's decision or deemed decision.

If you intend to make an appeal, you must send the Welsh Ministers written notice of the appeal and the documents specified below. At the same time, you must send NRW copies of the notice and documents to

DFRSouthPermitting@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

The documents that must accompany your notice of appeal are:

- a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant environmental permit;
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator;
- a copy of any decision or notice which is the subject matter of the appeal; and
- a statement indicating whether you wish the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or dealt with by way of written representations.

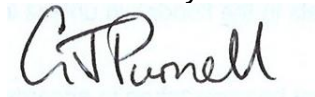
You can contact the Welsh Ministers to enquire about making an appeal at: Planning and Environment Decisions Wales (PEDW), Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ or by email at PEDW.Casework@gov.wales and telephone on 0300 060 4400.

You may withdraw an appeal by notifying the Welsh Ministers in writing and sending a copy of that notification to us.

Please ensure that on completion of the activities as listed in the permit on page 3, documentation evidencing the activities must be sent to DFRSouthPermitting@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk within 1 month of completion. This must include photographic evidence of the activities. Failure to comply will be deemed non-compliance with a permit condition.

If you have any questions about this permit, please phone **Anne Thomas** on **0300 065 3460**.

Yours faithfully



Gary Purnell
Senior Advisor – Development & Flood Risk (South Area)

Other Information

Pollution Prevention

The operator must ensure that [NetRegs GPP5](#) is followed at all times.

Any refuelling must be undertaken at least 10 m away from the watercourse. Any polluting materials (e.g. diesel / oils) must be stored at least 10m from the watercourse and kept in a locked and bunded store when not in use.

A Pollution Prevention Plan should be written (in accordance with [GPP22](#)) and pollution control equipment should always be on site, including absorbents & booms. Should pollution occur, Natural Resources Wales should be notified immediately on 03000 653000.

All waste generated as part of the development should be disposed of in accordance with the Duty of Care requirements of Section 34 the Environmental Protection Act 1990

Avoid entering/working in the watercourse whenever possible, and where this is not possible time spent in the watercourse should be minimised.

Fisheries

Where applicable, you are strongly advised to inform the relevant Angling Club/Association of your proposals before commencing work. The issue of a Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP) by NRW will not protect you from any claim for nuisance or damage which may be attributed to your works. The relevant contacts may be obtained by using this link: [Fishing In Wales | The official website for Welsh angling!! \(fishingwales.net\)](http://fishingwales.net)

Biodiversity

Any work undertaken should take account of biosecurity risks, and mitigation measures should be put in place. The most important measure is to ensure that all equipment (plant, tools, footwear etc) that come to site, arrive clean, and are cleaned again before leaving site. This applies to all sites, not just those where an invasive non-native species (INNS), pest or disease has been previously identified. Information on how to assess biosecurity risks; simple steps to reduce risks; and specific measures for higher risk activities can be found on the [GBNNS website](#) for INNS, or for tree health on [our website](#). If you need any further help, please feel free to contact our [INNS and Biosecurity](#) team or our [Tree Health](#) team.

Ffôn/Tel

0300 065 3460

E-bost/E-mail

anne.thomas@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

anne.thomas@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Gwefan/Website www.cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg
Correspondence welcomed in Welsh and English

Additional Advice

Following the UK's departure from the EU on 31 January 2020 and the end of the transition period on 31 December 2020, the legal obligations relating to compliance with environmental permits and legislation will continue to apply. NRW will continue to issue and regulate all permits and licences in line with our current practice. If you have any questions about flood risk activity permits, please contact DFRSouthPermitting@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

This Permit does not free you from the need to obtain other licences, consents, approvals (including bye-law consents) or permissions (including planning permission) which may be required in law, or to comply with any duties or responsibilities for conservation or protection of the environment. In addition, you should ensure that you obtain the prior permission of any owners or occupiers of land if necessary (though such permission must be granted to the operator of such rights as are necessary to enable the operator to comply with the condition, should that be applicable). For the avoidance of doubt, this Permit does not confer any rights of entry or rights over property including land.

Natural Resources Wales does not accept any responsibility for the design and construction of the works referred hereto and any liability for any loss or damage which may arise out of their design, construction, maintenance or use.

Prior to the commencement of the works, you are advised to contact the Local Authority Planning Department to check whether planning permission is required.

Any future remedial work necessary, as a result of the operator's proposals, shall be undertaken at the operator's expense and carried out to Natural Resources Wales satisfaction.

The above information must be brought to the attention of your contractor.

Ffôn/Tel 0300 065 3460
E-bost/E-mail anne.thomas@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
anne.thomas@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Gwefan/Website www.cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk
www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg
Correspondence welcomed in Welsh and English

Flood Risk Activity Permit with introductory note

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations
2016

Operator name

BakerHicks Ltd

**Scheme Name/Location of
Regulated Facility**

Abercynon Feeder Pipe
Bridge,
Taff Trail,
Abercynon,
CF46 5ED

Permit number

DFR/S/2023/0112

Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge

Permit Number: DFR/S/2023/0112

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form a part of the permit

The main features of the permit are as follows.

Temporary Works: Installation of scaffolding and formwork to enable permanent works to the Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge (DFR-S-2023-0067)

The status log of the permit sets out the permitting history, including any changes to the permit reference number.

Status log of the permit		
Description	Date	Comments
Application DFR/S/2023/0112	Received 26/06/2023	Application for temporary works - installation of scaffolding and formwork.
	Duly made 27/07/2023	Activity (a) Erecting any structure (whether temporary or permanent) in, over or under a main river.
Schedule 5 Notice	Issued 19/09/2023	Further information required – a detailed design/drawing of the proposed 'working platform' AND revised Methodology.
	Information received 20/09/2023	Information received and accepted.
Permit determined	22/09/2023	Permit issued to BakerHicks Ltd.

End of introductory note

Permit

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Permit number

DFR/S/2023/0112

The Natural Resources Body for Wales ("Natural Resources Wales") hereby authorises, under regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

BakerHicks Ltd. ("the operator" - Permit holder),

Kent House

14 - 17 Market Place

London

W1W 8AJ

Company registration number **06256571**

to carry out **temporary works involving the installation of scaffolding and formwork** at

Watercourse: **River Taff**

Regulated Facility: **Abercynon Feeder Pipe Bridge, Abercynon, CF46 5ED**

Map reference: **ST 09210 95483**

As detailed on plans and sections:

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-1801_P01 Site GA Plan

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-DR-C-0100_P01 Site Location Plan

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-SK-C-0010 - TEMP WORKS

Dwg No. 30003237-BHK-00-XX-SK-C-0011 Working Platform

Updated Temporary works and Methodology

PEA Report

Ecology Review Report

to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this permit.

Name

Date

	22 nd September 2023
Senior Advisor – Development & Flood Risk (South Area)	

Authorised on behalf of Natural Resources Wales

Conditions

1 Management

1.1 General management

- 1.1.1 The operator (permit holder) shall manage, undertake and operate (where appropriate) the activities specified in the permit on page 3.
- 1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 1.1.1 shall be maintained.
- 1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in this permit shall have convenient access to a copy of the permit.
- 1.1.4 All reasonable care will be taken to ensure that the watercourse is kept free of foreign matter and floating debris during the construction period and on completion.
- 1.1.5 Works will be carried out in such a way as to ensure minimum obstruction to flows in the watercourse at all times.
- 1.1.6 These works will be carried out in such a way as to minimise disturbance to the existing banks and bed of the watercourse.
- 1.1.7 On completion of the works all debris and surplus material shall be removed from the banks of the watercourse.
- 1.1.8 The integrity of any flood defence infrastructure that may be affected by the works must always be maintained.

2 Operations

2.1 Permitted activities

- 2.1.1 The only activities authorised by the permit are the activities specified on page 3.

2.2 The regulated facility (Site)

- 2.2.1 The flood risk activities shall take place at the points marked on the plans at schedule 1 to this permit, and as listed in the permit on page 3.

2.3 Timing

- 2.3.1 At least 5 working days' prior written notice of commencement of the works and notification of completion must be given to Natural Resources Wales.
- 2.3.2 On completion of the activities as listed in the permit on page 3, documentation evidencing the activities must be sent to Natural Resources Wales within 1 month of completion. This must include photographic evidence of the activities.
- 2.3.3 No in-channel activities shall take place during the fish spawning embargo period of 15 October and 15 May inclusive without the prior written approval of NRW. This is to avoid damage to fish spawning and migration / obstruction to the flood flows during the winter season.

2.4 Temporary works

- 2.4.1 This permit relates to temporary works only.
- 2.4.2 A finalised full scaffold design must be submitted prior to commencement of works, drawing and details must be emailed to anne.thomas@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

2.5 Surrender

- 2.5.1 This permit will be surrendered by notification.

3 Regulated Facility specific

3.1 Environment

- 3.1.1 You must avoid entering/working in the watercourse whenever possible, and where this is not possible, time spent in the channel of the watercourse must be minimised.
- 3.1.2 A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) must be provided at least 10 working days prior to commencing the permitted activity or commencing on site to Cwm Taf and Bridgend Environment Team cwmtaf&bridgend.et@cyfoethnaturiol.gov.uk This plan must describe the works to be undertaken and allow consideration and implementation of pollution prevention measures and the arrangements of a site meeting if necessary.
- 3.1.3 All close board decking and tarpaulins below the bridge soffit must be removed from the scaffolding framework at the end of each working day and during high/rising river levels should weather conditions deteriorate.
- 3.1.4 All temporary scaffolding positioned around the piers must be removed at the end of each working day.
- 3.1.5 Polythene sheeting must be used on the scaffolding to prevent run off materials/pollution into the river.

3.2 Biodiversity

- 3.2.1 Otters are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Otters are known to frequent all river catchments in South Wales. Before starting any work, any major tree root systems or areas of dense vegetation must be inspected for signs of otter use. If otters are present all work must be restricted to daylight hours.
- 3.2.2 Breeding birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), and it is an offence to disturb breeding birds and their nests. Tree/shrub felling and scrub clearance must take place outside the breeding bird period (March to August inclusive). Vegetation removal within this period will require a survey for nesting birds. If there are birds nesting then the works must be delayed until after the bird breeding season or until the young have fledged and stopped using the vegetation/structure.
- 3.2.3 The site contains the invasive plant Japanese knotweed, the spread of which is prohibited under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Care must be taken to prevent its spread during any operations relating to the works. Any material brought on to the site must be free of the seeds/roots/stems of Japanese knotweed. Failure to appropriately dispose of any material containing Japanese knotweed may lead to prosecution under Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

- 3.2.4 The invasive non-native species, signal crayfish may be present within the river Taff corridor. All plant, machinery and equipment must be cleaned when accessing and leaving the site to prevent the spread of signal crayfish and crayfish plague.

4 Notifications and interpretation

4.1 Notifications

- 4.1.1 Natural Resources Wales shall be notified as soon as reasonably practicable following detection, within the site of:

- (a) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or emission of a substance causing or may cause significant pollution; and
- (b) any other significant adverse effects on the environment or flood risk, which may have been caused by the activity, shall also be notified to Natural Resources Wales as soon as reasonably practicable following detection.

- 4.1.2 Natural Resources Wales shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters, except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:

Where the operator is a registered company:

- a) any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
- b) any steps taken with a view to the operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.

Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:

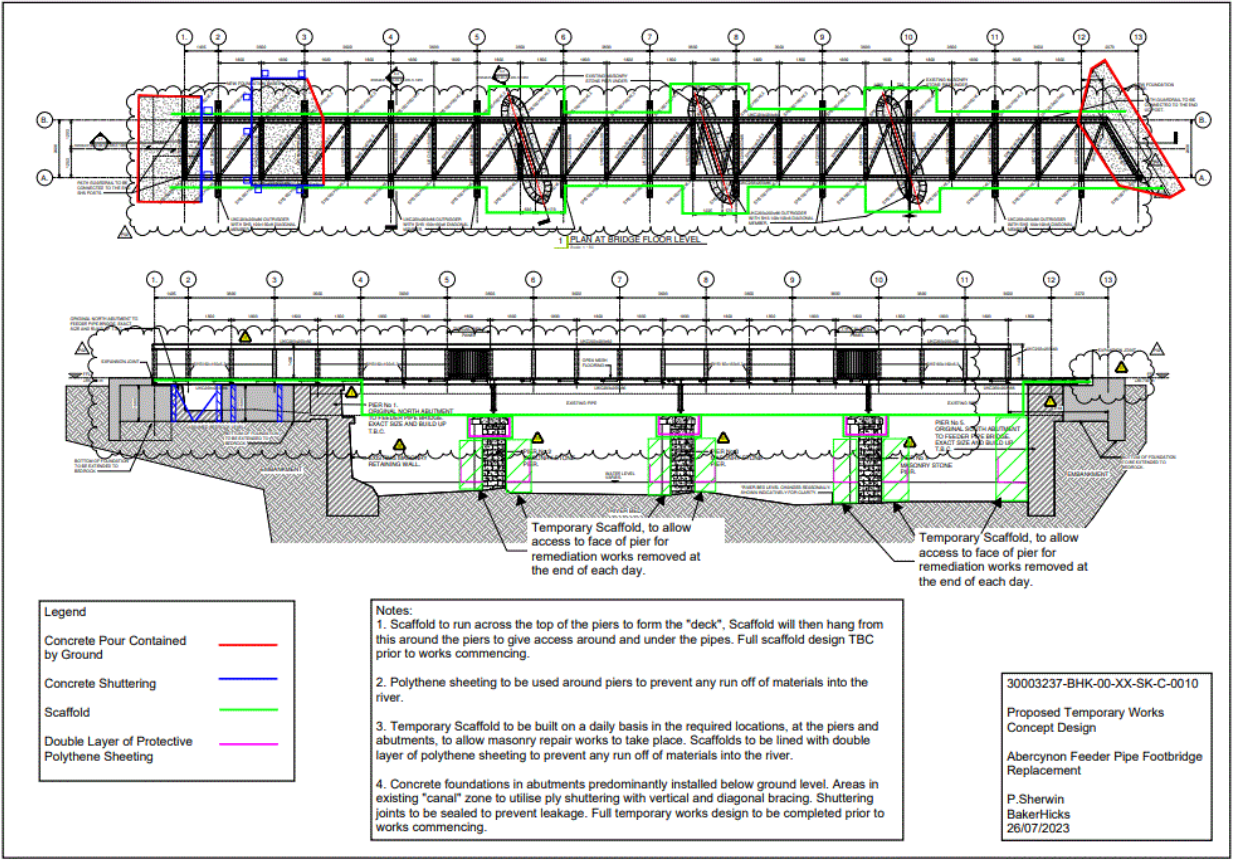
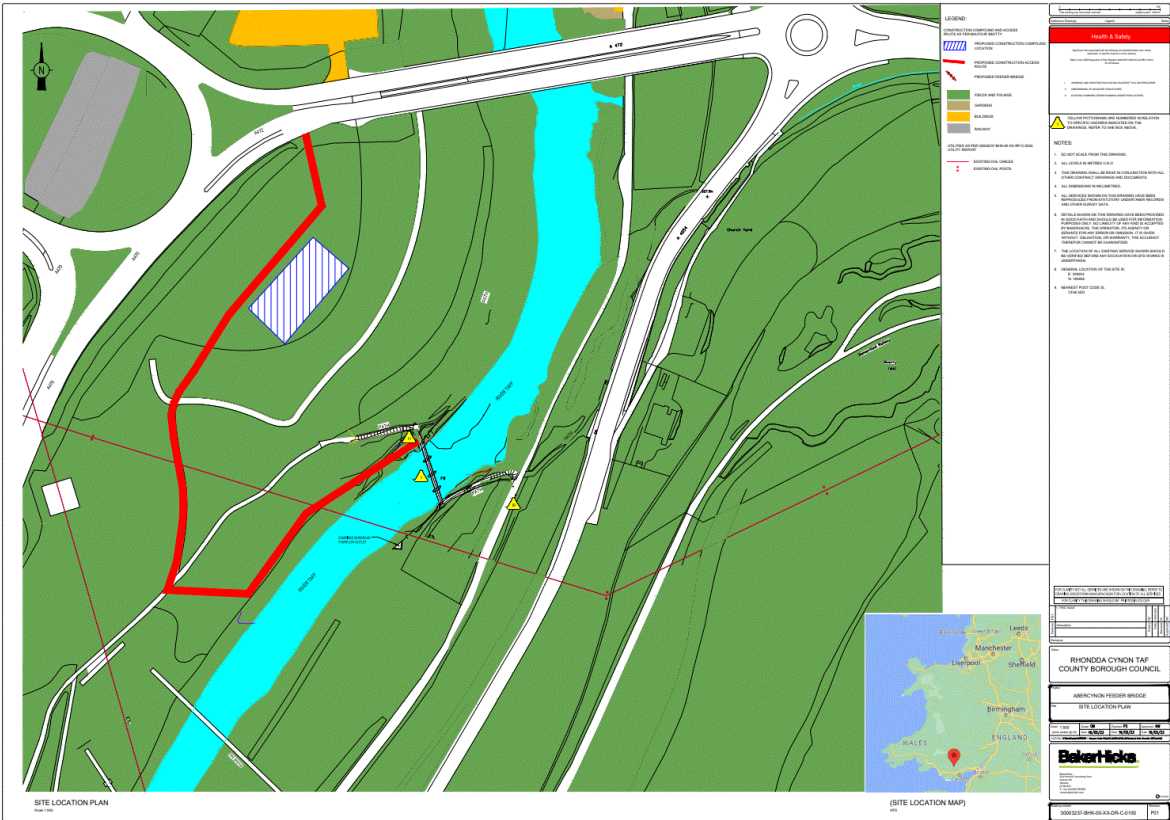
- a) any change in the operator's name or address; and
- b) any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the permit holder.

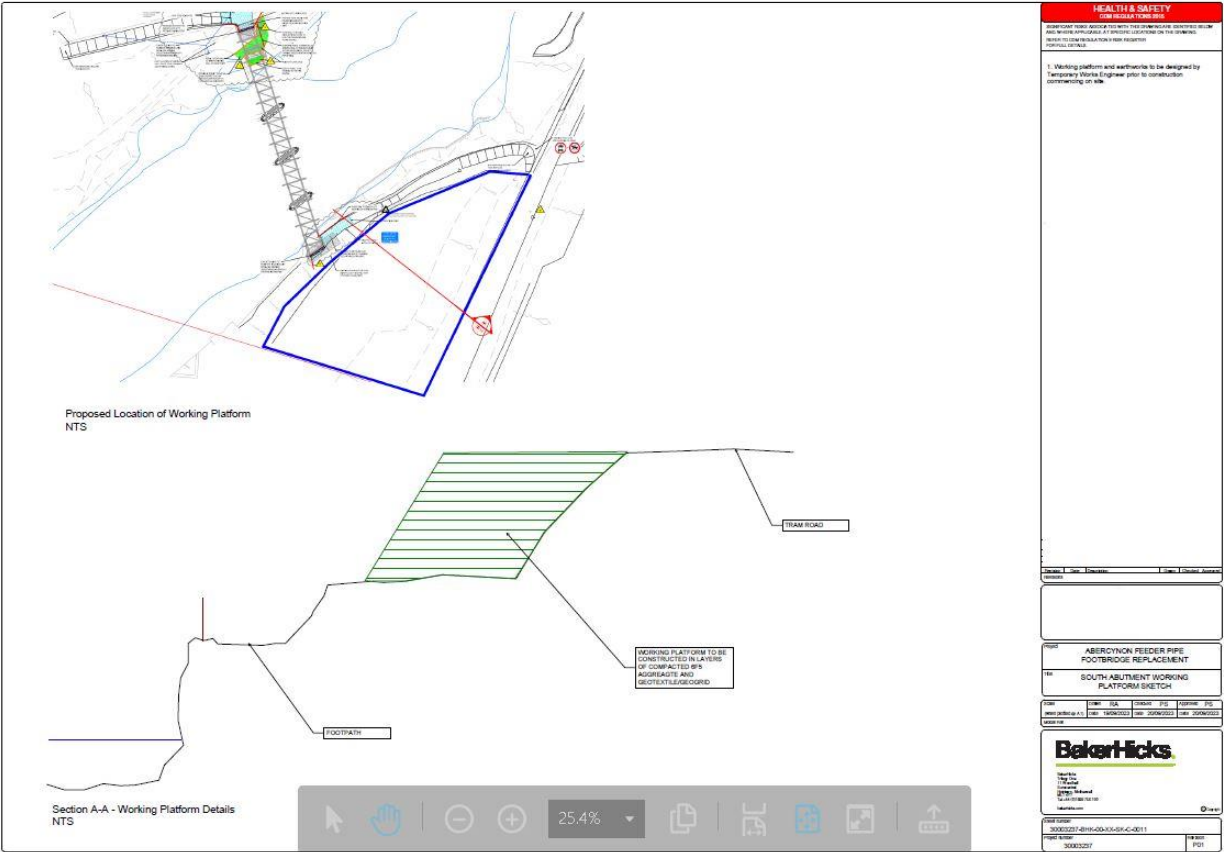
- 4.1.3 For the activities as listed in the permit on page 3, where the operator proposes to make a change in the nature of the activity that could have an adverse effect on the environment or flood risk, the permit holder should contact Natural Resources Wales and if necessary, apply for a variation of the permit.

4.2 Interpretation

- (a) In this permit the expressions used shall have the meaning given in Schedule 2.

Schedule 1 – Plans of Regulated Facility





Schedule 2 - Interpretation

“Activity” means a flood risk activity and includes:

- Erecting any structure (whether temporary or permanent) in, over or under a main river.
- The carrying out of any work of alteration or repair on any structure (whether temporary or permanent) in, over or under a main river if the work is likely to affect the flow of water in the main river or to impact on any drainage work.
- Erecting or altering any structure (whether temporary or permanent) designed to contain or divert the floodwaters of any part of a main river.
- Any dredging, raising or taking of any sand, silt, ballast, clay, gravel or other materials from or off the bed or banks of a main river (or causing such materials to be dredged, raised or taken), including hydrodynamic dredging and desilting.
- Any activity which is likely to divert the direction of the flow of water into or out of a main river or alter the level of water in a main river.
- Any activity within 8 metres of a non-tidal main river (or within 8 metres of any flood defence structure or culvert on that river) or any activity within 16 metres of a tidal main river (or within 16 metres of any flood defence structure or culvert on that river) which is likely to:
 - cause damage to or endanger the stability of the banks of that river or of any culvert;
 - cause damage to any river control works;
 - alter, reconstruct, discontinue or remove any river control works;
 - divert or obstruct flood waters or impact on the drainage of that river; or
 - interfere with Natural Resources Wales’ access to and along that river.
- Any activity (other than an allowed activity (see below for definition)) on a flood plain that is:
 - more than 8 metres from a non-tidal main river or more than 16 metres from a tidal main river; or
 - more than 8 metres from any flood defence structure or culvert on a non-tidal main river or more than 16 metres from any flood defence structure or culvert on a tidal main river, which is likely to divert or obstruct floodwaters, to damage any river control works or to impact on drainage.
- Any activity within 16 metres of the base of a sea defence which is likely to:
 - endanger the stability of, cause damage to or reduce the effectiveness of that sea defence; or
 - interfere with Natural Resources Wales’ access to and along that sea defence.
- Any activity within 8 metres of the base of a remote defence which is likely to
 - endanger the stability of, cause damage to or reduce the effectiveness of that defence, or
 - interfere with Natural Resources Wales’ access to and along that defence.
- Any quarrying or excavation within 16 metres of the base of a remote defence which is likely to cause damage to or endanger the stability of that defence.
- Any quarrying or excavation within 16 metres of a main river or any flood defence structure or culvert on that river which is likely to cause damage to or endanger the stability of the banks of that river.

“Annually” means once every year.

“Application” means the application for this permit, together with any additional information supplied by the permit holder as part of the application and any response to a notice served under Schedule 5 to the EP Regulations.

“Bank” means any bank, berm, wall or embankment that adjoins or confines any main watercourse and includes the side of the bank that stretches down to the mean low-water mark (in the case of a watercourse in which tidal waters flow) or to the bed of the watercourse (in any other case).

In the case of a watercourse in which tidal waters flow, the bank includes any wall or

embankment constructed or maintained by the regulator in the sea or an estuary for the purposes of or in connection with a river.

“Operator” means the person/organisation/company who has been granted a permit to undertake a regulated activity.

“Natural Resources Wales” means the Natural Resources Body for Wales established by article 3 of the Natural Resources Body for Wales (Establishment) Order 2012. The Natural Resources Body for Wales (Functions) Order 2013 transferred the relevant functions of the Countryside Council for Wales, and functions of the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission in Wales to the Natural Resources Body for Wales.

“Regulated Facility” means the Flood Risk Activity and the location of the Activity.

“Watercourse” means a main river which is a watercourse shown as such on a main river map and includes any structure or appliance for controlling or regulating the flow of water into, in or out of the channel which:

- a) is a structure or appliance situated in the channel or in any part of the banks of the channel;
and
- b) is not a structure or appliance vested in or controlled by an internal drainage board.

“year” means calendar year ending 31 December.

END OF PERMIT



OUR OFFICES.

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