



Persimmon

Construction Environmental Management Plan

Land of Elm Tree Grove,
Twynyrodyn

Construction Environmental Management Plan



Land off Elm Tree Grove, Twynyrodyn
P/21/0358

This Construction Environmental Management Plan ("CEMP") has been prepared pursuant to the discharge of Condition 16 of planning permission reference P/21/0358. The CEMP provides detail on the requirements for the management of the construction phase of the development. The structure of the CEMP follows the criterion set out in the condition for ease of reference.

i) the parking of vehicles of site operatives and visitors;

Parking of vehicles will primarily be within the compound area, highlighted on the build phasing plan, Appendix 1. All site operatives and visitors will park within the application site: there will be no parking of vehicles on Elm Tree Grove or the wider street network. Contractors may use unoccupied plots designated parking bays during the construction phase of the development.

ii) loading and unloading of plant and materials;

Plant and materials will be loaded and unloaded within the application site and not on the public highway. Deliveries will be routed so as to minimise disturbance to local residents and delivery vehicles will be prohibited from waiting within or near the site with their engines running. Whenever possible, deliveries will be programmed to arrive during daytime hours. A routing plan is addressed at criterion (vii).

iii) storage of plant and materials used in constructing the development;

The storage of plant and materials will be within the compound area highlighted on Appendix 1. The plan attached at Appendix 2 provides an illustrative inner compound layout. Within the compound there will be a laydown area and material store, with a larger material storage area adjacent to the inner compound area.

iv) the erection and maintenance of security hoarding including decorative displays and facilities for public viewing, where appropriate;

The site will be secured through the use of security fencing. As build progresses, the relevant active build areas will be fenced. Visual displays will consist of the marketing material and flagpoles associated with the sales area.

v) wheel washing facilities;

The plant and wheel washing facilities on this site will consist of a handheld jet powered washer, that will jet wash the wheels of all vehicles when leaving the site. The wheel

washing facilities will be located on the entrance to build areas. As build progresses the location of build entrances will move in line with production. Locating wheel washing on these entrances will ensure that debris is not tracked through completed areas of the development.

Wheel washing facilities will be provide when weather condition necessitate its use.

vi) measures to control and monitor the emission of dust and dirt during demolition and construction;

Dust will be managed in accordance with the document titled "Managing Dust Guidance" provided at Appendix 3.

vii) a scheme for recycling/disposing of waste resulting from demolition and construction works;

Waste will be managed in accordance with the document titled "Waste Storage and Segregation Guidance" provided as Appendix 4.

viii) a travel plan for the management of construction traffic to avoid the Air Quality Management Area along Twynyrodyn Road; and

Construction and visitor to the site, including deliveries, will be routed to the development as per the direction illustrated on the plan provided at Appendix 5. In a similar fashion, construction traffic will be required to turn right onto Penheolferthyr Road at the roundabout at the end of Elm Tree Grove to ensure construction traffic does not proceed down Gilfach-Cynon Road. This will ensure that the Twynyrodyn Road AQMA will not see construction traffic impact.

ix) details of a suitably qualified ecologist to oversee and monitor all works relating to habitat creation and management for the duration of the development.

TerrAqua will be retained as the project ecologist to oversee and monitor works relating to habitat creation and management. Appendix 6 provides details on TerrAqua Directors.

Appendix One Compound Location

Land of Elm Tree Grove,
Twynyrodyn

Land off Elm Tree Grove, Twynyrodyn

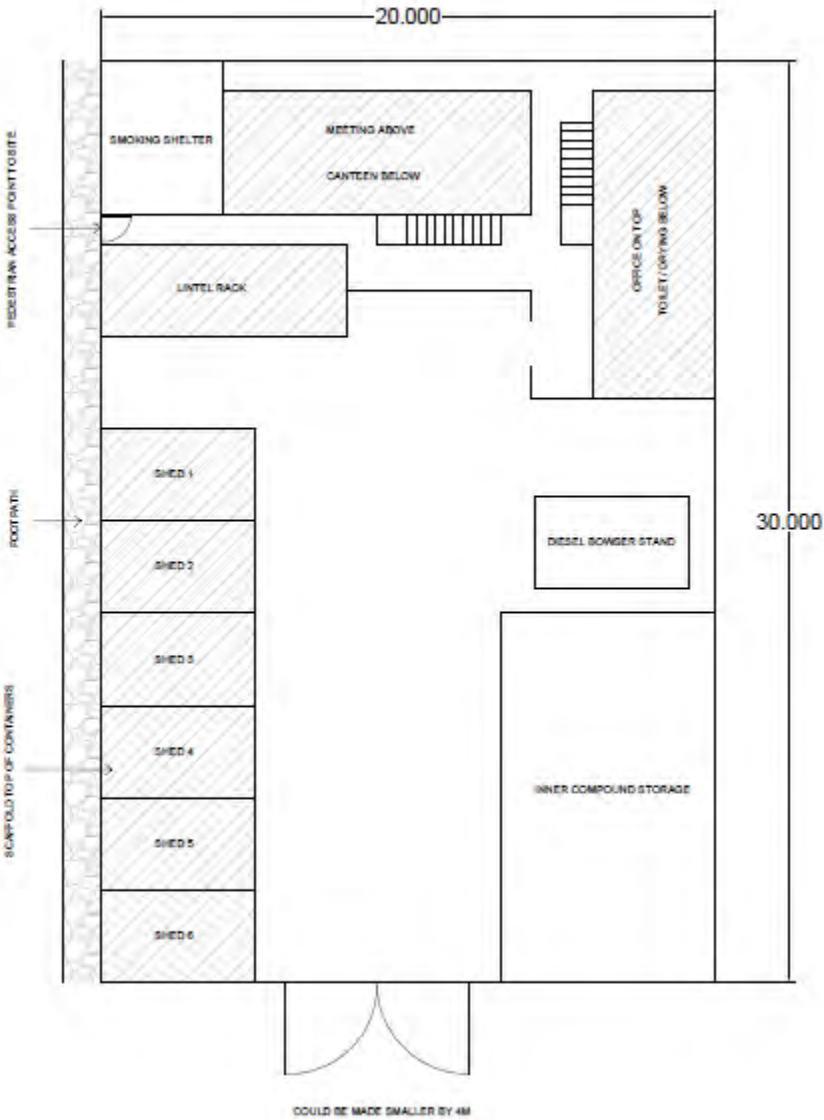
Compound Location



Appendix Two
Inner Compound
Land of Elm Tree Grove,
Twynyrodyn

Land off Elm Tree Grove, Twynyrodyn

Inner Compound Layout





Persimmon

Appendix Three
Dust Management
Land of Elm Tree Grove,
Twynyrodyn



Managing Dust Guidance

Dust emission is the process by which the dust becomes airborne. The most significant cause is wind blow. Once dust is created and becomes airborne, air currents disperse it. Fine dust particles can be deposited over a wide area.



Dust Minimisation

The main principles for preventing dust emissions are by avoidance of dust then containment of dust-producing activities, and suppression of dust.

Actions to take on site include:

- ✓ Identify sensitive receptors and any activities likely to give rise to dust
- ✓ Ensure regular communication with neighbours (informing them of upcoming works which may impact upon them)
- ✓ Locate plant where it will cause least disturbance to neighbours, within enclosed or screened areas if possible.
- ✓ Use dust extraction or collection equipment where fitted
- ✓ Consider stockpile locations in order to reduce the potential for dust production
- ✓ Adopt good working practice to avoid or reduce problems, e.g., use enclosed chutes, re-vegetate or seal earthworks, sweep access roads, cover vehicle loads with tarpaulins, etc.
- ✓ Damp down unpaved areas subject to traffic or wind, soil stockpiles and aggregate stocks, etc.
- ✓ Ensure vehicles transporting dusty materials are sheeted
- ✓ Consider screening dust-generating activities if dust production cannot be prevented
- ✓ Monitor weather forecasts and conditions and take adequate measures when high winds expected
- ✓ Monitor and record site conditions



Dust from the movement of vehicles and machinery should be reduced or controlled by:

- Installing hard surface haul roads and open yard areas
- Washing vehicles prior to leaving site (e.g. with a jet wash)
- Regular washing / damping / sweeping of roads and open yard areas
- Imposing and signposting a maximum-speed-limit of 10 mph on surfaced and 5 mph on unsurfaced haul roads
- Regular washing of plant to avoid a build-up of mud or dust which may be deposited on roads and, later, cause wind-blown dust
- Waste material, or products being removed from site, must be enclosed in trailers or sheeted to prevent any dust during transportation
- Ensuring spillages on roads are cleared immediately

Monitoring

Daily checks must be carried out to ensure dust is not causing nuisance. Where it is identified that an activity is giving rise to dust the activity must be stopped and adequate controls measures put in place.

Low risk developments

Monitoring can be undertaken in the form of visual checks. Monitoring locations must be agreed prior to start.

Results must be recorded on **EMS FOR 008 – Dust Monitoring**.

Medium/high risk developments

Monitoring can be undertaken using calibrated handheld devices or static monitoring equipment. Static dust deposit gauges are a cheap and effective method of monitoring dust. It can be used to determine the amount of dust produced a month at a time.

Monitoring locations must be agreed prior to start. Results must be recorded on **EMS FOR 008 – Dust Monitoring**.

Speak with the Group Health, Safety & Environment Advisor for further guidance.



Authorised by: HS&E Director	Version date: 12.05.22	Version: 1	STD: Emissions to Land & Air Guidance: Managing Dust
Uncontrolled if printed or copied – always check the Group HS&E policy folder for latest version			

Appendix Four
Waste Management
Land of Elm Tree Grove,
Twynyrodyn



Waste Storage & Segregation Guidance

It is our responsibility as a waste producer to identify whether the waste we generated is non-hazardous or hazardous (special waste in Scotland) and to ensure wastes are stored safely to prevent any harm to human health and the environment.

Persimmon must ensure that waste materials are stored in such a way as to prevent any escape or release from the waste container.

When you generate hazardous waste, it is a legal requirement to segregate it from non-hazardous wastes and according to its hazardous properties. If you mix up hazardous and non-hazardous waste, you may contaminate the non-hazardous waste.

Waste must be segregated as outlined in this guidance. Furthermore, all bins, containers, skips etc. must be provided with appropriate signage to identify their contents - signage is available via Glendining Signs.

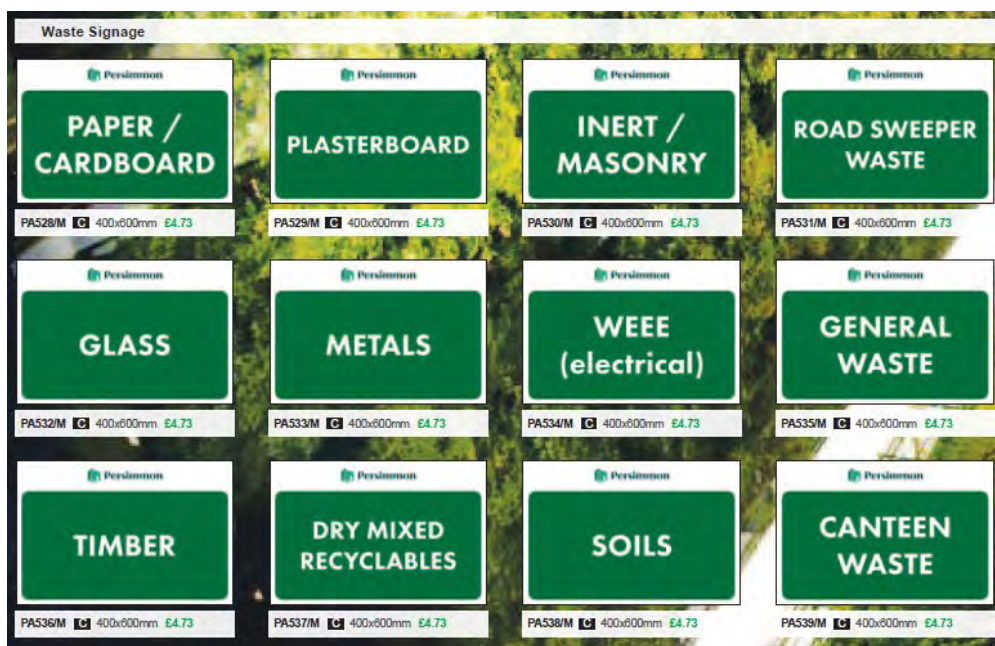
Segregation & Storage

Minimum requirements for segregation and storage non-hazardous waste

Waste segregation must be implemented for the non-hazardous waste streams listed below:

- Canteen waste
- Cardboard, paper, plastics (in offices)
- Inert / masonry
- Metal
- Plasterboard (provide enclosed skip)
- Soil
- Timber

Examples shown below of signage available via Glendining Signs.



Authorised by: HS&E Director	Version date: 15.06.22	Version: 2	STD: Waste Management Guidance: Waste Storage & Segregation
Uncontrolled if printed or copied – always check the Group HS&E policy folder for latest version			



In some circumstances waste segregation may not be possible; such as when nearing project completion. In this event a mixed waste skip can be provided. If there is still hazardous waste being produced by activities, a hazardous waste bin / container **must be** provided. Where possible plasterboard should still be segregated.

Minimum requirements for segregation and storage of hazardous waste

Hazardous waste stations must be provided to allow for the segregation of hazardous waste types. Typical hazardous waste produced on construction sites includes, but is not limited to:

- Aerosols (pressurised containers)
- Asbestos
- Cement bags
- Concrete washout water
- Mastics / adhesives / resins
- Paints tins/tubs (e.g. bitumen paint, but not water-based paints)

COSHH / Packaging Waste

Empty waste packaging such as cement bags, paints etc. can be effectively empty but with a residue containing hazardous substances. In this instance the packaging must be considered hazardous.

Some packaging can undergo fairly simple treatment methods on site that would render them non-hazardous, while others must be managed in a more rigorous manner as hazardous wastes through to the point of collection and processing

Deciding on whether a waste is hazardous or not is very important in terms of legal compliance. Guidance on waste classification can be taken from [Technical Guidance WM3](#).

As stated earlier, packaging wastes on Persimmon sites that are typically hazardous and require segregating are:

- Aerosols
- Cement bags (can be washed to render non-hazardous)
- Mastics / adhesives / resins
- Paints (not water-based)

Product safety data sheet(s) or information on tins, tubes or packaging should be able to inform whether the product is hazardous or non-hazardous waste.



Waste identified as hazardous COSHH / packaging must be stored separately to non-hazardous waste in appropriate containers (e.g. drums, wheelie bins etc.) – hazardous waste stations must be provided.

Authorised by: HS&E Director	Version date: 15.06.22	Version: 2	STD: Waste Management Guidance: Waste Storage & Segregation
Uncontrolled if printed or copied – always check the Group HS&E policy folder for latest version			



Various signage is available via Glendining Signs to promote the segregation of hazardous waste streams (see image below for types of signs available).



Types of containers required for hazardous packaging waste



An 1100lt bin and / or 205l drum (with sealable lid) must be provided for the safe on-site storage of hazardous packaging waste. Bins must be labelled to ensure wastes are segregated appropriately (see above).

Asbestos

Asbestos must be stored in a covered, lockable skip pending removal from site.

Hazardous soils

See EMS GU – Hazardous Soils for further guidance.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

All waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) must be stored in segregated containers. WEEE items must not be disposed of with other waste and any disposal site must be checked to ensure they can accept this waste stream. This also applies to mechanical and electrical components.

Authorised by: HS&E Director	Version date: 15.06.22	Version: 2	STD: Waste Management Guidance: Waste Storage & Segregation
Uncontrolled if printed or copied – always check the Group HS&E policy folder for latest version			



Typical types of WEEE can include, but are not limited to:

- Smoke alarms
- Lighting units
- Large household appliances
- Small household appliances

Fluorescent tubes

Must be kept in appropriate storage containers (often known as coffins) to prevent damage during storage, preferably separated from other wastes including other WEEE wastes due to their fragility.

Batteries & Accumulators

It is a legal requirement for waste batteries and accumulators to be collected and recycled separately from other waste. Persimmon sites and premises must make arrangements to comply with this requirement.



Example of a suitable “coffin” style container for the storage of fluorescent lighting tubes

Management of waste storage areas

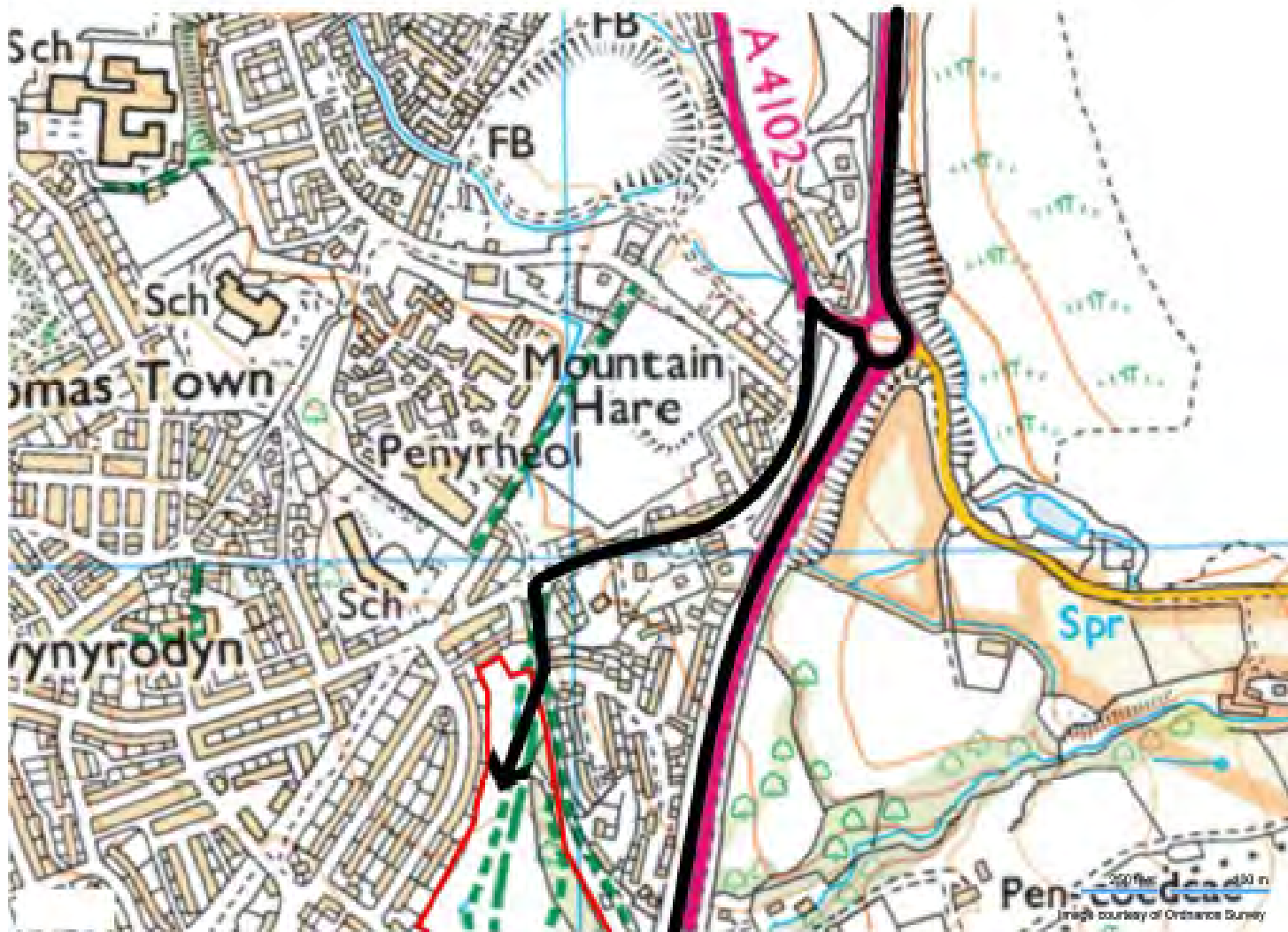
All waste storage areas / containers must be regularly inspected to ensure that:

- Waste is stored in designated areas
- Waste is contained and segregated
- Containers are labelled to identify their contents
- Waste is securely stored to prevent unauthorised access
- Waste is located away from watercourses or drains
- Areas are free from spills, leaks, escapes of waste and deterioration of containers

Appendix Five
Traffic Management Plan
Land of Elm Tree Grove,
Twynyrodyn

Land off Elm Tree Grove, Twynyrodyn

Entry/Arrival Routing Plan





Persimmon

Appendix Six
Who Are We: TerrAqua
Land of Elm Tree Grove,
Twynyrodyn

Who Are We



Carmen Jones MSc MCIEEM Director

Carmen Jones is a Director of TerrAqua Ecological Services and an experienced ecologist with twenty years of experience working in the field of ecology including working within NGOs and managing her own ecological consultancy before co-founding TerrAqua Ecological Services Ltd. She has a sound understanding of ecological survey methods, environmental legislation and the planning system and a long history of providing specialist ecological advice for clients and their projects.

She has managed a significant number of projects including those undertaken on behalf of various clients from differing sectors including large scale developers, landowners, and Government agencies including the Environment Agency, Forestry Commission and Forest Research.

Carmen is fully familiar with and has contributed to both Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and ecological impact assessments (EcIA). Her specialities include strategic assessments, habitat regulation assessments, bat ecology survey techniques,

mitigation and sound analysis, habitat surveys including Phase I, protected species survey and mitigation including EPS development licence application. She is currently licenced to undertake work on Bats, Dormouse, Otter, White Clawed Crayfish, Water Vole, and Great Crested Newt. She has extensive experience in NVC woodland and grassland survey techniques and significant experience in bird survey techniques and monitoring

Carmen is fully accredited by Environment Agency to undertake River Habitat Surveys (RHS).

In addition to the hands on ecological expertise she is also highly experienced in undertaking the role of Clerk of Works, Code for Sustainable Homes Assessment and client liaison.



Dyfrig Jones BSc Director

Dyfrig Jones is a Director of TerrAqua Ecological Services Ltd and highly experienced ecologist with over 25 years - experience terrestrial and aquatic ecology. He has a strong record of acting in an advisory capacity as part of the senior management team for NGOs targeting both riparian and wetland environments. He has acted as an environmental representative on CAMS Stakeholder Groups across Wales and on the West Wales River Basin Liaison Panel which involved the strategic development and implementation of the Water Framework Directive in Wales. He has managed a large number of projects including those promoting the socio-economic benefits of fishing to rural communities; targeting habitat enhancement for protected species and species translocation; and the development of catchment management plans.

Dyfrig has a long record of ecological project management including management of large multi-site contracts undertaken on behalf of various clients including Government agencies including the Environment Agency, Forestry Commission and Forest Research and developers.

He has site management, ecological clerk of works and site design experience ranging from an advisory role on the management plans for SSSI and NNR wetland sites in Wales through the restoration and re-creation of wetlands

from historically “improved” agricultural and forestry land to the designing of a large wetland/lake restoration programme on a SINC site in conjunction with the industrial owners and other interested local partners (local angling association and bird interest groups). Experience in the design of ecological features and their long term management implication within small site specific SUDS schemes associated with the management of agricultural diffuse pollution.

In addition to his significant management experience Dyfrig is a highly experienced hands on ecologist with a long history of project and field work. He currently holds a number of protected species licences in this field and has extensive surveying experience of otters, water voles, dormice, great crested newt, river invertebrates, native white clawed crayfish, riparian vegetation, RHS, Phase 1 and NVC. He also has considerable experience in the scientific analysis of the environmental needs of these species at local and catchment spatial scales.

