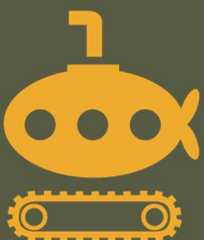


Rush Wall Solar Park: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

A REPORT FOR BSR
P18053_R1_02
OCTOBER 2020



Document Control

Title

Rush Wall Solar Park: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

Client

British Solar Renewables
35 and 35a The Maltings,
Lower Charlton Trading Estate,
Shepton Mallet,
BA4 5QE



Reference

P18053_R1_02

Status

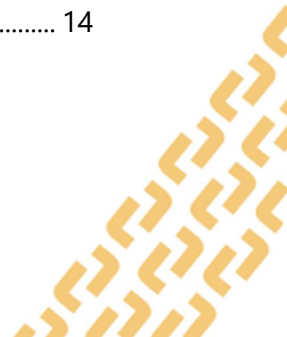
Final

Document Control

Document Reference	Issue Date	Comments	Written by	Approved by
P18053_R1_00	January 2020	First Draft	GRO	ACE
P18053_R1_01	March 2020	Second Draft	GRO	ACE
P18053_R1_02	October 2020	Final	ACW	GRO

Contents

1	Introduction	3
1.1	Terms of reference	3
1.2	Purpose of document.....	3
1.3	Roles and Responsibilities.....	3
1.4	Summary of the Proposed Development.....	3
1.5	Scope of the Works.....	3
2	Ecological considerations	5
3	General construction and environmental management.....	6
3.1	Key Environmental Issues	6
3.2	Waste management.....	6
3.3	Site Hours	7
3.4	Temporary Lighting.....	7
3.5	Site Traffic.....	7
3.6	Minimising off-site silt and sediment (Wheel-washing Facilities etc.).....	7
3.7	Watercourses & surface water management, protection of Waterways.....	8
3.7.1	Hazards posed to surface water by the works	9
3.7.2	Fuel/ chemical storage and use	9
3.7.3	Controlling site run-off and sediment/ silt	9
3.7.4	Storage of Materials	10
3.7.5	Weather Forecasting and Prediction.....	11
3.7.6	Improving infiltration	11
3.8	Noise.....	11
3.9	Vibration.....	11
3.10	Air Quality – Dust.....	12
3.11	Air Quality – Odour	12
3.12	Air Quality – Vapours	12
3.13	Archaeological Works	12
4	Environmental Monitoring	13
4.1	Water quality	13
4.2	Noise.....	13
4.3	Dust.....	13
4.4	Imported soil and aggregate Materials.....	14



Figures

Figure 3-1 Watercourse designations within the site boundary (as provided by NRW).8

Appendices

Appendix A: Report Conditions

Appendix B: Proposed site layout plan



1 Introduction

1.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

This document has been written to support the planning application for a solar energy generation proposal on land near the village of Redwick, south east of Newport, Wales on the Gwent Levels. It has been compiled in conjunction with the following documents:

- Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP), Rush Wall Solar Park. Western Ecology, January 2020.
- Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), Rush Wall Solar Park. Acstro, January 2020.

Where relevant, this Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Outline CEMP) makes cross-reference to the above listed documents.

1.2 PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to provide a series of outline considerations and measures that will be implemented during the construction phase of the solar park project in order to suitably control and mitigate environmental impact of the project.

This document has been written in order to demonstrate that the project can be delivered in such a way as to minimise environmental impact during the construction phase to acceptable levels. It is intended that this document shall be built upon in due course to compile a Detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (Detailed CEMP) as part of the Method Statement for the works.

1.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This document sets out the commitments made by the developer, British Solar Renewables, to suitably limit environmental impact of construction through the development of the solar Park. It is intended that the document will also be used as part of the tender pack issued to inform procurement of a Main Contractor for the works in due course.

It will be the responsibility of the Main Contractor to build upon this Outline CEMP and provide a Detailed CEMP as part of their contractual requirements on the project. This Detailed CEMP will provide detailed information as to how the Main Contractor and their sub-contractors shall design and implement the outline principles set out within this Outline CEMP.

1.4 SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposal is for the installation of a solar park with an approximate design capacity of 75MW. Development includes ancillary electrical equipment and infrastructure, access tracks, security fencing and CCTV. The solar panels would occupy an area shown Drawing no. 1578-0201-00 in Appendix B. The total areas within the 'red line' planning application boundary and the total area of land within the fenced area containing the solar panels is also shown on Drawing no. 1578-0201-00.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE WORKS

The Solar Park would comprise:

- Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, mounted to a railing sub structure;
- 19 inverter stations;
- Compacted gravel tracks (constructed on a sub layer geogrid membrane) to allow vehicular access between fields;



- A substation access track with a cement based top layer (a statutory requirement of the electricity distribution network operator, Western Power Distribution(WPD));
- Fencing and gates to enclose the panels within each field;
- Security and monitoring CCTV mounted on posts within each field;
- Underground cabling to connect the panels to the substation; and
- A substation within a security-fenced concrete-based compound measuring approximately 50mx 40m at the centre of the site adjacent to an existing pylon. A T-off connection (i.e. an overhead wire) would provide the point of connection from the substation to the existing 132kVpylon on site. A 10m high single pole communications antenna may be required at the substation.

Construction phase of the Development will comprise on-site site preparation and construction activities, supported by deliveries of materials, components and staff. Construction is expected to take approximately 18-20 weeks, depending on weather and ground conditions, as well as other technical and environmental factors and is likely to consist of the following principal operations:

- Installation of a temporary construction compound and site office facilities;
- Construction of site tracks;
- Excavation of cable trenches and cable laying adjacent to the site tracks;
- Construction of substation and inverter hardstanding areas;
- Construction of the substation buildings/ compounds;
- Installation of panels and invertors;
- Reinstatement of land where required.

2 Ecological considerations

The LEMP provides full details on;

- the existing features of ecological value;
- the embedded mitigation incorporated into the design of the solar park in order to minimise its ecological and landscape impact and;
- the landscape and ecological mitigation strategy to be implemented during the;
 - pre-construction;
 - construction and;
 - operational phases of the project.

Sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the LEMP detail the proposed landscape and ecological mitigation and control measures to be employed during the pre-construction-phase and construction-phase of the project. These sections of the LEMP therefore have direct relevance to the contents of this Outline CEMP and should be read in conjunction with it. It is intended that the measures set out herein will be complimentary to those set out within Sections 3.2 and 3.3 of the LEMP.



3 General construction and environmental management

3.1 KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The proposed development is located within Gwent Levels – Redwick Llandevenny SSSI. The Gwent Levels constitute the lowlands between Cardiff and Chepstow and are drained by an ordered network of drainage ditches. They are an example of one of the most extensive areas of reclaimed wet pasture in Great Britain. The Redwick and Llandevenny area supports rich assemblages of invertebrate species and a number of nationally rare plant species.

The reens on site drain, via a controlled drainage system, into the Severn Estuary SSSI which is located 1.2km to the south. It has been designated, amongst other things, for its wintering and passage wading birds including Curlew and Redshank populations, and its nationally important Ringed Plover and Grey Plover populations. Other waders which occur in significant numbers within the Severn Estuary SSSI are Common Snipe, Knot, Whimbrel and Turnstone.

Severn Estuary SSSI underpins the internationally designated Severn Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Severn Estuary RAMSAR site. The SPA has been designated for its wintering and passage birds which includes an assemblage during this winter that includes Gadwall, Shelduck, Pintail, Dunlin, Curlew, Redshank, Bewick's Swan, Wigeon, Lapwing, Teal, Mallard, Shoveler, Pochard, Tufted Duck, Grey Plover, White-fronted Goose, Whimbrel. The RAMSAR has been designated for migratory fish and migratory birds in spring and autumn which include Common Ringed Plover, Dunlin, Whimbrel, and Common Redshank. The site also regularly supports more than 20,000 waterfowl.

Significant measures are to be implemented to directly address impacts on ecology (habitats and species) and landscape. These are set out in the LEMP and are not reproduced herein.

In addition to the detailed direct ecological protection measures set out in the LEMP, this Outline CEMP provides a series of outline measures to be implemented in delivering protection to the sensitive environment in which the development is situated, focussing on mitigating environmental impacts that might indirectly impact on the important habitats and species present or on neighbouring property. These are set out in the following paragraphs:

3.2 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The project is anticipated to create minimal volumes of waste. Soils shall be retained and re-used on site wherever possible. Construction waste will likely comprise redundant cabling, ducting, framework and associated ephemera. There will also be some generation of waste from site welfare facilities.

Effluent from welfare facilities shall be securely contained and disposed of from site under appropriate Environmental Permit.

Construction waste It will be incumbent upon the contractor to incorporate the prioritisation waste minimisation and retention and re-use of materials as a key tenet of the Construction Method Statement. The Contractor shall provide a Site Waste Management Plan and adhere to its requirements, which will include the following aspects as a minimum:

- Retention and re-use of materials wherever possible.
- Minimisation of waste through use of accurate inventory and efficient planning of tasks and materials.



- Prohibition of waste burial, dumping or burning.
- Categorisation of waste at source, separating into the correct categories and disposed of in the proper manner.
- Storage of waste in suitable containers, when appropriate, to protect it from escaping (e.g. by wind blowing). The container must be marked with a sign which indicates its particular contents.
- Waste should be stored such that it is safe against corrosion or wear of waste containers, accidental spilling or leaking, accident or weather breaking contained waste open and allowing it to escape, waste blowing away or falling while stored or transported, scavenging of waste by vandals, thieves, animals etc.
- Different categories of waste should be segregated to prevent mixing of incompatible wastes. Site employees should be aware of the location of tanks, receptacles etc designated for the storage of the various wastes. Waste tanks should be on concrete bases and bunded to prevent the egress of waste oil etc into the ground.
- All containers left outside for collection should be secured or sealed to resist the effects of the weather.
- Ensure that waste products are deposited in the designated receptacles and that the receptacles are not overloaded.
-

Do not burn waste on site or in skips.

3.3 SITE HOURS

Construction work shall be limited to daylight hours but restricted to 0800 – 1800 Monday to Friday and 0800 to 1300 Saturday. Work shall not be undertaken outside of daylight hours during the bat active period of April to October inclusive.

3.4 TEMPORARY LIGHTING

The programme for the works has been determined assuming work in daylight hours only and we therefore do not anticipate the need for temporary lighting on the vast majority of the site. Some security lighting may be required within and around the compound area. The compound area shall be positioned such that it is sympathetically located to avoid undue light pollution to either neighbouring property or sensitive ecology. The lighting requirements will be arranged to minimise light spill into adjacent areas.

If for any reason task lighting is required in hours of darkness, this will be set up in accordance with a bespoke lighting strategy drafted by an appointed ecologist and set up at a distance from, and facing away from, light-sensitive ecological corridors.

3.5 SITE TRAFFIC

The proposed management of construction-phase site traffic is set out within the CTMP. The reader is directed to this document for full details.

3.6 MINIMISING OFF-SITE SILT AND SEDIMENT (WHEEL-WASHING FACILITIES ETC.)

Measures shall be employed to minimise the distribution of silt and mud from site onto the local highways. These measures shall include some or all of the following:

- Keeping all road-going staff and operatives' light vehicles to the compound areas when on site, with these areas constructed such that they are of hardcore and kept clean by road-sweepers and the like as necessary.

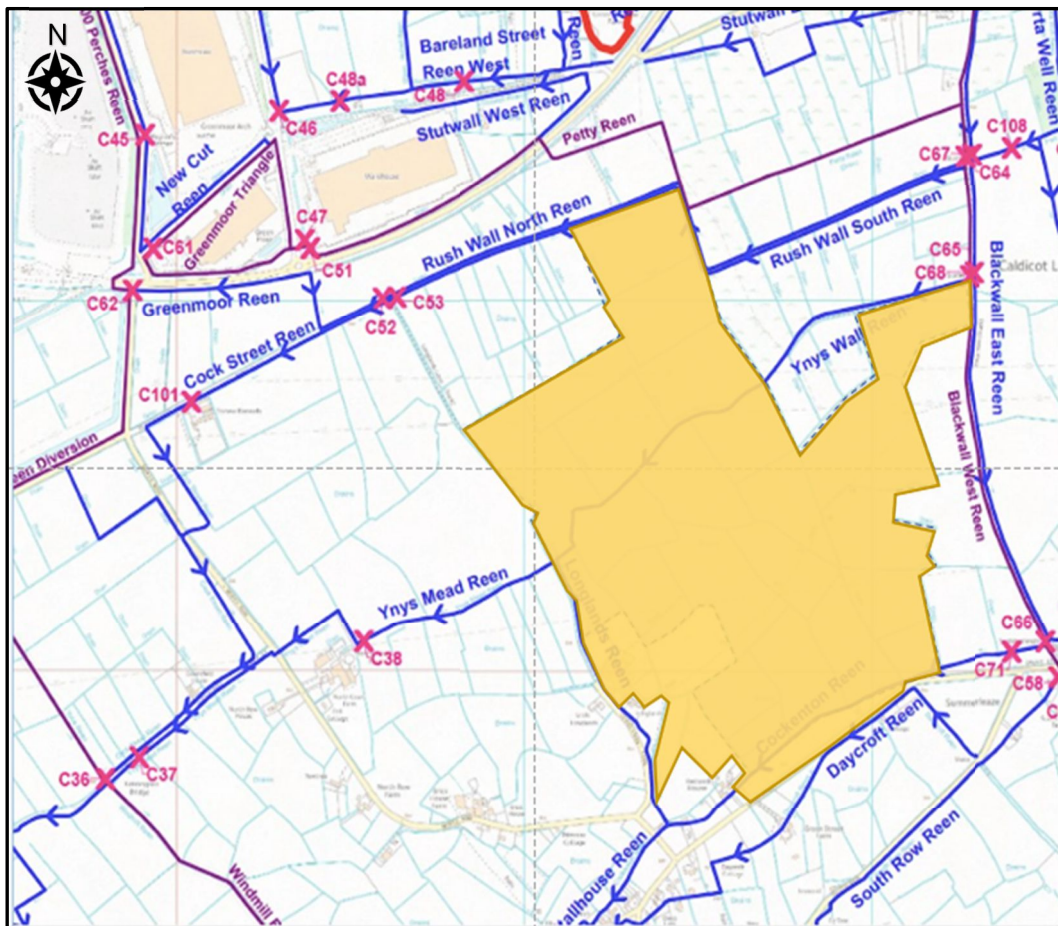


- Designing compounds such that low-loaders and delivery vehicles can unload their loads in clean areas of the site on existing hard standings or stoned areas, which will be kept clean.
- Minimising the site traffic moving from clean, compound areas and stone trackways to un-made trackways and other areas of the site, thus minimising the need for wheel-washing facilities.
- Ensuring all people leaving the site have to report to the site offices and have their vehicle checked for cleanliness.
- Regular inspection and cleaning of the public highway by road sweepers as necessary

3.7 WATERCOURSES & SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT, PROTECTION OF WATERWAYS

There are numerous watercourses crossing the site, comprising a series of reens and ditches that define the field boundaries. Those watercourses that are maintained by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) as functional elements of the Internal Drainage System of the Levels are designated by NRW as Main Reens. All other watercourses are considered field ditches. Figure 3-1 below illustrates which of the watercourses on site are Main Reens.

Figure 3-1 Watercourse designations within the site boundary (as provided by NRW).



In accordance with NRW requirements, the Main Reens require a greater standoff for works and structures of 12.5 metres (m) in order that access can be gained by NRW at times of maintenance and other activities. Ditches require a 7 m standoff. All watercourses on site are afforded a high level of protection, as they are a key feature of the Gwent Levels Redwick Llandevenny SSSI.

The entire ditch and reen ecosystem relies on clean, clear water with minimal disturbance to the bed and banks.

3.7.1 Hazards posed to surface water by the works

The planned solar park construction requires work to be undertaken in the vicinity of the Main Reens and ditches on site. These works present two key hazards to the surface water environment:

- Pollution from fuels, oils and other chemicals that are being used and/ or stored on site entering the watercourses following spills, leaks or accidental releases.
- Impact from sediment/ silt created by exposed soils being eroded by rainfall, flowing into the watercourses.

These are discussed in turn below:

3.7.2 Fuel/ chemical storage and use

Fuel and any other chemicals required for delivery of the construction phase shall be stored in compound areas and at least 20 m from any watercourse and shall be subject to strict inventory and control. Storage tanks/ areas/ containers shall either be double skinned (internally bunded) or contained in bunded areas with 110% capacity of the vessel(s).

Fuelling/ use of chemicals will be undertaken in designated areas located at least 20 m away from sensitive areas, including watercourses. The fuel tank(s) will be permanently equipped with a spill kit and all operated plant will also have spill kits in their cabs. Further spill kits will be kept in the storage containers in the compound.

Drip trays will be utilised underneath ALL static plant; including generators. Drip trays will be utilised underneath all mobile plant whilst parked. When emptying drip trays care will be taken and the waste oil will be returned to a designated oil recycling facility.

The spill kits will be checked weekly by a nominated member of staff. At all times, a trained person will be present on site to deal with fuel or chemical spillage.

3.7.3 Controlling site run-off and sediment/ silt

3.7.3.1 Phasing

The works will be undertaken in a phased approach as much as the constraints of the Site allows, in order to minimise the area of soil exposed at any one time. Completed areas will be restored and seeded as soon as possible and in stages as the construction sequence progresses. This minimises the area of bare soil.

3.7.3.2 Stand-off from watercourses and grass filter strips

A works stand-off from watercourses shall be maintained during the construction phase, with no works undertaken within 12.5 m of a Main Reen and 7 m of a ditch. The only exception is a short length of the main access track as it passes between operational areas of the Longlands Farm buildings and infrastructure and Longlands Reen. All proposed trackways use existing field access points and existing culverted crossing points. The turf in these stand-off areas shall be maintained in-tact and undisturbed throughout the construction phase.



These grass filter strips shall be protected during the works by use of silt fencing, barrier fencing, soil berm or similar to clearly demarcate the stand-off areas and to provide a barrier to movement of plant and migration of silt as required.

3.7.3.3 *Watercourse crossings*

The exception to the above stand-off areas is those areas where trackways and cable connections are to cross watercourses. All proposed trackway crossings are to use existing agricultural access points and as such no new crossings are proposed. At each trackway crossing point measures shall be put in place prior to the start of works in that area. Such measures shall be designed by the Main Contractor or sub-contractors and shall include options such as;

- Use of silt fencing on either side of the trackway across the top of the crossing;
- Use of silt control measures within the watercourse, such as bales, booms, sedimats or other measures to control any spread of silt should it enter the watercourse;
- Use of edge-protection berms to prevent migration of silt sideways from trackway into watercourse, etc.

New cable connection routes that require a crossing of a reen or ditch are to be designed in agreement with NCC and NRW. The launch pit and receiving pit and associated compounds are to be created outside of the 12.5 m/ 7 m stand-off zones. The design for directionally drilled cable routes shall ensure sufficient depth is attained as to be outside of the required depth of future reen/ ditch casting or other reen/ ditch maintenance activities.

3.7.3.4 *Control of run-off*

As the site is largely flat lying, generation of run-off is considered likely to be minimal. Where relevant, a combination of ditches, berms and sediment traps can be employed in order to control the direction and to slow the flow of rainwater runoff. In this way, runoff from all earthworks areas will be intercepted prior to it reaching the watercourses.

Where feasible, ponded and collected rainwater will be allowed to drain to ground. Where this is not sufficient to prevent overtopping, water will be allowed to drain to the watercourses only if it is suitably free of visual evidence of silt or other contamination. Where water is visibly turbid (silt-laden) or impacted by contaminants, it shall be treated prior to discharge using one or a combination of the following options;

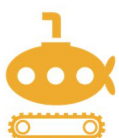
- a proprietary water treatment system (e.g. silt-buster);
- hay bale and/ or sedimat weirs or mats or similar;
- temporary grips and/ or;
- proprietary silt filtration devices (e.g. Naylor's SmartFilter).

3.7.4 **Storage of Materials**

The surfaces of all storage areas (stockpiles) of soils (e.g. from trenching, cabling and foundation activities) will be sealed using an excavator bucket at the end of each shift, to minimise the potential for sediment to be washed off during a rainfall event. Where long-term storage of soil is planned, vegetation on stockpiles shall be allowed to naturally regenerate and/ or be seeded to facilitate a cover of vegetation.

Soil stockpiles shall be formed perpendicular to any slope, thus minimising potential for erosion and gully formation along their length.

All stockpiles shall be formed outside of the 12.5 m/ 7 m works stand-off zones adjacent to reens/ ditches.



Where used, silt fences will be securely installed using stakes, and the joins will be overlapped. The silt fence will be dug into the ground in accordance with the manufacturer's installation guide. The design of the silt fencing should be updated regularly to take account of changing site runoff and erosion potential characteristics as works progress.

3.7.5 Weather Forecasting and Prediction

The weather forecast will be monitored daily throughout the project, in order to predict periods of likely heavy rainfall. Where heavy rainfall is predicted works may need to be suspended. Ahead of a period of forecasted heavy rain, the Site Management Team shall inspect the works to assess areas susceptible to sediment run-off and take additional precautions as necessary. Such precautions may include additional sediment trap weirs, or covering of stockpiles, for example.

3.7.6 Improving infiltration

Following completion of the construction work in each field, the ground surface will be chisel ploughed, in order to provide enhanced soil infiltration following any potential compaction brought about by construction traffic (and to ameliorate historic soil compaction from agricultural machinery).

3.8 NOISE

Noise associated with traffic accessing the site on public highways would be subject to the following controls:

- Ensuring that construction traffic is parked off the public highway;
- Controlling the discharge of trucks from Site to avoid congestion; and
- Implementing traffic management systems as detailed within the CTMP.

Works on-site are located within a relatively isolated series of agricultural fields. The only immediate neighbour to the development is Longlands Farm, upon whose land the development is to be constructed. The next-nearest dwelling is Redwick House, some 400 m from the proposed works area. (The planning red-line boundary lies closer to Redwick House than this, but the fields in closest proximity to the dwelling are to be used for lapwing mitigation measures and will not be part of the construction site).

With no immediate neighbours other than the landowner to the north, south, east or west, no special measures are considered necessary to control noise. Notwithstanding this, the works shall be undertaken in accordance with best practice to minimise noise generation. Many of these measures are also important to help maximise the sustainability of the works. Example measures that can be employed include;

- a no-idling policy, with engines to be turned off when vehicles are at rest, being loaded or awaiting loading;
- use of plant fitted with quiet, silenced or low-noise engines and;
- use of plant that is suitable and proportional to the work being undertaken.

3.9 VIBRATION

It is considered that minimal vibration will be created by the works within the site boundary, as they do not include significant breaking-out or significant works with heavy plant.



No special measures are considered necessary to mitigate vibration during on-site construction works.

3.10 AIR QUALITY – DUST

Generation of dust shall be minimised by utilising the following series of controls. These controls are listed in a hierarchy of importance, with those at the top to be implemented fully before resorting to those measures lower down:

- Limiting removal of vegetation to as small an area as possible to implement the works.
- Landscaping and seeding areas as soon as possible after works are complete.
- Phasing works to limit the area of soil exposed between vegetation strip and re-seeding.
- Use of tractor-towed bowser with spray attachment to damp down working areas. The frequency of the suppression shall be varied dependant on the weather conditions and ground conditions within the working areas.

3.11 AIR QUALITY – ODOUR

It is considered that minimal odour will be created by the works within the site boundary. No special measures are considered necessary to mitigate odours during on-site construction works.

3.12 AIR QUALITY – VAPOURS

It is considered that minimal vapours will be created by the works within the site boundary. No special measures are considered necessary to mitigate vapours during on-site construction works.

3.13 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

An auger survey to identify and model peat levels across the site has been undertaken. The results have been measured against the construction design proposals to identify any potential impact on peat resource. The works shall be designed to avoid disturbance of peat where possible. Where avoidance is not possible, a watching brief during ground disturbance shall be maintained to allow for recording/ analysis of the peat as uncovered or encountered.

An archaeological watching brief shall be employed during ground disturbing works, in order to identify any potential archaeological remains. This shall allow for preservation of the effected archaeological resource, either in situ or through record, dependent on the nature of the revealed archaeology.

These works shall be undertaken in liaison with Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust.



4 Environmental Monitoring

4.1 WATER QUALITY

The water quality within the reens system of the Gwent Levels is considered to reflect the low flow and significant organic loading associated with the setting. During the summer months, natural organic degradation results in significant nutrient enrichment. The high productivity and low/ absent flow also result in low levels of dissolved oxygen and elevated Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) compared to other rivers.

In response to these unique characteristics, NRW have published a series of Water Quality Standards for the reens of the Gwent Levels (NRW 2016)¹. These were published in response to the now abandoned plans to construct the M4 relief road across land to the north-west of the site, but the NRW document states that, following adoption of the document (in December 2016) by the NRW Water Management Group, the *"standards [are] to be used in connection with the M4 CaN and also in relation to other development proposals of any scale likely to impact the water quality of the Gwent Levels SSSI. Adoption of these standards will enable NRW officers working within the Gwent Levels to provide consistent and evidence-based advice. There would still be an expectation that developers/ applicants provide baseline water quality data relevant to their proposed development and that this would then need to be considered in relation to the principle of no deterioration."*

Visual inspection of surface water quality shall be undertaken on a regular basis and surface water samples shall be taken from watercourses on site on three occasions prior to the construction period, fortnightly during the construction phase and on three occasions upon completion of the construction phase. These samples shall be submitted to on-site or laboratory analysis to determine the presence/ absence of the key potential pollutants identified by the NRW 2016 document.

The Main Contractor shall set out their proposed surface water sampling and monitoring strategy within their Method Statement for the works, and shall adhere to this at all times. It shall as a minimum adhere to the requirements of the NRW 2016 document.

The results shall be made available for inspection by regulatory authorities and shall be used to inform any required amendments to working practices. It is anticipated that the surface water monitoring and sampling strategy shall evolve through the course of the works as active works areas change/ proceed across the overall site footprint.

4.2 NOISE

The Main Contractor and/ or their sub-contractors shall review the need for and deploy noise monitoring equipment at the site perimeter if deemed necessary following a noise risk assessment of the planned works. The noise risk assessment shall be continually updated in response to changing site conditions and works programme.

4.3 DUST

The Main Contractor and/ or their sub-contractors shall review the need for and deploy dust monitoring equipment at the site perimeter if deemed necessary following a risk assessment of the planned works and the prevailing and preceding weather conditions. The need for and

¹ NRW 2016. Briefing Note: NRW Advice on Water Quality Standards to be used for Impact Assessment of the M4 Relief Road on the Gwent Levels Ditch System

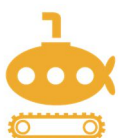


location of dust monitoring equipment shall be continually updated in response to changing site conditions and works programme.

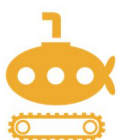
4.4 IMPORTED SOIL AND AGGREGATE MATERIALS

No importation of soil is to be undertaken during the construction works. It is envisaged that all stoned trackways will be created through use of quarried aggregate.

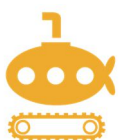
Should re-cycled or secondary aggregate be proposed by the Main Contractor or their sub-contractors, it shall be the responsibility of the Main Contractor, prior to importation commencing, to provide suitable documentary evidence of that material's suitability for use on site, given its greenfield nature and sensitive location within a SSSI.



Appendices



Appendix A: Report Conditions



Report Conditions

This report has been prepared by Yellow Sub Geo Ltd. (Yellow Sub Geo) in its professional capacity as soil and groundwater specialists, with reasonable skill, care and diligence within the agreed scope and terms of contract and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with its client, and is provided by Yellow Sub Geo solely for the internal use of its client.

The advice and opinions in this report should be read and relied on only in the context of the report as a whole, taking account of the terms of reference agreed with the client. The findings are based on the information made available to Yellow Sub Geo at the date of the report (and will have been assumed to be correct) and on current UK standards, codes, technology and practices as at that time. They do not purport to include any manner of legal advice or opinion. New information or changes in conditions and regulatory requirements may occur in future, which will change the conclusions presented here.

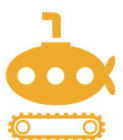
Where necessary and appropriate, the report represents and relies on published information from third party, publicly and commercially available sources which is used in good faith of its accuracy and efficacy. Yellow Sub Geo cannot accept responsibility for the work of others.

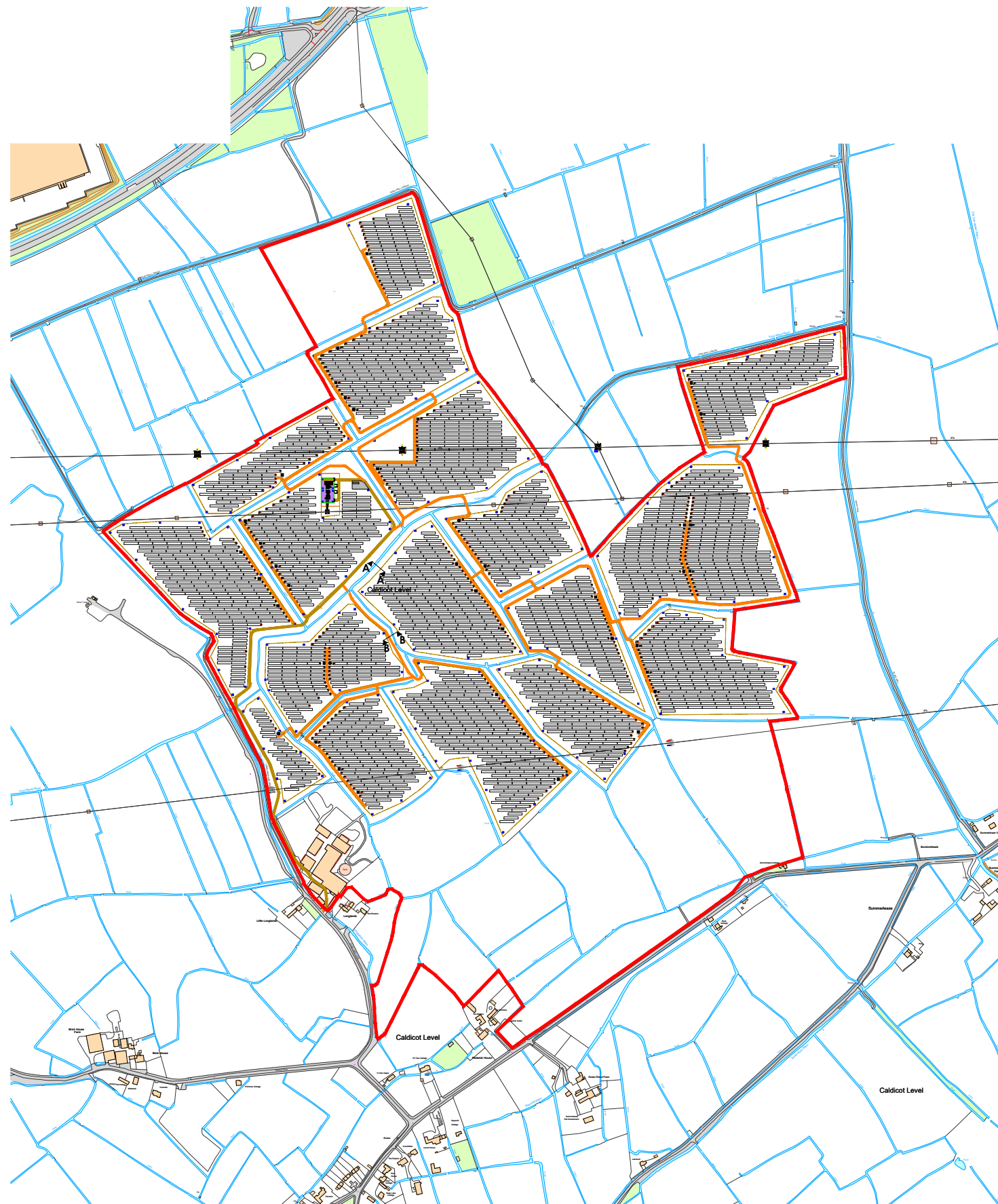
Site investigation results necessarily rely on tests and observations within exploratory holes only. The inherent variation in ground conditions mean that the results may not be representative of ground conditions between exploratory holes. Yellow Sub Geo take no responsibility for variation in ground conditions between exploratory positions.

This report is confidential to the client. The client may submit the report to regulatory bodies, where appropriate. Should the client wish to release this report to any other third party for that party's reliance, Yellow Sub Geo may, by prior written agreement, agree to such release, provided that it is acknowledged that Yellow Sub Geo accepts no responsibility of any nature to any third party to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Yellow Sub Geo accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage incurred as a result, and the third party does not acquire any rights whatsoever, contractual or otherwise, against Yellow Sub Geo except as expressly agreed with Yellow Sub Geo in writing. Yellow Sub Geo reserves the right to withhold and/ or negotiate the transference of reliance on this report, subject to legal and commercial review.



Appendix B: Proposed site layout plan





Notes: Unless otherwise stated, this drawing is for information only. Do not scale. Use figured dimensions only. Check all dimensions on site and advise of any discrepancies before commencing work on site.

Digital Transmissions: This data is supplied only as a means to aid you in the production of your work, the data should always be checked against the hard copy of the drawing. Some of the data may have been produced by imparting data from external sources, discrepancies may have occurred during this procedure. BSR cannot accept responsibility for any discrepancies within the CAD data file. No third party shall issue BSR data/drawings without the written approval of BSR. BSR check all data for viruses but cannot accept responsibility for any loss incurred by any third party as a result of installing data.

OS License No. :- 100022432

Key:

- Planning Boundary
- Security Fence
- Substation Area
- DNO Access to Substation
- Inverter Access Track
- Spares/Welfare Containers
- CCTV Camera
- Solar Arrays
- Transformer Stations
- String Inverters
- Buffer Section Views (see drawing 1578-0201-50)

Fenced Area Acres (Approx) : 158.69

Red Line Area Acres (Approx) : 300.9

Red Line Area Hectares (Approx) : 121.7

Rev	Revision History	Date	By
01	Initial Issue	30/05/19	MB
02	Added access to Substation	21/10/19	AK
03	Added access Inverters Amended Planning Boundary	12/12/19	MB
04	Updated notes Arrays amended due to Reem buffer	24/01/20	MB
05	Updated Fields	24/02/20	AK
06	Updated Route to Inverters	18/03/20	AK
07	Fence line brought away from Reems	23/04/20	MB
08	Spares & Welfare Containers added CCTV locations added	23/10/20	MB
09	Address and Project Name updated Layout amendments due to National Grid feedback	03/03/21	JA
10	CCTV amended	16/11/21	JA

35 and 35a The Mallings E:info@brillshrenewables.com
 Lower Charlton Trading Estate, T:01458 224900
 Shepton Mallet, W:www.brillshrenewables.com
 Somerset,BA4 5QE
 United Kingdom

Project:
Rush Wall Solar Park

Location:
South of Rushwall Lane
Redwick
Caldicot
NP26 3DX

Title:
Planning Layout

Scale: 1:10,000 @A3

Issue Notes:
Layout amendments due to National Grid feedback

Drawn By:
JA Issue Date:
16/11/21

Checked By:
RP Checked Date:
16/11/21

Approved By:
RP Approved Date:
16/11/21

Drawing Number:
1578-0201-00

Drawing Status:
Issued for Approval Issue:
10

