



# RED BARN SOLAR FARM

CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
PLAN (CEMP) -  
PURSUANT TO CONDITION 5 ATTACHED TO PLANNING  
PERMISSION PL/2023/08481

MAY 2026



EDEN  
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RED BARN SOLAR FARM CEMP

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## CONTENTS

|                                                                        |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>RED BARN SOLAR FARM CEMP</b>                                        | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>CONTENTS</b>                                                        | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>                                                 | <b>4</b>  |
| Site Location                                                          | 4         |
| Development and Condition Wording                                      | 4         |
| Purpose of CEMP                                                        | 5         |
| <b>2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>                                   | <b>6</b>  |
| Principal Contractor                                                   | 6         |
| Construction Site Manager                                              | 6         |
| Ecological Clerk of Works                                              | 7         |
| Working Document and Ongoing Reviews                                   | 7         |
| <b>3. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME DETAILS</b>                               | <b>8</b>  |
| Construction Phases & Tasks                                            | 8         |
| Duration of Construction Works                                         | 9         |
| Site Working Hours                                                     | 9         |
| Named Person                                                           | 9         |
| <b>4. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES</b> | <b>10</b> |
| Construction Compounds and Laydown Areas                               | 10        |
| Measures to Protect Drainage Performance                               | 11        |
| Construction Flood Risk Mitigation                                     | 11        |
| Sediment Management                                                    | 12        |
| Wheel Wash Facilities                                                  | 12        |
| Monitoring and Sweeping of Public Highway                              | 12        |
| Storage of Excavated Materials and Stockpiles                          | 12        |
| Oils and Hydrocarbons                                                  | 13        |
| Emergency Response Procedure                                           | 14        |
| Regular Inspection and Maintenance                                     | 15        |
| Site Waste Management                                                  | 15        |
| Public Rights of Way                                                   | 16        |
| Risks from Pits and Entrapment                                         | 16        |
| Arrangements for Water                                                 | 16        |
| <b>Appendix 1 - Mechanical Wheel Wash Example</b>                      | <b>17</b> |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared by Eden RB Solar Ltd (Eden Renewables) (hereafter 'the Applicant') in relation to a solar farm development (App. Ref. PL/2023/08481), which was granted planning permission on 27 January 2025 (hereafter 'Red Barn Solar Farm').

### Site Location

- 1.2. The Site is located either side of the A350 corridor north of Chippenham and somewhat equidistant between the Kington St Michael/Kington Langley junction and junction 17 of the M4. It lies within the jurisdiction of Wiltshire Council.
- 1.3. An ordinary watercourse flows east-west through the middle of a section of the Site, specifically the parcel located on the west side of the A350. An additional arm of this watercourse flows east-west through the south of the same parcel.
- 1.4. The watercourse is situated on significantly lower ground, circa 10-15m below the development area in the northern half of the parcel and circa 9m below the development area in the southern half of the parcel.
- 1.5. The majority of the Site is located within flood zone 1 with a low risk of flooding. The areas adjacent to the watercourse are within flood zones 2 and 3 with a higher risk of fluvial flooding.

### Development and Condition Wording

- 1.6. The Site has planning permission for the following development:

*"Development of a solar farm of up to 40MW ac of export capacity, comprising the installation of solar photovoltaic panels, associated infrastructure and associated works including grid connection."*

- 1.7. Condition 5 attached to the planning permission states the following:

*"No development approved by this permission shall be commenced until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), incorporating pollution and other prevention measures, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The submitted CEMP must include safeguarding measures to deal with the following pollution risks and impacts:*

- a) Details of the protection of the watercourse during construction (eg. fencing)*
- b) the use of plant and machinery*
- c) wheel washing and vehicle wash-down and disposal of resultant dirty water*
- d) oils/chemicals and materials*

- e) the use and routing of heavy plant and vehicles*
- f) the location and form of work and storage areas and compounds*
- g) the control and removal of spoil and wastes*
- h) How open excavations on site will be dealt with outside of working hours and after dusk to prevent entrapment of mammals that may cross the site*
- i) The arrangements to be made for water during the construction phase*

*The plan shall subsequently be implemented in accordance with the approved details and agreed timetable.*

*REASON: To prevent pollution of the water environment"*

### **Purpose of CEMP**

- 1.8. This Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out the proposed environmental safeguarding and pollution prevention measures to demonstrate to the determining authority that all construction aspects of the Red Barn Solar Farm project have been considered and would be satisfactorily controlled. It should be read in conjunction with the following documents, which have been submitted concurrently to the Council:
  - *Drainage Management Plan* pursuant to condition 4 attached to planning permission reference PL/2023/08481;
  - *Construction Environmental Management Plan - Biodiversity* pursuant to Condition 10; and,
  - *Construction Management Statement* pursuant to Condition 29.
- 1.9. The Applicant will build out the scheme in accordance with the specifications in this CEMP as may be developed over time and any other relevant conditions to this development.
- 1.10. Overall, this CEMP provides the requisite details in order to satisfy Condition 5.

## 2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.1. Eden Renewables (or other potential developer who takes on the development option at the Site) and its appointed Principal Contractor (to be confirmed) will be the competent bodies in the undertaking of the works on Site and will manage all activities in accordance with this CEMP and other relevant planning conditions.

### Principal Contractor

- 2.2. The Principal Contractor is responsible for managing construction activity on Site safely in accordance with the CEMP. In addition, the Principal Contractor will be required to appoint a CDM Coordinator (Construction Design and Management) for the installation phase, qualified in Health, Safety and Environment whose role will be to advise Eden Renewables on relevant issues during the detailed design, planning and installation phases of construction work and is someone who has knowledge and experience of planning, management, construction, and communications.
- 2.3. The Principal Contractor will ensure that all personnel receive a site induction, which addresses all relevant matters within this CMP, prior to carrying out any activity on Site. The induction will address the following matters as a minimum, and may be added to as required for personnel carrying out specific roles on Site: Health and safety; Welfare; Working on / in proximity to public rights of way; Access arrangements and traffic management; Environmental incident response and reporting; and, Ecological sensitivities on Site.
- 2.4. The Principal Contractor will ensure that all personnel attend toolbox talks which will provide on-going reinforcement and awareness training on the above matters.
- 2.5. The Principal Contractor is responsible for ensuring that all personnel on Site are competent to carry out their roles, including having received adequate formal training when required.
- 2.6. The Principal Contractor will prepare a Health & Safety Management Plan in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at work Regulations 1999.

### Construction Site Manager

- 2.7. As detailed in the *Construction Management Statement*, the Construction Site Manager (likely to be an employee of the Principal Contractor) will regularly monitor that parking is taking place in the designated areas, and inspect all signage along the designated construction traffic route on a daily basis (once in the morning and one at lunchtime) to ensure they are kept in a well-maintained condition and located in safe and appropriate locations. It will also be the responsibility of the Construction Site Manager to oversee the implementation of all of the construction traffic management measures (Section 7 of *Construction Management Statement* refers).

### Ecological Clerk of Works

- 2.8. The *Construction Environmental Management Plan - Biodiversity* describes the responsibilities of the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). The main responsibilities of the ECoW are reiterated here; the ECoW is responsible for monitoring site based construction activities, to ensure the scheme is delivered in accordance with the policy and legislation safeguarding UK wildlife; complies with planning consent commitments; and adheres to the measures, timings and protocols outlined in this CEMP.
- 2.9. The ECoW also identifies and resolves any ecological related issues that may arise during the construction phase of the project and is responsible for providing guidance and information to the work force, to ensure they are aware of their responsibilities.

### Working Document and Ongoing Reviews

- 2.10. The CEMP is a working document and it is the responsibility of Eden Renewables to review it prior to commencement on Site in order to tailor it to the specific site conditions and to account for any new local issues that arise.
- 2.11. The CEMP should also be reviewed throughout the construction phase to ensure that it is still fit for purpose and so that best practice is always taken into account and adhered to.
- 2.12. Each of the above parties and their personnel on Site are responsible for ensuring that the CEMP is adhered to and that any non-conformances are reported.

### 3. CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME DETAILS

#### Construction Phases & Tasks

3.1. The Construction Programme will be broken down into the phases and tasks listed below.

- Site Preparation
  - Setting out
  - Construction road (stage 1)
  - Construction compound
  - Temporary fencing
- Civil Works
  - Substation foundations
  - Inverter station foundations
  - Electrical trenches - DC
  - Security fence
  - Electrical trenches - AC
  - Electrical trenches - Data
  - SUDS
  - Road finishing (stage 2)
- Mechanical Installation
  - Tracker - post installation
  - Tracker - frame installation
  - PV panel installation
  - CCTV pole installation
- Electrical Installation
  - AC cabling
  - DC cabling
  - CCTV
  - Substations (DNO & Customer)
  - Inverter stations
- Commissioning
  - Substations (DNO & Customer)
  - Inverter stations
  - Site energisation
  - SCADA system
  - CCTV
  - Acceptance tests
- Greenworks
  - Habitat installations
  - Screening & planting
  - Re-seeding

### **Duration of Construction Works**

- 3.2. It is anticipated that the total construction programme, as broken down into phases and tasks above, will last for approximately 30 weeks.

### **Site Working Hours**

- 3.3. Construction activities and deliveries will be carried out Monday to Friday between 08:00-18:00 and between 08:00 and 13:00 on Saturdays. No construction activities or deliveries will occur on Sunday or Public Holidays.

### **Named Person**

- 3.4. The Construction Site Manager's details will be provided on a Site-board at each of the three Site accesses.

#### 4. ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDING AND POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES

- 4.1. Before the environmental safeguarding and pollution prevention measures to be implemented at the Site are discussed, and which will protect both the water and wider environment, the location and make-up of the construction compounds and laydown areas will be identified.

##### Construction Compounds and Laydown Areas

- 4.2. The construction compounds will incorporate COSHH compliant storage facilities, bunding and spill containment and clean-up facilities at all times.
- 4.3. Essential features of compliant storage include:
- Liquid-tight sumps: Welded, leak-proof bases to catch and contain spills (typically a minimum of 110% of the largest container, or 25% of the total aggregate volume);
  - Robust construction: Made of high-quality powder-coated or galvanized steel;
  - Ventilation: Often includes built-in venting systems to prevent the buildup of dangerous vapors;
  - Clear labelling: Marked with official GHS/CLP hazard and warning symbols; and,
  - Security: Fitted with secure, multi-point locking doors to restrict access to authorized personnel only.
- 4.4. Further details are set out below (**Paras 4.14 to 4.17** refer).
- 4.5. Three construction compounds are proposed across the Site all of which will contain laydown areas with four additional laydown areas throughout the Site (see Drawing SK02-B-2508-038 and Drawing SK03-B-2508-038 in the *Construction Management Statement* for details). Two construction compounds will be provided in the parcel located on the west side of the A350 and one construction compound will be provided in the parcel on the east side of the A350. The main construction compound will be provided adjacent to access 1 (A350 West); this will contain the security and site arrivals kiosk amongst other things. The other smaller construction compounds are located in the southeast corner of field 13 and in the north of field 9. Four additional laydown areas will be provided throughout the Site.
- 4.6. It is expected that all temporary access roads and compound areas will be made up using temporary geotextile matting.

## Measures to Protect Drainage Performance

4.7. As described in the *Drainage Management Plan*, the following measures shall be implemented to protect drainage performance during the construction phase:

- Minimisation of construction traffic routes and avoidance of trafficking outside defined access corridors;
- Use of low-ground-pressure machinery where practicable to prevent soils from becoming compacted and reducing infiltration potential;
- Avoidance of works during prolonged wet conditions where this could cause soil compaction or an increase in erosion;
- Immediate reinstatement of disturbed areas with appropriate grass seed mixes to suit the existing vegetation at the Site. This will retain the soil integrity being affected and prevent a reduction in infiltration potential;
- Temporary erosion control measures where required (such as geotextiles) to keep soils in place where necessary; and,
- Dampening down any areas of exposed soil to prevent loose sediments being moved by wind or surface water, thus causing detriment to watercourses downstream as well as the watercourse that flows through the Site.

## Construction Flood Risk Mitigation

4.8. Construction of the solar farm has the potential to increase surface water runoff leaving the Site. This section discusses mitigation which should be implemented throughout the construction phase of the development to prevent any increase in flood risk from surface water or groundwater.

4.9. Measures to mitigate any increase in flood risk during the construction phase are discussed below.

- Due to the nature of the proposals, it is not necessary to reprofile the ground levels, meaning there will be no change in surface water or groundwater flood risk as a result of this process.
- It is proposed for the access and construction road to be permeable formed from crushed and compacted stone laid on a geotextile membrane base, which shall not cause any direct increase in flood risk during construction (or operation) of the solar farm.
- Movement of Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) around the Site shall be limited, wherever possible, during the construction phase of the solar farm. This should be restricted to the construction compounds and laydown areas (as shown on the Proposed Construction Compounds and Laydown Areas plan in the *Construction Management Statement*) to avoid the creation of new flow

paths for surface water runoff and cause an increase in flood risk to areas previously not at risk.

### Sediment Management

- 4.10. Sediment management measures will be implemented throughout the construction phase to minimise the generation, mobilisation, and discharge of sediment, and to protect surrounding watercourses, drainage systems, and the wider environment.
- 4.11. Construction activities will be planned and managed to limit the extent of exposed topsoil and reduce the risk of erosion from surface water or wind. Control measures, including silt fencing will be installed where needed, to control surface water runoff. Plus stockpiled materials will be located away from sensitive receptors where practicable and the reinstatement of disturbed areas will be undertaken as soon as practicable to further reduce sediment mobilisation.

### Wheel Wash Facilities

- 4.12. Three wheel washing facilities will be provided on Site, one located between each construction compound and access point, as explained in the *Construction Management Statement* (see Proposed Construction Compounds and Laydown Areas Overview plan). These will ensure none of the construction vehicles exiting the Site will deposit mud or debris onto the local highway network and affect the quality of surface water runoff from existing roads. An example of a mechanical wheel wash is included at **Appendix 1**.

### Monitoring and Sweeping of Public Highway

- 4.13. During the construction period, the public highway immediately adjacent to each of the three Site accesses shall be kept clear of mud and dust by regular monitoring and sweeping the areas, if required.

### Storage of Excavated Materials and Stockpiles

- 4.14. Where soils cannot be transferred immediately to an appropriate restoration area, short term storage will be required. In this case, the following good practice will apply:
  - Local gullies, diffuse drainage lines (or very wet ground) and locally steep slopes will be avoided for storage;
  - If material is stockpiled on a slope, silt fences shall be utilised to reduce sediment transport;
  - Any excavated ground or topsoil, construction materials and fuel shall not be stored within 50m of the watercourse that dissects the Site;

- Stockpiles will be covered, seeded, or enclosed to minimise dust generation from wind disturbance;
- Materials with the potential to generate dust will be removed from the Site as soon as feasible, unless they are to be reused;
- Contractors will store sand and other aggregates within bunded areas and keep them moist, unless drying is required for specific works. In the case of drying, suitable controls will be implemented;
- Silt fences will be employed, where needed, to minimise sediment levels in runoff from the stockpiles.
- Silt fences shall be regularly inspected and cleaned out as required to ensure their continued effectiveness. Where required, replacement of damaged silt fencing shall be undertaken at the earliest possible convenience.

### Oils and Hydrocarbons

4.15. Throughout construction, oil and fuel will be required. This section sets out the procedures for the safe storage and handling of oil and fuel during the construction phase of the solar farm. Pollution prevention and control methods for oil and fuel shall be implemented in line with the following to prevent contamination of sensitive receptors:

- Use of hazardous materials shall follow Control of Substances Hazardous to Health ('COSHH') guidance. Where appropriate, hazardous substances shall be stored in a COSHH cabinet / secure container;
- Fuels and oils shall be appropriately stored within a designated location. Ideally, fuels / oils shall be stored in impermeable areas where any oil spillage can be contained;
- Storage shall be at least 50m from the watercourse that dissects the Site and of a sufficient distance from other ecologically sensitive receptors;
- All fuel storage / dispensing tanks shall be double-bunded;
- All containers must be strong enough to hold the oil without leaking or bursting;
- All secondary containment systems (bund or drip tray) must be provided to catch any oil leakage from the container or its ancillary pipe work and equipment when not in use. The bunded area shall have a minimum capacity of 110% of the capacity of the containers;
- All refuelling shall be carried out either above drip-trays or in designated impermeable areas. No refuelling shall be carried out within 50m of any watercourse, and vehicles shall not be left un-attended during refuelling;

- Spill kits shall be readily available around the Site and to hand whenever re-fuelling is undertaken;
- A mobile spill kit shall be available at all times throughout construction; in addition, all plant shall have an appropriately sized and maintained spill kit;
- The Emergency Response Procedure detailed below (**Paras 4.18 to 4.19** refer) shall be followed if any oil / fuel spills occur;
- Prior to the main construction works commencing, contractors shall be informed of the designated storage area, emergency procedure, the location of all spill kits and how to correctly use them;
- Used oil absorbents shall be disposed of following the relevant procedure set out in **Paragraph 4.28**;
- Plant, machinery and vehicles shall be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure that they are in good working order. Maintenance shall be undertaken offsite or within designated areas. Ideally, maintenance areas shall be impermeable, where any oil spillage can be contained;
- Plant nappies shall be used for all stationary machinery, whether in use or on downtime; and,
- Storage of plant shall be in a designated area outside of working hours.

4.16. But in the event that water is contaminated with oils or hydrocarbons, it will be tankered and removed from the Site for treatment/disposal.

4.17. Additionally the following avoidance, mitigation and protection measures are set out in the *Construction Environmental Management Plan - Biodiversity*:

- Any chemicals or pollutants used or created by the development will be strictly stored and disposed of correctly according to 'The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002' (COSHH) (UK Government, 2002);
- A COSHH risk assessment will be carried out by the developer prior to construction and workers will follow the strict protocols at all times. Adhering to the protocols will prevent accidental spillage or run off into terrestrial habitats, ponds, and watercourses; thus averting ecological impacts; and,
- All operatives undertaking works within the Site are to be made aware of the secure storage and agreed pollution prevention plan.

### Emergency Response Procedure

4.18. In the event of a pollution or sedimentation incident, works in the affected area will stop immediately where it is safe to do so, and the source of the pollution or sediment release will be identified. Immediate actions will then be taken to contain the incident, which may include the use of spill kits, absorbent materials, silt fencing, or temporary

bunding to prevent further spread. The Construction Site Manager and ECoW will be notified without delay, and, where required, relevant regulatory bodies will be informed.

- 4.19. All incidents shall be recorded, investigated, and used to inform any necessary improvements to Site practices.

### **Regular Inspection and Maintenance**

- 4.20. All sediment control and pollution prevention measures will be subject to regular inspection and maintenance to ensure their continued effectiveness, particularly following periods of heavy rainfall. Any deficiencies identified will be addressed promptly. Additionally all Site personnel will receive appropriate training and toolbox talks to ensure they understand the importance of sediment management and are aware of the procedures to be followed to prevent and respond to incidents.

### **Site Waste Management**

- 4.21. Before the main construction works commence, waste storage areas will be pre-determined, demarcated on site maps, and clearly signposted. All non-hazardous waste materials will be located at least 50m from the watercourse that dissects the Site and of a sufficient distance from other ecologically sensitive receptors, and on relatively level land. Every effort will be made to store waste in such a way that handling and movements are minimised.
- 4.22. Waste streams will be correctly segregated into allocated receptacles according to their European Waste Catalogue ('EWC') code to prevent cross-contamination.
- 4.23. All waste storage containers will be clearly labelled, appropriately covered, impermeable, and regularly assessed for damage to prevent dust and litter from being blown out into the surrounding landscape, and to prevent the accumulation of rainwater.
- 4.24. Special wastes, such as aerosols and waste oils, will be clearly labelled as special and allocated additional mitigations to prevent the release of contaminants into the environment.
- 4.25. Details of more specific measures relating to identified waste streams are set out below.
- 4.26. Welfare facilities onsite shall likely consist of temporary portacabins and chemical toilets. Effluent and waste for construction personnel shall be tankered and disposed of off-site by a licensed operator.
- 4.27. No effluent or waste shall be discharged into existing field drains or the watercourse that dissects the Site. If there is a requirement to discharge onsite, the appropriate environmental permits shall be obtained.

- 4.28. Absorbents, such as oil pads or booms, used to contain oil or fuel spillages shall be treated as hazardous/special waste and disposed of in accordance with COSHH regulations at a suitably licensed waste management facility.
- 4.29. Where possible, packaging materials shall be removed prior to onward transportation to working areas.
- 4.30. Wooden pallets from material deliveries shall be returned to the manufacturers.
- 4.31. Any non-recyclable waste shall be stored in a skip for regular removal to an appropriate landfill. Construction waste shall be sorted and either recycled or disposed of off-site at a suitably licensed landfill facility.

### Public Rights of Way

- 4.32. Measures to protect the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that traverse the Site and prioritise users during the construction period are set out in the *Construction Management Statement* (p12 & 28).
- 4.33. The ECoW will periodically inspect these existing PRoW during the construction period to check they are neither damaged, blocked nor obstructed. If they are, the ECoW will immediately notify the Construction Site Manager and the routes will be made good or cleared as soon as possible.

### Risks from Pits and Entrapment

- 4.34. To prevent Badgers and other terrestrial animals from being trapped in ground works, any trenches or deep pits should either be covered overnight or have a rough sawn plank placed in them to act as a ramp. Further, any trenches or pits should be inspected each morning to ensure no animals have become trapped overnight. If a trapped animal is encountered and the animal does not escape after the insertion of an escape plank, the ECoW should be contacted immediately to discuss an appropriate manner in which to proceed.

### Arrangements for Water

- 4.35. Water that is needed during the construction phase will be obtained from the landowners' water supplies.

Appendix 1 - Mechanical Wheel Wash Example

