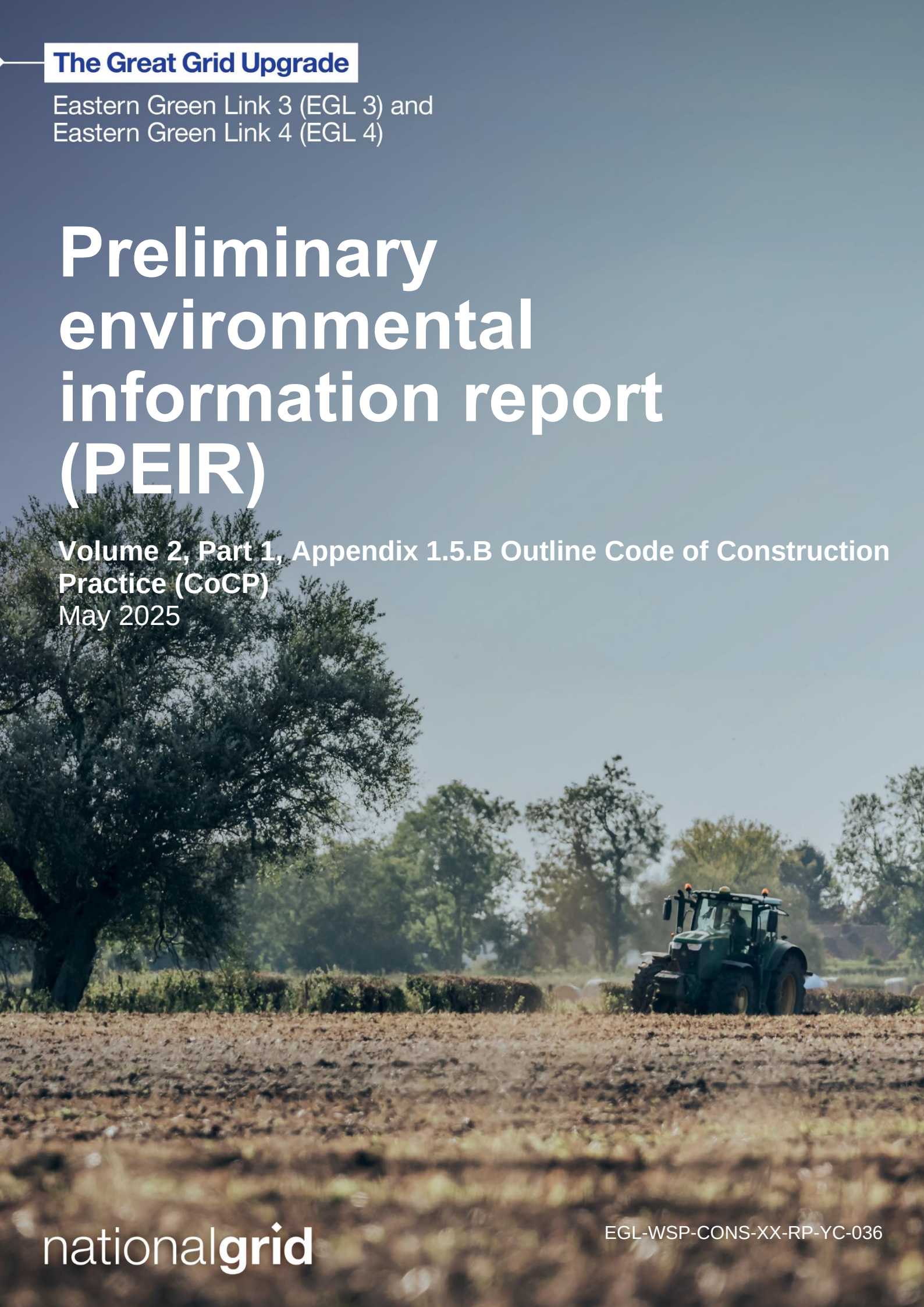
The Great Grid Upgrade

Eastern Green Link 3 (EGL 3) and
Eastern Green Link 4 (EGL 4)

Preliminary environmental information report (PEIR)

Volume 2, Part 1, Appendix 1.5.B Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)

May 2025



nationalgrid

EGL-WSP-CONS-XX-RP-YC-036

Contents

1.5.B. Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)

1.5.B.1 Introduction

Project Overview

1.5.B.1.1 Eastern Green Link 3 (EGL 3) and Eastern Green Link 4 (EGL 4) are two proposed new electrical connections being developed to reinforce the electricity transmission system between Scotland and England. Collectively, the entire extent of EGL 3 and EGL 4, i.e. between the connection points onshore in Scotland and the connection point onshore in England, are referred to as 'EGL 3 and EGL 4' and are separate projects. The English components of EGL 3 and EGL 4 are referred to as the 'Projects'.

1.5.B.1.2 For context purposes only, details of the extent of the EGL 3 and EGL 4 are summarised below:

- EGL 3 comprises a 2 Gigawatt (GW) High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) link between Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, and King's Lynn and West Norfolk, Norfolk, in England.
- EGL 4 comprises a 2 GW HVDC link between Westfield, Fife in Scotland and King's Lynn and West Norfolk, Norfolk in England.

1.5.B.1.3 For ease of presentation, EGL 3 and EGL 4 have been split into two geographical parts, hereafter referred to as 'the English Onshore Scheme' and 'the English Offshore Scheme'. This Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) is written with specific regard to the English components of EGL 3 and ELG 4, i.e. where the Projects fall within England and with specific regard to the English Onshore Scheme.

1.5.B.1.4 The English Onshore Scheme includes all components of EGL 3 and EGL 4 between the electricity transmission connection point in England and the Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) in England and is sited within Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. The most northerly elements of the English Onshore Scheme would be located along the Lincolnshire coast in East Lindsey, where the Projects make landfall[1], and the most southerly elements would be in the vicinity of the existing Walpole A Substation in King's Lynn and West Norfolk, where the Projects would connect into the existing transmission system.

[1] The landfall represents the section of intertidal zone (i.e. between MLWS and MHWS) where the English Offshore Scheme and English Onshore Scheme overlap and transition from submarine cables to land cables.

1.5.B.1.5 The English Onshore Scheme would comprise the construction of:

- EGL 3 Project:
  - A new converter station, in the vicinity of the existing Walpole A Substation (also referred to in this report as the 'Walpole A Substation') within King's Lynn and West Norfolk;
  - Approximately 100 km of new underground HVDC cable, from the landfall point (at Anderby Creek) to the proposed EGL 3 converter station; and
  - Approximately 5 km of new underground HVAC cable, between the EGL 3 Walpole converter station and a new 400 kV substation in the vicinity of the existing Walpole A Substation (referred to as Walpole B Substation).
- EGL 4 Project:
  - A new converter station, in the vicinity of the existing Walpole A Substation within King's Lynn and West Norfolk;
  - Approximately 100 km of new underground HVDC cable, from the landfall point (at Anderby Creek) to the proposed EGL 4 converter station; and
  - Approximately 5 km of new underground HVAC cable, between the EGL 4 Walpole converter station and Walpole B Substation.

1.5.B.1.6 To connect the Projects into the NETS, development of Walpole B Substation in the vicinity of the existing Walpole A Substation would be required. The Walpole B Substation would also be required to connect to existing Burwell main to Walpole 4ZM 400 kV overhead line. Supplementary works to the existing 400 kV would be required to enable connection with the Walpole B Substation.

1.5.B.2 Purpose of the Code of Construction Practice

1.5.B.2.1 The Outline CoCP sets the framework and outlines for the measures that would control and manage environmental effects during the construction of the Projects. Should the Projects be granted consent, by way of a Development Consent Order (DCO), detailed CoCPs would then be prepared on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) following the principles established in this Outline CoCP, prior to commencement of the relevant stage of works. The detailed CoCPs would require approval by the relevant authority following consultation with relevant stakeholders. NGET and its appointed Contractor would be responsible for the implementation of the detailed CoCPs. It is anticipated that detailed CoCPs would be secured by way of a requirement in the draft DCO.

1.5.B.2.2 At this stage of the Projects, it is anticipated that a staged approach to the approval of the DCO requirements and development and implementation of detailed CoCPs may be adopted to allow some stages of the Projects to commence earlier than others. In addition, prior to cable installation activities commencing, an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) would be developed for the English Offshore Scheme and agreed with relevant stakeholders in accordance with the requirements of the deemed Marine Licences (dML). An Outline CEMP can be found in **Volume 2, Part 1, Appendix 1.5.C: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan**. A phased approach to the discharge of dML conditions and the implementation of the CEMP may be taken, allowing early works such as the landfall

Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) to proceed ahead of the main construction works. In this instance, a standalone HDD CEMP would be prepared for that phase of work.

1.5.B.2.3 Based on the above, the following would be produced in accordance with the DCO and dML requirements:

- English Onshore Scheme – Outline CoCP; and
- English Offshore Scheme – Outline CEMP and a standalone HDD CEMP.

1.5.B.2.4 A series of construction management plans would be prepared to accompany the Outline CoCP and DCO application and would detail further environmental measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for effects on the environment. At this stage of the English Onshore Scheme, these comprise:

- Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (outline CTMP);
- Outline Public Right of Way Management Plan (outline PRoWMP); and
- Outline Soil Management Plan (outline SMP).

1.5.B.2.5 Further outline construction management plans would be identified and developed and submitted in support of the DCO application. Such plans may include those required post DCO application submission and listed in **Paragraph 1.5.B.2.6**. These would be submitted with the DCO application in outline form as deemed required.

1.5.B.2.6 Post consent, other management plans would be developed in detail by the appointed Contractor for approval by the relevant consenting authority. It is anticipated that the Contractor would be required to produce these plans by way of a DCO requirement. The relevant measures set out in this Outline CoCP would be taken into account in preparing the plans. Such plans would be identified in due course, but are likely to comprise:

- Drainage management plan;
- Pollution Prevention Plan and Incident Control Plan;
- Environmental Emergency Response Plan;
- Lighting scheme;
- Emergency response plan for flood events;
- Site waste management plans;
- Tree and hedgerow protection strategy; and
- Soil management plan.

1.5.B.2.7 Where additional project specific environmental management plans are identified to be required (for example, flood management plans, surface drainage plans, material management plans), these would be developed by the appointed Contractor in addition to the detailed CoCPs.

1.5.B.2.8 The Outline CoCP would be updated as the Projects evolve to include additional measures identified through the engineering design, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and from engagement with stakeholders. A final Outline CoCP would be submitted as an appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) as part of the application for development consent.:

1.5.B.2.9 NGET would put in place robust procedures to audit and inspect the Projects, including its supply chain of Contractors, to make sure the control measures set out in the final CoCP are adopted when constructing the Projects.

1.5.B.2.10 The Projects would be delivered in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits and would be kept under review and updated as required. These statutory requirements are supported by additional statutory guidance, 'standards' (such as British Standards (BS) or International Standards (ISO)) and other 'best practice' guidance, including industry codes of practice. Any statutory requirements listed in this document and industry good practice guidance which has informed each part of the document are not to be seen as exhaustive.

Marine Construction Environmental Management Plan

1.5.B.2.11 The CEMP would provide an overarching document outlining the obligations and commitments to manage construction environmental impacts. This would be supported by:

- Written Scheme of Investigation and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries.
- Marine Pollution Contingency Plan.
- Drilling Fluid Management Plan.
- Marine Mammal Mitigation Plan.
- Fisheries Liaison and Mitigation Plan.

1.5.B.3 Construction Principles

Construction programme

1.5.B.3.1 Subject to gaining development consent in 2028, it is anticipated that access and construction of the Projects would commence in 2028 once DCO requirements are discharged, starting with enabling works including site clearance activities, the installation of construction compounds and access roads. It is expected the main construction works would continue through to 2033 (approximately 6 years).

1.5.B.3.2 Reinstatement, comprising removal of construction haul roads, construction compounds, reinstatement of subsoil and topsoil and replacement of planting, would be required following construction. However, for specific components of the Projects and at specific locations along the cable route, reinstatement would overlap with the wider construction programme. It is currently envisaged that some reinstatement of temporary trackways could commence in late 2029/early 2030 once trenchless crossings have been installed. Reinstatement of land around the TJBs could also commence in 2030. Reinstatements works would be expected to continue through to 2034. Based on the currently available design information, the earliest in service date when EGL 3 and EGL 4 would be operational is 2033.

1.5.B.3.3 The construction programme would be developed as the Projects progress and would take account of seasonal constraints such as protected species breeding or hibernation seasons.

1.5.B.3.4 The exact phasing of some activities would depend on the Contractor and detailed design, but the main construction activities for the English Onshore Scheme would typically include:

- Preliminary works, including diversion of distribution network overhead lines;
- Access road construction;
- Site establishment;
- Earthworks;
- Civil engineering works;
- Building works;
- Cable installation;
- Provision/ installation of permanent services;
- Mechanical and electrical works;
- Commissioning; and
- Site reinstatement and landscape works

1.5.B.3.5 The current indicative construction programme is provided in **Table 1.5.B-1**. Further details on the phasing of the Projects will be set out within the DCO.

Table 1.5.B-1 - Summary of envisaged construction programme

Year	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Converter stations								
Access and Enabling works								
Construction								
Underground Cable								
Access and Enabling works								
Cable installation and reinstatement works								
Substation and connection to NETS								
Access and Enabling works								
Construction and installation								
Commissioning								
Reinstatement works								
Testing and commissioning								
Final testing and commissioning								
Earliest in service date								
EGL 3 and 4 would be in service (operational)								
Reinstatement works								

Construction working hours

1.5.B.3.6 The proposed construction working hours for the English Onshore Scheme would be:

- Monday to Friday: 07.00 – 19.00; and
- Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays: 08.00 - 17.00.

1.5.B.3.7 Exceptions to the above include but are not limited to:

- Continuous periods of operation such as concrete pouring, dewatering, cable pulling, cable jointing and drilling during the operation of a trenchless technique (e.g. Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)), installation and removal of conductors, pilot wires and associated protective netting across highways or public footpaths.
- Internal fitting out works within buildings associated with the onshore substations and converter stations.
- Delivery to the transmission works of abnormal loads that may cause congestion on the local road network (e.g. Transformer delivery vehicles, Cable Drum delivery) or any other highway works requested by the highway authority to be undertaken on a Saturday, Sunday or Bank Holiday outside of core working hours.
- Testing or commissioning
- Completion of construction activities commenced during the approved working hours, which cannot safely be stopped.
- Activities necessary in the instance of an emergency where there is a risk to persons, delivery of electricity or property.
- Survey works.

1.5.B.3.8 For the English Offshore Scheme, the construction works, including the HDD trenchless crossing at landfall, would be a 24-hour operation where viable to minimise overall installation time, maximise the use of suitable weather windows and take advantage of vessel and equipment availability.

1.5.B.3.9 Additional construction works which may require 24-hour construction lighting. These are listed in **Lighting Section** below.

Site Establishment

1.5.B.3.10 The layout, appearance and operation of the construction site, site offices and compounds would be detailed prior to construction commencing and would comply with the commitments in this Outline CoCP and be managed in accordance with the measures set out in **Table 1.5.B-2**.

1.5.B.3.11 Good housekeeping practice would be applied at all times, and all working areas would be inspected as required using a site audit programme, and a written report on compliance would be provided to NGET on a monthly basis.

1.5.B.3.12 Site layout and appearance would be designed according to the following principles (further details provided below):

- Installation of fencing where appropriate to secure working areas;

- Storage sites, temporary offices, fixed plant, machinery and equipment must be located to minimise environmental impacts, having due regard to neighbouring residential properties and the constraints of each work site;
- Noise generating activities must be sited away from noise sensitive receptors or screened;
- The site layout must also consider and minimise potential impacts from restricting natural light to adjacent residential properties or ecological receptors; and
- Appropriate speed limits would be imposed on construction, compounds and temporary access roads line with the speed limits specified in **Table 1.5.B-2.**

Fencing

1.5.B.3.13 Where necessary, working areas would be appropriately fenced off from members of the public and to prevent animals from straying onto a working area. NGET would ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that the visual intrusion of the construction site fencing is contained and limited, through limiting fencing to that which is essential for the safety of the public, site personnel and private assets.

1.5.B.3.14 Fencing and other means of enclosure, including those required for mitigating effects on protected species, would be inspected daily initially and then regularly as appropriate (protected species fencing is likely to remain as daily), repaired and repainted as necessary. Any temporary fencing would be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the works.

Lighting

1.5.B.3.15 Winter working may require task-specific lighting due to the short day lengths when lighting would be required at the beginning and end of the day and in between the standard working hours listed in **Construction programme Section** above. Lighting would be used only when required during working hours for particular activities and would comprise lighting of work areas and access and egress with low level directional lighting. Activities which would require 24-hour operation include the following and a further described below:

- All activities at landfall;
- All trenchless crossings within the English Onshore Scheme draft Order Limits;
- Works at Joint Bays; and
- Construction works at the Converter Stations, including:
  - Jointing and drilling works; and
  - Concrete pouring.

1.5.B.3.16 Similarly, lighting may be required for any works which have been delayed during standard construction hours due to unforeseen circumstances and need to be completed for health and safety purposes.

1.5.B.3.17 The construction compounds identified within the draft Order Limits would not be lit at night outside of the working hours identified for the particular activity, except for welfare and site security cabins, which would include low level lighting at 24-hour operation. Site or welfare cabins, equipment and lighting would be sited to minimise visual intrusion insofar as is consistent with the safe and efficient operation of the

work site. Site lighting would be positioned and directed to minimise glare and nuisance to residents and walkers, and to minimise distractions or confusion to passing drivers on railways or adjoining public highways.

1.5.B.3.18 When lighting is necessary, appropriate lighting and luminaires would be used to minimise the impact of lighting on ecological resources, including nocturnal species. Lighting would be designed to minimise spillage into surrounding habitats, such as sensitive watercourses, to avoid disturbance to wildlife.

1.5.B.3.19 Further details regarding lighting commitments during the construction phase are included in **Table 1.5.B-2**.

Security

1.5.B.3.20 Indicative zone for construction compounds, including offices, would be adequately secured to protect the public and prevent unauthorised entry to or exit from the site. Access to the indicative zone for construction compounds would be limited to specified entry points only, and personnel entries/exits would be recorded and monitored for both security and health and safety purposes.

1.5.B.3.21 Site-specific assessments of the security and trespass risk would be undertaken at each site, and appropriate control measures implemented. In addition, security units and/or remote cameras would be used to monitor sites.

Welfare

1.5.B.3.22 No living accommodation would be permitted on the construction site. Welfare cabins and toilets would be provided on site at the construction compounds for the use of construction workers, with welfare vans provided elsewhere. Onsite welfare facilities would be provided for all site workers and visitors. Welfare facilities would be kept clean and tidy.

1.5.B.3.23 Workers' Safety Information Sheets covering work practices and Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) safety data sheets would be prominently displayed in welfare cabins.

1.5.B.3.24 Where portable generators are used to provide electricity for welfare units, on-site renewable generation and fossil-fueled alternatives would be used where practicable to reduce any pollution and minimise noise associated with generators. For all power requirements across onshore works the following hierarchy would be implemented in the following order:

- DNO connection;
- On site renewable generation (including Hydrogen fuel cells, where the Hydrogen is sustainable sourced);
- Alternative fuelled/hybrid generators; and
- As a last resort for specialist pieces of equipment only, fossil fuelled power.

Approach to Energy consumption

1.5.B.3.25 The Projects would consume energy during manufacture and construction. The Projects would consider a range of measures to reduce energy consumption during construction, such as the use of energy efficient plant and tools. The Projects would aim to use a local grid connection for temporary site power, where viable. Where not

viable, an alternative sustainable option would be used, such as appropriately sized alternatively fueled or hybrid generators, where practicable. Additionally, regular energy reporting would be required from the Contractor.

1.5.B.3.26 An Outline CTMP produced in support of the ES will set out measures to reduce journeys, such as car sharing and using public transport where practicable. It will also set out commitments regarding vehicles conforming with emission standards ratings.

Resource and Waste Management

1.5.B.3.27 Principles of circular economy for all works during the construction phase would be in line with BS 8001:2017 (Ref 1.5.B.1), requiring consideration and implementation of more circular and sustainable practices. In accordance with the BS 8001:2017 principles, the Contractor would be required to seek options to design out waste, which would be detailed within the Resource Efficiency Plan prepared by the Contractor. Additionally, the six principles of circular economy as defined in the BS 8001:2017 would be applied, including system thinking, innovation, stewardship, collaboration, value optimisation and transparency.

1.5.B.3.28 NGET is also committed to reducing resource use, utilising low carbon materials and fuels for construction plants, move away from diesel usage and adopting the principles of the circular economy using internationally recognised standards such as the BS8001:2017 – Circular Economy Standard and ISO20400 Sustainable Sourcing Guidance (Ref 1.5.B.2). The Resource Efficiency Plan would set out the approach in key areas, including:

- The reduction of waste, water, energy and materials; and
- The increase of material reuse, recycling rates, secondary aggregate, use of recycled content within construction materials and use of modular and offsite building methods.

1.5.B.3.29 NGET would adopt good construction and management practices to ensure waste is minimised as far as practical and that the storage, transport and eventual disposal of waste have no potential significant environmental effects. The management and collection of waste arisings would be carried out under the requirements of the UK waste regulatory regime.

1.5.B.3.30 The application of the waste hierarchy would be supported, whereby waste would be managed as close as reasonably practicable to the point of origin. However, in some locations this may not be feasible, and spoil may need to be removed off-site where it cannot be re-used. For example, where the soil was contaminated, in which case the soils would be managed in an appropriate manner. Moreover, minimum specific waste and resource targets would be adopted by the Contractor, including diverting 100% of avoidable waste streams from landfills and achieving an overall recycling rate of at least 80%.

1.5.B.3.31 Furthermore, the Contractor would be required to produce a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) prior to construction. This would set out measures to reduce the generation of waste in the first place and appropriate measures to reuse and recycle materials where practicable. It would also identify appropriate waste facilities to dispose of materials. This would be supported by monthly waste reports from the Work activities to ensure compliance.

Training and Health and Safety

1.5.B.3.32 NGET will have a system in place to ensure that the Contractor is competent to perform its scope of work. The Contractor would identify the training needs of its employees and sub-contractors so that it can implement the requirements of this Outline CoCP (and future management plans) into briefings and construction method statements.

1.5.B.3.33 Specific training needs would be developed for individuals to reflect the work to be carried out on the Projects and the significant risks and opportunities identified.

1.5.B.3.34 All personnel would be aware of their general environmental management responsibilities, and for those whose work may cause, or have the potential to cause, a significant impact on the environment, to receive specific environmental awareness briefings. Environmental awareness would be reinforced through information, such as poster campaigns, environmental/sustainability performance indicator reports and environmental alerts.

1.5.B.3.35 All Contractors would be responsible for ensuring the competency of their environmental staff. If environmental training is needed for staff, a Contractor would be responsible for ensuring this requirement is fulfilled. Any training provided to members of the Projects team would be logged by the Projects administrator, and any certification documents would be produced by the relevant members of staff as evidence that they hold the required competencies.

1.5.B.3.36 NGET is committed to ensuring the health and safety of persons working on Projects is maintained in accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM) (Ref 1.5.B.3) and the principles and philosophy behind them.

1.5.B.3.37 The Contractor would prepare a construction phase Safety Health and Environment (SHE) Plan prior to construction works commencing. A construction phase SHE Plan would be prepared by the Contractor for each element of the Projects. The Plan would ensure that adequate arrangements and welfare facilities are in place to cover:

- the safety of construction staff.
- the safety of all other people working at or visiting the construction site.
- the protection of the public in the vicinity of the construction site.
- compliance with the Construction (Design and Management).
- Regulations 2015 and associated Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance documents (Ref 1.5.B.4).
- emergency procedures are being defined and adopted.
- appropriate training and information are being provided to personnel.

1.5.B.3.38 The Contractor’s Construction Phase SHE Plan would be reviewed and approved by NGET prior to construction commencing. All staff, site visitors and delivery drivers would receive the relevant level of project induction from the Contractor to ensure it is aware of site hazards and health, safety and environmental management requirements. Site staff would be briefed daily by the Contractor prior to work commencing. Site-specific risk assessments would be carried out to ensure the risk strategy of the frequently changing workplace remains relevant. The Contractor would be required to carry out audits and inspections.

Community Engagement and Public Information

1.5.B.3.39 A community relations agency would be appointed to provide dedicated community relations and external communications support. The community relations agency would work with the internal established communications team, NGET.

1.5.B.3.40 A 24-hour free telephone hotline would be available, and a Projects website would be established and managed by the community relations team. The Projects helpline number and website URL details would be available at the construction site in appropriate locations where they would be visible to the public. The telephone number and Projects website details would also be provided to the local authorities.

1.5.B.3.41 The community relations team would ensure the details of any complaints are recorded and all complaints are appropriately managed. Complaints would be investigated, and appropriate action would be taken.

1.5.B.3.42 In addition to the Projects telephone helpline and Projects website, complaints from an external party may also be received via a number of other communication routes, for example, via written correspondence or incidental contact with construction workers. Any such communications would also be passed to the community relations team.

1.5.B.3.43 Where a person from a community local to the works makes a complaint, it would be passed initially to the community relations team. The community relations team would liaise with the other members of the Projects team to investigate the complaint. Appropriate action would be taken by the Projects construction team, and both the complaint and the action taken in response would be recorded.

Method Statements

1.5.B.3.44 The implementation of Method Statements for the different activities of the Projects works would be completed by the relevant Contractor by trained staff or other appropriate experienced personnel, in consultation with specialists. Their production would include a review of the environmental/health and safety risks and commitments, so that appropriate control measures are developed and included within the construction process.

1.5.B.3.45 Method Statements would be reviewed by the Contractor's Project Manager and, where necessary, by an appropriate environmental specialist. Where appropriate, and if required or necessary, method statements would be submitted to the relevant regulatory authorities.

1.5.B.3.46 As a minimum, the Method Statements would include details on:

- Work to be undertaken and methods of construction;
- Plant and materials to be used;
- Labour and supervision requirements;
- Health, safety and environmental considerations (including relevant control measures); and
- Permit or consent requirements.

1.5.B.4 Control and Management Measures

1.5.B.4.1 Control and management measures have been identified that would reduce impacts from the Projects on the environment (**Table 1.5.B-2**). These are generally measures that would normally be implemented on a well-run construction site but also include several topic-specific good practice measures that have been identified through the scoping work to support a proportionate assessment. They also include effective measures that have typically been employed on other NGET Projects. The Contractor would be expected to demonstrate compliance with these measures during construction.

1.5.B.4.2 Alongside the good practice measures outlined in **Table 1.5.B-2**, the following management plans have been identified as being required for the English Onshore Scheme and would be produced at DCO submission:

- Outline CTMP;
- Outline PRoW Management Plan; and
- Outline SMP.

1.5.B.4.3 Management plans supporting the Outline CEMP prepared for the deemed marine license are listed in **Section 1.5.B.2**.

1.5.B.4.4 Measures listed in **Table 1.5.B-2** have been assigned references, for example, AS01. These align with the references provided in each aspect chapter included in **Volume 1, Part 2 English Onshore Scheme.** Any references identified with ID MT (for example, MT01) include measures which may also be listed in other aspects considered as part of this PEIR therefore have been identified as measures which apply to multiple but not all aspects. For ease of cross-reference, each good practice measure that may apply across all aspects considered in the PEIR has been assigned a reference number, for example (GG01).

Table 1.5.B-2 - Control and Management Measures

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	General commitments
GG01	The Projects would be run in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits.
GG02	The CoCP will set the framework for method statements / management plans required to deliver measures to manage dust, waste, water, noise, vibration and soil during construction. The Contractor shall undertake daily site inspections to check conformance to the Management Plans. The name and contact details of person(s) accountable for issues relating to dust, waste, water, noise, vibration and soil would be displayed at site boundary. The name and contact details for the Projects would be displayed at the entrance to all compounds. This would include an emergency number.
GG03	A suitably experienced Environmental Manager would be appointed for the duration of the construction phase. In addition, a qualified and experienced Environmental Clerk of Works would be available during the construction

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	phase to advise, supervise and report on the delivery of the mitigation methods and controls outlined in the CoCP.
GG04	Construction workers would undergo training, particularly in relation to working hours and to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the Projects. Topics would include but not be limited t: • pollution prevention and pollution incident response; • dust management and control measures; • location and protection of sensitive environmental sites and features; • adherence to protected environmental areas around sensitive features; • working hours and noise and vibration reduction measures; • working with potentially contaminated materials; • waste management and storage; • flood risk response actions; and • agreed traffic routes and access points. Construction working would be undertaken within the agreed working hours set out within the DCO. Best practicable means to reduce construction noise would be set out within the CoCP.
GG05	A record of condition would be carried out (photographic and descriptive) of the working areas that may be affected by the construction activities, prior to works commencing. This record would be available for comparison following reinstatement after the works have been completed to ensure that the standard of reinstatement at least meets that recorded in the pre-condition survey or as agreed in the LEMP, is subject to relevant survey and sampling outcomes and is agreeable with landowners affected by the works.
GG06	Land used temporarily would be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition (including ALC grade) and use, in accordance with landowner agreements. Hedgerows, fences, and walls (including associated earthworks and boundary features) would be reinstated to a similar style and quality to those that were removed, in consultation with the landowner.
GG07	Where sensitive features are to be retained within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits, an appropriate protective area would be established using appropriate fencing and signage and would be inspected, repaired, and replaced as necessary. The protective areas would be shown on the Retention and Reinstatement Plans contained within the LEMP (to be produced post DCO).
GG08	Any activity carried out or equipment located within a construction compound agreed via the submission of a DCO application that may produce a noticeable nuisance, including but not limited to dust, noise, vibration and lighting, would be located away from sensitive receptors such as residential properties or ecological sites where practicable. For example, locate dust

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	causing activities away from receptors, barriers, cleaning, enclosed specific operations with high potential for dust production, cover stockpiles, etc.
GG09	• Appropriate site layout and housekeeping measures would be implemented by the Contractor at all construction sites via appropriate management plans. This would include, but not be limited to: • preventing pests and vermin control and treating any infestation promptly, including arrangements for the proper storage and disposal of waste produced on site; • inspecting and collecting any waste or litter found on site; • locating or designing site offices and welfare facilities to limit the overlooking of residential properties; • locating designated smoking/vaping areas to avoid nuisance to neighbours; • managing staff/vehicles entering or leaving the site, especially at the beginning and end of the working day; and • managing potential off-site Contractor and visitor parking.
GG10	Plant and vehicles would conform to the relevant applicable standards for plant/vehicle type. Vehicles would be correctly maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and in a responsible manner. All plant and vehicles would be required to switch off their engines when not in use and when it is safe to do so. Electric, or other low carbon plant and equipment should be used where available and where practicable. These would avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
GG11	Materials and equipment would not be moved or handled unnecessarily. When loading and unloading materials from vehicles, including excavated materials, drop heights would be limited.
GG12	A Pollution Prevention Plan and Incident Control Plan would be developed in detail by the appointed Contractor for approval by relevant consenting authority. In accordance with this plan, fuels, oils and chemicals would be stored responsibly, away from sensitive water receptors and in accordance with The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Where practicable, they would be stored >15 m from watercourses, ponds and groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Where it is not practicable to maintain a >15 m distance (for example refuelling a water pump adjacent to a watercourse) additional measures would be identified. All refuelling, oiling and greasing of construction plant and equipment would take place above drip trays (or similar) and also away from drains as far as is reasonably practicable. Vehicles and plant would not be left unattended during refuelling. Spill kits would be made easily accessible for these activities. Potentially hazardous materials used during construction would be safely and securely stored including use of secondary containment where

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	appropriate. Stored flammable liquids such as diesel would be protected either by double walled tanks or stored in a bunded area with a capacity of 110% of the maximum stored volume. Spill kits would be located nearby.
GG13	An appropriate management plan would be developed in detail by the appointed Contractor for approval by relevant consenting authority. In accordance with this plan, wash down of vehicles and equipment would take place in designated areas within construction compounds. Wash water would be prevented from passing untreated into watercourses and groundwater. Washdown water containing detergent must not pass through an interceptor. Appropriate measures would include use of sediment traps. An adequate area of hard surfaced road would be provided where practicable between the wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits. Wheel washing facilities would be provided at each main compound access point on to the highway, where a need has been identified through the design process. An adequate supply of water would be made available at these locations at all times. Road sweepers would be deployed on public roads where necessary to prevent excessive dust or mud deposits from construction activities. A plan showing the location of wheel washing facilities would be provided to the relevant Local Highway Authority and the relevant police services for information purposes.
GG14	Earthworks and stockpiled soil would be protected by suitable signage/fencing and would be covered or seeded to reduce erosion risk and water suppression would be used where appropriate to minimise dust generation depending on duration of stockpile and local conditions such as weather and exposure of the site.
GG15	Bonfires and the burning of waste material would be prohibited.
GG16	Construction lighting would be of the lowest luminosity necessary to safely perform each task. It would be designed, positioned, and directed to reduce the intrusion into adjacent properties, protected species and habitats. A lighting design of all indicative zone for construction compounds lighting would be developed once Contractor are appointed. However, the principles of lighting design would be detailed at the time of application and informed by the joint guidance provided by the Institution of Lighting Professionals and the Bat Conservation Trust. The principles would include: • Avoidance of direct lighting of bat roosts (or features that may potentially support a bat roost); • Positioning of lighting columns away from habitats of value to foraging and commuting bats (hedgerows, trees) to ensure there is minimal light spill onto such areas; • Minimisation of light spill using directional and/or baffled lighting; • Consideration to the use of movement triggers, thus lighting only turns on when people (large objects) move through the area; • Reducing the height of lighting columns to reduce light spill onto adjacent habitats, where possible;

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	• Variable lighting regimes (VLR) - switching off when human activity levels are low i.e. 21:00 to 05:30, except where such lighting be required for security purposes; and/or • Avoid use of blue-white short wavelength lights and high ultra-violet content.
GG17	A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) would be developed prior to construction. The SWMP shall include but not be limited to: • Waste forecasts; • Identification of recovery routes; and • Actual waste figures once work has begun. Consideration would be given to the guidance in the Code of Practice developed by Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CLAIRE) “A Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (DoWCoP)”. Dedicated waste management areas would be designed to sufficiently accommodate the types and volumes of waste produced and to reduce the environmental risk of storing waste on site (covered, secured and away from drainage).
GG18	The Contractor would prepare a construction phase Safety Health and Environment (SHE) Plan prior to construction works commencing. A construction phase SHE Plan would be prepared by the Contractor for each element of the Projects. The Plan would ensure that adequate arrangements and welfare facilities are in place to cover
GG19	An Environmental Emergency Response Plan would be developed for the construction phase which would outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents. Unplanned events and incidents would be recorded and logged.
GG20	Stone pads or equivalent would be installed in areas where heavy equipment, such as cranes and piling rigs, are to be used. The stone pads would provide stable working areas and would reduce disturbance to the ground. The stone pad area would be stripped of the topsoil, which would be stored and reinstated in accordance with the soil management measures contained in the CoCP and Soil and Aftercare Management Plan.
GG21	Working areas would be appropriately fenced. The type of fencing installed would depend on the area to be fenced and would take into consideration the level of security required in relation to the surrounding land and public access, rural or urban environment and arable or stock farming. For some locations the fence used may also serve to provide acoustic and visual screening of the work sites and reduce the potential for disturbance of users in the surrounding areas.

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	Fencing would be regularly inspected and maintained and removed as part of the demobilisation unless otherwise specified.
GG22	Members of the community and local businesses would be kept informed regularly of the works through active community liaison. This would include notification of noisy activities, heavy traffic periods and start and end dates of key phasing. A contact number would be provided which members of the public can use to raise any concerns or complaints about the Projects. All construction-related complaints would be logged by the Contractor in complaints register, together with a record of the responses given and actions taken.
GG23	Active private water supplies would be identified with landowners through the landowner discussions. Appropriate measures would be considered during construction. In the event of a landowner or tenant reporting that installation activities have affected their private water supplies, an initial response would be provided. Where the installation works have affected a private water supply, an alternative water supply would be provided, as appropriate.
GG24	The Contractor would produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. This should include regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 500 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.
	Multiple Topic Commitments
MT01	Runoff from working areas would be managed appropriately during construction with respect to both quantity and quality via an appropriate management plan, such as a Drainage Management Plan, developed in detail by the appointed Contractor prior to construction. Runoff across the site would be controlled through a variety of methods including header drains, buffer zones around watercourses, on-site ditches, silt traps and bunding. There would be no intentional discharge of site runoff to ditches, watercourses, drains or sewers without appropriate treatment and agreement of the appropriate authority (except in the case of an emergency). The following buffer zones would be implemented: 9 m for IDB watercourses (works within 9 m would be subject to consent), 8 m for main rivers, and 16 m for tidal main rivers. Watercourses near work sites would be inspected daily where work activity is being carried out. Inspections would look for signs of siltation or other forms of pollution for the duration of the period+C20 of ground disturbance and work site drainage would be inspected and maintained as required, so that they continue to operate to their design standard, safeguarding surface and groundwater quality. In the case of soil storage to be located within a floodplain, a buffer of 15 m away from rivers would be maintained. All surface water runoff from the Working width, inclusive of haul roads and stone pads for heavy equipment, would be managed through Sustainable Drainage Systems that could include swales, attenuation ponds, infiltration

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	ponds and trenches. These would provide capacity to attenuate a 1:10 year storm in accordance with CIRIA C648 - Control of water pollution from linear construction projects technical guidance (Ref 1.5.B.5).
MT02	The Contractor would retain vegetation where practicable and in accordance with the LEMP. Where sections of hedgerow are removed, and are ecologically worth preserving, they would be removed in sections, retaining intact root balls where possible and maintained accordingly to prolong longevity and viability (for example through watering). This would speed up the restoration process. Where vegetation is lost and trees cannot be replaced in situ due to the restrictions associated with land rights required for operational safety, suitable native planting approved by NGET would be used as a replacement, in accordance with the outline vegetation reinstatement plans included within the LEMP. Where possible, replacement tree planting would be undertaken at the closest suitable location to the area of loss.
MT03	The Contractor would apply the relevant protective principles set out in British Standard (BS) 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction (Ref. 1.5.B.6), and the UK government 'Standing Advice' for ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees (Ref. 1.5.B.7). This would be applied to trees within the draft Order Limits, which would be preserved through the construction phase, and to trees outside of the draft Order Limits where such measures do not hinder or prevent the use of the relevant working width for construction. All works to high grade trees, including trees under Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, would be undertaken or supervised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. Details of such measures would be included in a method statement and within the Outline CoCP.
MT04	A representative from the relevant planning authority would be present at the final inspection of reinstatement and mitigation planting prior to handover to the landowner, unless agreed otherwise with the relevant planning authority. Where applicable, remedial measures would be agreed between the Applicant and the relevant planning authority during the site visit in accordance with the Development Consent Order.
MT05	An approach to monitoring would be designed and adhered to, to be detailed within the LEMP. The results of baseline vegetation surveys and post-construction vegetation (aftercare monitoring) surveys would be provided to the relevant planning authority.
MT06	Where watercourses are to be crossed by construction traffic, measures to be applied include the use of temporary culverts or temporary spanned bridges. Temporary culverts would be sized appropriately to ensure the watercourse's capacity is maintained and to prevent any local constriction of the flow, and maintain natural riverine connectivity throughout the year, at both high and low flows and kept free from debris. The inlets and outlets of culverts would be designed such that there is no ledge or disruption to flow into or out of the culvert. They would also be designed to maintain natural slope/water velocities and have buried inlet/outlets. For crossings of smaller ditches,

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	these culvert design criteria may be varied, in agreement with the relevant authority (IDB/LLFA). Once the temporary culvert is installed, the area above the temporary culvert would be backfilled and construction mats placed over the backfilled area to permit the passage of plant, equipment, materials, and people. Temporary bridges, which are expected to be used to cross EA main rivers/IDB main drains and designated WFD waterbodies, would be designed specifically to consider the span length and the weight and size of plant and equipment that would cross the bridge.
MT07	Where pre-construction surveys have identified a likely fish presence and opencut crossings or similar severance of the channel are proposed, over pumping would be used. The pump would be screened to prevent entrainment or impingement of fish, or fish friendly pumps would be used to facilitate the downstream passage of fish through the pumps. The use of pumps to move water would require 2 mm screening to avoid the impingement of fish and juvenile eels. In addition, a fish rescue exercise would be completed under the supervision of a suitably experienced ecologist to rescue and relocate fish from the dewatered area. Where a watercourse is to be diverted, the new channel would be constructed first prior to "stopping up" of the existing channel.
MT08	Areas of temporary habitat loss would be reinstated, wherever practicable, following the completion of construction in each area. Wherever possible, reinstatement would be back to the type and condition of habitat affected (unless specified otherwise in landscape plans, as informed by the BNG assessment (where habitat improvements may be proposed)).
MT09	Compliant with the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (1975), the timing of construction works for the English Onshore Scheme would be considerate of the following restriction periods to avoid adverse effects upon the fish present in watercourses impacted by the English Onshore Scheme: • 15 March to 15 June (coarse fish); and • 1 October to 31 May (salmonids). Deviation from the above restriction periods need to be agreed with the statutory authority (Environment Agency).
MT10	Consultation with affected landowners would be carried out to investigate the current extent of land drainage. Existing land drainage systems impacted by the English Onshore Scheme during their construction would be re-provided to maintain the land drainage regime. Severance of existing land drainage routes, including agricultural field drainage systems, would be managed during construction through the provision of temporary alternative drainage routes, and these drainage systems would be permanently reinstated or rerouted, ensuring their existing function is maintained. The English Onshore Scheme may include a system of ‘cut-off’ drains which feed into a new header drain, and the English Onshore Scheme would also take into account surface water runoff measures.

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
MT11	All Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which have the potential to be impacted by the Projects would be identified in an Outline PRoW Management Plan (PRoWMP). The PRoWMP would set out the measures required (including any potential temporary closures applied for/detailed in the DCO) to ensure that that PRoW remains safe to use and any that any potential disruption PRoW is minimised. All designated PRoW crossing the working area would be managed in discussion with the relevant local authority, with access only closed for short periods while construction activities occur. Any required temporary diversions or closures of PRoW, footways or carriageways undertaken during construction would be clearly marked at both ends with signage explaining the diversion, the duration of the diversion and a contact number for any concerns. The signage will display the temporary diversion routes in place.
MT12	Best Practicable Means (BPM) as defined under Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (e.g. screening, alternative plant, working methods, etc) would be employed during the construction phase to reduce noise and vibration nuisance respectively from potentially significant construction activities. Implementation of BPM measures as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act (CoPA) and Section 79 (9) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 would include measures such as, but not limited to: • Use of temporary noise screens to disrupt line of sight between activities and receptors. • Plant to consist of modern, well-maintained machinery fitted with efficient silencers, where possible, designed to minimise noise levels that are generated during operations. • All compressors and generators to be ‘sound reduced’ models. • Ancillary pneumatic percussive tools to be fitted with mufflers or suppressors. • Machines in intermittent use shall be shut down between work or, where this is impracticable, throttled down to a minimum. • Where practicable, plant with directional noise characteristics to be positioned to minimise noise at nearby properties. • Static equipment and machinery to be sited as far as is practicable from inhabited buildings.
MT13	Construction traffic routes would be selected to avoid impacts on sensitive receptors and communities through routeing plans, restrictions and vehicle choices. Good practice measures outlined within the Outline CoCP and Outline CTMP would be implemented in order to avoid conflict with Walking, Cycling and Horse riders (WCH), local residents, nearby businesses, and other community or tourist users.
MT14	An Outline SMP would provide guidelines to mitigate likely potential significant effects on Agriculture and Soils by ensuring proper soil handling and reinstatement of pre-construction condition. Measures would include but not be limited to the following:

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	1. details of the soil resources present; 2. Roles and responsibilities (and required competencies and training) 3. how the different topsoil and subsoil would be stripped and stockpiled; 4. suitable conditions for when handling soil would be undertaken, for example avoiding handling of waterlogged soil; 5. indicative soil storage locations; 6. how soil stockpiles would be designed taking into consideration site conditions and the nature/composition of the soil; 7. specific measures for managing sensitive soils, such as heavy-textured soils or those supporting valuable habitats; 8. suitable protective surfacing (such as Trackway or similar products) where soil stripping can be avoided, and weed suppression encouraged, based on sensitivity of the environment and proposed works; 9. approach to reinstating soil that has been compacted; and 10. details of measures required for and objectives of soil restoration. 11. requirements for monitoring.
	Air Quality
AQ01	Sensitive routeing of construction vehicles to avoid sensitive receptors where practicable.
AQ02	Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The Dust Management Plan would include measures such as: 1. Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked. 2. Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions. 3. Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or fully enclose the site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period. 4. Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods. 5. Remove materials that have the potential to produce dust from the site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site, cover as described below.
AQ03	Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
AQ04	Construction operations-based measures to reduce or eliminate ambient dust, such as employing dust suppressants. Use enclosed chutes and conveyors, and covered skips.

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate.
AQ05	1. Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. 2. Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible. 3. Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place 4. Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery. 5. For smaller supplies of fine powder materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.
AQ06	Monitoring measures such as carrying out site inspections, soiling checks, and checking compliance with the Outline Dust Management plan, etc.
AQ07	Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel: for example, ensure compliance with Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) standards, do not allow unnecessary idling, use mains electricity where practicable to avoid use of generators, create a travel plan and impose a maximum speed limit of 15mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas. Any additional mitigation measures associated with construction vehicle, generators and Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) emissions other than those measures described in the Outline CoCP would be determined in the ES following a detailed assessment.
AQ08	If relevant, apply measures to demolition activities such as damping down, avoid the use of explosive blasting, and soft strip interiors before demolition.
AQ09	Measures should be applied where earthworks are being undertaken, such as prompt revegetation. Where it is not possible to revegetate, use hessian, mulches or tackifiers or cover with topsoil as soon as practicable.
AQ10	Measures to be applied to general construction activities include the avoidance of scabbling, keeping aggregates damp, ensure fine powder materials are delivered enclosed and stored in silos, ensuring bags are sealed after use etc.
	Agriculture and Soils
AS01	The English Onshore Scheme would be run in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits, ensuring the soil is handled correctly.
AS02	A record of condition would be carried out (photographic and descriptive) of the working areas that may be affected by the construction activities. This record would be available for comparison following reinstatement after the works have been completed to ensure that the standard of reinstatement at least meets that recorded in the pre-condition survey. This record would

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	ensure that agricultural land is reinstated to its pre-construction condition and can be used for agricultural purposes post-construction.
AS03	Land used temporarily would be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition (including pre-construction ALC grade) and use (or a condition agreed with the landowner). Hedgerows, fences, and walls (including associated earthworks and boundary features) would be reinstated to a similar style and quality to those that were removed, with landowner agreement. Soils would be reinstated to a minimum depth of 0.9 m over the cable protective tiles (or the maximum natural soil depth if this is shallower). Deeper depths may be used if required upon consultation with individual stakeholders.
AS04	Soil excavated from the Projects would be reused on site through the backfilling of trenches and for landscaping where practicable and where soil is suitable for reuse (for example, not contaminated and giving consideration to land holdings and applicable biosecurity measures). It is intended that all soil would be reused on site; however, if it arises that excess spoil cannot be reused on site, this soil would be taken off site in accordance with measures outlined within the Outline SMP and in line with the requirements of the Site Waste Management Plan.
AS05	Access to and from residential, commercial, community, and agricultural land uses would be maintained throughout the construction period or as agreed through the landowner discussions. The latter may require signed diversions or temporary restrictions to access. The means of access to affected properties, facilities and land parcels would be communicated to affected parties at the start of the English Onshore Scheme, with any changes communicated in advance of the change being implemented. Where field-to-field access points require alteration as a result of construction, alternative field access would be provided in consultation with the landowner/occupier. By only accessing the land with agreed permission from the landowner, it minimises the impact to the landowner's business by preventing any unnecessary damage to their land.
AS06	Existing water supplies for livestock would be identified pre-construction. Where supplies would be lost or access compromised by construction works, temporary alternative supplies would be provided. Water supplies would be reinstated following construction. By providing alternative supplies during construction, it allows farm operations to continue and reduces any potential significant effects to Agricultural Landholdings
AS07	Should animal bones be discovered during construction, which may indicate a potential burial site, works would cease, and advice would be sought from the Animal Health Regional Office on how to proceed, relevant to the origin and age of the materials found.
AS08	All movement of plant and vehicles between fields would cease in the event of a notification by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) of a disease outbreak in the vicinity of the site that requires the cessation of activities. Advice would be sought from DEFRA in order to

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	develop suitable working methods required to reduce the biosecurity risk associated with the continuation of works.
AS09	Clay bungs or other vertical barriers would be constructed within trench excavations, were deemed necessary by a suitably experienced person, to prevent the creation of preferential drainage pathways.
	Ecology and Biodiversity
B01	Prior to construction, a suitably qualified and experienced (or team of suitably qualified and experienced) Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) would be appointed to support the main Contractor with the implementation of ecological mitigation. The ECoW will: a. Provide ecological advice to the main Contractor over the entire construction programme, at all times as required. b. Undertake or oversee pre-construction surveys for protected species in the areas affected by the Projects. c. Monitor ecological conditions during the construction phase to identify constraints that may arise as a result of natural changes to the ecological baseline overtime. d. Provide an ecological toolbox talk(s) to site personnel to make them aware of ecological constraints and information, identify appropriate mitigation to minimise impacts and make site personnel aware of their responsibility with regards to wildlife. e. Monitor the implementation of the mitigation measures during the construction phase to ensure compliance with protected species legislation and commitments within the Construction of Construction Practice (CoCP). The ECoW would have previous experience in similar ECoW roles, be approved by the Applicant and be appropriately qualified/experienced for the role.
B02	Prior to any works commencing at a given location, a pre-commencement walkover survey would be completed by the ECoW of the works area, plus a zone of influence (as determined by the ECoW) to confirm that baseline conditions remain accurate and relevant. The zone of influence is anticipated to be a minimum of 30 m (related to badger setts and excavation works) but would be extended as appropriate to account for relevant ecological receptors and construction activities at the locality.
B03	Removal of existing pylons, which includes ‘felling’, would be directional and away from woodland, hedgerows and field boundaries
B04	Plant, personnel and site traffic would be constrained to a prescribed working corridor through the use of temporary barriers, where practicable, to minimise damage to habitats, encroachment of the working width, potential direct mortality and disturbance of fauna located within and adjacent to the working width.
B05	Where appropriate, stand-off distances around watercourses and other sensitive habitats (such as woodland) would be implemented prior to

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	commencement of works and clearly demarked on site through the use of physical barriers (fencing, tape or similar). A minimum of 10 m would be implemented for watercourses. The buffer around trees, woodland and hedgerows would be in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction to take into account root protection zones.
B06	Given the time that would elapse between the baseline surveys, commencement of construction and the duration of the construction programme, updated species surveys are likely to be required, notably to inform protected species licencing. Depending on the approach to licensing, to be agreed with Natural England, update surveys may be anticipated for roosting bats, GCN, badger and water vole.
B07	The Contractor would comply with relevant protected species legislation. Appropriate licences would be obtained where necessary from Natural England for all works affecting protected species as identified by the Environmental Statement (ES) and through pre-construction surveys. All applicable works would be undertaken in accordance with the relevant requirements and conditions set out in those licences.
B08	Where possible, excavations would be created and backfilled within the same working day. Where excavations are proposed to be unfilled overnight, and there would be a risk of animal entrapment, the void would be securely covered, or a means of escape would be installed. This would comprise a suitable ramp at no greater than a 45-degree angle, with a textured surface to allow animals to grip. Where linear excavations of over 50 m are anticipated, a means of escape would be provided at least 50 m intervals.
B09	A Precautionary Working Method Statement (PWMS) would be prepared to inform habitat and vegetation clearance. The PWMS would outline the measures and protocols to be implemented on-site to avoid or reduce the risk of impacts to wildlife. For example, site clearance of dense vegetation would be undertaken carefully using hand tools and by experienced Contractor to reduce the risk of mortality to wildlife. Care would be afforded to dense stands of bramble or similar vegetation, which may be used by sheltering hedgehog or other wildlife, particularly during the winter months. Where contradicting seasonal or other time constraints occur for different ecological features at a given location, the ECoW shall advise the appropriate approach on a case-by-case basis.
B10	Speed limits would be imposed on all construction haul roads and access tracks to minimise the risk of road traffic collisions with fauna such as badgers, otters, bats and barn owls.
B11	Vegetation clearance would be kept to a minimum and vegetation retained where possible. Where possible, clearance of vegetation with the potential to support nesting birds would be undertaken outside of the nesting bird season, which is typically taken to be March to August, inclusive (although can be extended (at the beginning and end) for certain species).

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	In the event that vegetation with the potential to support nesting birds is required to be removed during the nesting bird season, works would be preceded by an inspection by a suitably experienced ecologist and may be supervised by an Environmental Clerk of Works. If an active nest is identified, a suitable exclusion zone (minimum of 5 m, but may be increased at the advice of the ecologist, depending on species) would be implemented and remain in place until the ecologist confirms the nest is no longer active.
B12	The ECoW shall undertake monitoring pre-construction and during construction for the presence of qualifying bird species of the relevant coastal SPA/Ramsar sites (Greater Wash SPA, The Wash SPA and Ramsar and Gibraltar Point SPA/Ramsar). Where qualifying species are found within a zone of influence of construction relative to potential disturbance impacts, as determined by the ECoW, and in numbers in excess of 1% of their SPA/Ramsar populations during baseline surveys and/or the construction monitoring surveys, visual and/or acoustic screening would be deployed, where appropriate. In addition, further monitoring would be undertaken by the ECoW to verify the effectiveness of the mitigation, determine the need for further mitigation measures and to confirm at what point any mitigation measures may be removed.
B13	In relation to roosting bats and trees, the results of GLTAs alongside the use of Licensing Policy 4 would be used to inform a principled approach to mitigation/compensation design; roost resource approach. This would include compensation ratios for disturbance, loss of confirmed roosts and loss of trees identified as PRF-M. It is envisaged that all PRF-Is would be covered via a PWMS, rather than a licensing approach, with compensation provided in advance of impacts. Roosting compensation would likely take the form of: • Alternative roost features via provision of bat boxes, mounted on retained trees, pole mounted or with a pole integrated into the design; • Retention and mounting of PRF from felled trees; • Installation of monoliths; and • Creation of veteran features within retained trees. The Applicant is engaging with Natural England to discuss the approach to bat licensing and mitigation/compensation for the Projects. Further information would be presented in the ES.
B14	For linear habitat features (such as hedgerows, tree lines and woodland strips/edges) where bat numbers during the two baseline DEFRA Local Scale bat surveys are in excess of the threshold criteria, mitigation would be designed, and further assessment would be taken. This includes completing the remaining four surveys per feature recommended within the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) guidelines, which would be completed as pre-commencement surveys to inform the mitigation approach only. Mitigation would include compensation planting of the feature and may involve the installation of temporary flight lines (TFL), reinstated each night

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	during the construction period to maintain connectivity along the linear feature. Precise mitigation at a given location would be dependent on the DEFRA pre-commencement survey results, with a principled approach implemented for those features that have a consistent or “higher” level of activity (definition of “higher” to be informed by all surveys undertaken across the Projects and a threshold or criteria agreed with Natural England). The Applicant is engaging with Natural England to discuss the approach to mitigation for commuting bats. Further information would be presented in the ES.
B15	If present, badger setts within the draft Order Limits that are confirmed as disused would either be left in-situ with the entrance holes ‘hard stopped’ (e.g. with wooden stakes) or destroyed under the supervision of a suitably experienced ecologist to prevent badgers from taking residence in them during the construction period. Evidence would be recorded of the survey and/or monitoring activity that was undertaken to conclude that there were no signs of use by badger. Hard-stopped entrances would be re-opened on completion of construction works at that location. A licence would not be required for these activities.
B16	Unless ground conditions prevent, where watercourses/drains are to be crossed and a trenched installation for the cable is proposed, the watercourse would be blocked at either end of the works area and dewatered where water vole are known to be present. This is to support the approach of displacement of water vole.
B17	All habitats suitable for common reptiles would be subject to two-stage habitat manipulation that would take place between mid-March and mid-October, where possible (notably where habitat has the potential to support hibernating or sheltering reptiles over the winter months). Firstly, vegetation would be cut to approximately 150 mm (with the arisings removed) under the supervision of an ECoW and the site left for a minimum of two days to allow reptiles to naturally disperse from the area. Secondly, vegetation would be cleared down to ground level under the supervision of an ECoW. Vegetation would be cleared using appropriate equipment based on the type of vegetation to be removed, the area affected, and the risk of mortality or injuring reptiles. Construction works could commence immediately after completion of the second stage. Reptile hibernacula would be retained and protected during construction where practicable. If unavoidable, the removal of vegetation and groundworks at hibernacula would be timed to avoid the hibernation season (late October to early March). Replacement hibernacula and refugia would be provided.
B18	Where important habitats for terrestrial invertebrates are recorded in the drafy Order Limits, such as species-rich grasslands, and decaying and dead wood, these habitats would be retained and protected during construction, where possible, with demarcation fencing (or similar). Where loss or removal of these habitats/features is proposed, appropriate compensation would be designed and provided.

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
B19	In the event that invasive non-native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) are identified during field survey, desk study analysis and/or on site at the time of construction, a Biosecurity Method Statement shall be prepared and implemented throughout construction. The Method Statement would outline proposed avoidance, mitigation and control measures (as needed) to avoid the spread of invasive species. Where practicable, works areas would be microsite to avoid contaminated locations. Measures may include the implementation of washing stations for both people and vehicles within “risk” areas.
	Geology and Hydrogeology
GH01	Intrusive ground investigations and assessment would be undertaken prior to construction, which would inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the site/structure specific ground conditions, including ground instability/adverse ground conditions & remediation strategy as needed.
GH02	A Foundation Works Risk Assessment (FWRA)/ Piling risk assessment would be undertaken in accordance with Environment Agency (EA) guidance ‘Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination’ (EA, 2001) (Ref 1.5.B.8).
GH03	Use of appropriate occupational health and safety measures, e.g., Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and statutory health and safety compliance (e.g., compliance with the Confined Spaces Regulations, 1997 in relation to ground gas from working in confined spaces/trenches) to minimise the risks associated with anticipated/unexpected contamination. Based on risk assessment informed by site-specific information.
GH04	Appropriate training of construction and maintenance workers in the handling and use of potentially hazardous substances and the associated risks.
GH05	All use and storage of chemicals to be undertaken in accordance with EA Pollution Prevention Guideline (PPG) notes and the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations. The use and storage of chemicals and fuels would also be controlled and monitored under the CoCP which would include, for example, procedures for good general construction site practices, environmental and waste management procedures, regular vehicle checks, use of spill kits, correct waste storage and disposal, use of oil-water separators as necessary (for example, for drainage from refuelling areas), collection of process water from the washout/cleaning of ready-mix concrete vehicles and equipment for treatment/disposal.
GH06	The control of earthworks or materials movement (including any re-use of materials) under appropriate Environmental Permits, exemptions or CL:AIRE ‘The definition of Waste: The development industry Code of Practice (2011) (Ref 1.5.B.9).
GH07	Any temporary dewatering activities during construction would be undertaken in accordance with EA guidance, and if required, an Abstraction Licence and Environmental Permit (for the discharge) and would be limited to the depth and time required to facilitate construction activities.

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
GH08	A protocol for dealing with any unexpected contamination being discovered during the construction phase.
GH09	The Gi scope would be defined by the desk-based assessment (CSM) and where investigation is needed to support design. The results would be assessed and recommendations presented, where required. The results would be discussed with the Environment Agency and/or relevant planning authority, as appropriate. Made ground and/or materials known or strongly suspected of being contaminated would be segregated from natural and uncontaminated materials and would be sampled and tested to determine the presence and level of any contamination. Material deemed unsuitable for reuse within the Projects would be removed from the site to an appropriate waste management facility.
GH10	Excavation materials identified as being unsuitable for reuse within the Projects would be managed, segregated, stockpiled or loaded directly onto haulage wagons for removal offsite to an appropriate waste management facility.
GH11	The Contractor would comply with recommendations within the UXO assessments and be responsible for additional assessments and mitigation required. Areas of bomb risk, including former airfields identified.
GH12	Measures related to the discharge of water from dewatering activities and the management of any contaminated soils would be described in the Outline CoCP
GH13	The risks arising from the proposed use of drilling fluids would be assessed with particular reference to proximity to existing groundwater abstractions, watercourses and identified groundwater features. Appropriate mitigation and handling of fluids would be implemented.
GH14	The Contractor would ensure the implementation of appropriate gas protection measures or upgrading to radon (basic or full) protection measures and/or vapour resistance membrane as informed by the risk assessment, where required.
GH15	All use and storage of chemicals to be undertaken in accordance with Environment Agency and Government Pollution prevention for business and controlled and monitored, and general construction site good environmental and waste management procedures (Ref 1.5.B.10).
GH16	Construction work might affect the quality and availability of groundwater, especially for people using private water sources. Whenever possible, the Projects would be planned to avoid disturbing existing water supplies during both construction and operation. The need for measures to reduce these impacts would be determined as part of the ongoing EIA.
	Greenhouse Gases
GHG01	Applying the waste hierarchy to seek re-use and recycling or re-purposing of materials in preference to the use of virgin materials. Use of waste

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	management protocols to segregate waste arisings and enable effective resource use.
GHG02	Using more modern and efficient construction plant and delivery vehicles, and/or those powered by electricity from alternative/lower carbon fuels.
	Cultural Heritage
H01	Limiting stripping for construction compounds, haul roads, and other associated works in areas where archaeology is recorded to avoid disturbance. Plant access to work sites would use existing access routes as far as possible to minimise disturbance and preclude compaction of archaeological remains. Trackways would be used for access where possible and appropriate to preclude disturbance or compaction of archaeological deposits. Locations of known archaeological interest/value, or areas where archaeological work is planned, would be signposted/fenced off to avoid unintentional damage. A programme of archaeological works, which would be secured through a requirement in the DCO, would be undertaken in areas of impact to ensure buried archaeological remains are preserved by record, proportionate to their importance. The exact methodology at each site would be discussed with the relevant consultees, but may include archaeological excavation or areas of strip, map and record.
H02	Access works would use existing routes where possible, and new routes would be reinstated on completion, reducing perceptual change to the historic landscape
H03	Access would, as far as possible, use existing tracks, minimising the extent to which new routes across the landscape would appear. Temporary accesses would be removed and reinstated following the completion of the construction/dismantling works. Any sections of hedgerow which are removed along the indicative cable route would be reinstated.
	Health and Wellbeing
HW01	Ongoing and effective consultation would be held throughout the planning stages and the construction phase of the English Onshore Scheme, providing the local community with more opportunities for control over the design of the English Onshore Scheme. An EMF compliance report would be produced to accompany the DCO.
HW02	The consultation process as required for DCO and allowing ongoing opportunities for feedback through construction would enable a feeling of control through the planning and construction phases on the English Onshore Scheme.

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
HW03	Disruption to or severance of PRoW would be avoided as far as possible. Where necessary, suitable diversions would be agreed with relevant local authority access officer.
	Landscape and Visual
LV01	Where the works require the crossing or removal of hedgerows and trees, the gap would be reduced to a width required for safe working. Where hedge removals are necessary, 'dead hedging' would be used, where practicable, in the interim periods to retain connectivity during construction. Dead hedging can comprise vegetation arisings or artificial provision, such as willow screening panels or Heras fencing covered in camouflage netting. Replacement planting using shallow-rooting hedgerow species would be undertaken within the indicative zone of underground cable assets, where easements may preclude the planting of trees or deeper rooted hedgerow species. Elsewhere, trees and hedgerow species with more extensive root systems would be reinstated or incorporated.
LV02	Temporary and separate placement of topsoil and subsoil would be stored adjacent to the trench. In cases where one of these stockpiles is higher, the additional height would be used on whichever side requires greater screening benefit, where practicable.
LV03	Construction lighting will be at the lowest levels necessary to provide a safe environment. Lighting will be designed, positioned, and directed to limit light spills and glare.
LV04	Riparian vegetation loss would be avoided where possible and limited through construction techniques such as trenchless crossings. Where it would occur, replacement seeding/planting would be undertaken.
	Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism
S01	The Contractor would be committed to promoting the use of local workforce and suppliers, wherever practicable.
S02	The Contractor would liaise with residents and other recreational and tourist users prior to the commencement of construction works to ensure they are aware of the programme and nature of the works, in particular, any works which are planned to take place at night. Any out of hours construction work to be agreed with the relevant local authority in advance.
S03	Access to residential properties, tourist attractions and accommodation would be maintained throughout the construction period, in agreement with occupants and operators.
S04	Appropriate diversions and two-way gated systems would be considered and implemented for any PRoW or footway obstructed during construction in order to minimise effects on accessibility and severance for WCHs. Designs of any diverted routes for WCH would consider vulnerable user groups and ensure accessibility is maintained for users with limited mobility where practicable

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	Where appropriate diversions are not available, temporary closures may be required. These measures would be identified and detailed within an Outline PRoW.
S05	Design of any diverted routes for WCH to consider vulnerable user groups and ensure accessibility is maintained for users with limited mobility where practicable.
	Traffic and Transport
TT01	All traffic to be managed in accordance with Outline CTMP. The Outline CTMP would set out construction traffic management measures to, from and around the site, and prevent nuisance to the residents, businesses and the wider community caused by parking, vehicle movements and access restrictions. It would also provide suitable control for the means of access and egress to the public highway and set out measures for the maintenance and upkeep of the public highway. The plan would also identify access for emergency vehicles. It would also set out measures to reduce safety risks through construction vehicle and driver quality standards and measures to manage abnormal loads.
TT02	The Contractor would implement a monitoring and reporting system to check compliance with the measures set out within the Outline CTMP. The Contractor would also be expected to monitor the use of authorised routes and number of construction vehicles accessing the site at each access point. Deviations from the authorised routes or changes to traffic levels that are greater than the Outline CTMP assumptions will require discussion of the need for additional mitigation measures with highways authorities.
TT03	Where mitigation for traffic congestion is necessary (based on modelling outcomes), deliveries of construction materials will be timed to fall outside of the traditional peak traffic period. A booking system will be used to manage the spread of deliveries across the whole day to further reduce the impact of HGV traffic during the peak periods.
TT04	The Contractor will undertake pre and post condition visual survey (photographic and descriptive) will be carried out on the areas that may be affected by the construction activities, prior to works commencing. This record will be available for comparison following completion of the works to ensure that the condition of the highways affected at least meets that recorded in the pre-condition survey.
	Water Environment
W01	Good practice measures during construction. For example, fuels, oils and chemicals would be stored responsibly, away from sensitive water receptors. All refuelling, oiling and greasing of construction plant and equipment would take place above drip trays (or similar) and also away from drains as far as is reasonably practicable. Appropriate spill kits would be made easily accessible for these activities. Wastewater generated from construction compound welfare facilities would be discharged to sewer, subject to the agreements with the utility providers,

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	or in locations where a sewer connection is not reasonably practicable, collected and tankered off site for disposal at a licensed treatment facility.
W02	Measures to encourage water use efficiency during construction, for example, aerated taps and waterless urinals in site offices; rainwater harvesting for use in dust suppression, would be implemented in order to reduce consumptive water use.
W03	The Contractor would comply with all relevant consent conditions or DCO requirements regarding de-watering and other discharge activities. This would particularly be with regard to volumes and discharge rates and would include discharges to land, water bodies or third-party drains/sewers. All water discharges to be undertaken under the correct Environment Agency permits, with appropriate pre-treatment (e.g. de-silting) where required.
W04	Any field (land) drainage assets affected during the construction period would be diverted to maintain continuity of the land drainage system. Existing land drainage systems impacted by the Projects during its construction would be re-provided to maintain the land drainage regime.
W05	Where works are proposed to cross beneath flood defences, appropriate construction methodologies would be adopted. The Contractor would agree with the relevant party any relevant monitoring requirements to ensure no effects on their integrity.
W06	Where construction haul roads pass through floodplains, the haul road design would include for flood mitigation/drainage to reduce any impediment to floodplain flow paths. Spoil storage/stockpiling would be avoided in Flood Zone 3 where practicable. Where this cannot be avoided, stockpiles would be aligned to avoid creating continuous barriers to floodplain flows (other measures have been included as general measures in **Volume 2, Part 1, Chapter 5: PEIR Approach and Methodology, Appendix 1.5.B**). If possible, construction compounds would be located in Flood Zone 1. Where this is not practicable, additional measures would be identified within a flood risk action plan. Temporary haul routes within Flood Zone 3 and areas of high and medium risk of flooding from surface water would be removed at the end of the construction phase and the ground surface would be reinstated to pre-Project levels.
W07	All works within main rivers or ordinary watercourses would be in accordance with a method approved under environmental permits issued under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (Ref. 1.5.B.11) and the Land Drainage Act (1991) (Ref. 1.5.B.12), or the protective provisions of the DCO for the benefit of the Environment Agency and the Lead Local Flood Authorities and Internal Drainage Boards.
W08	For open cut watercourse crossings and installation of vehicle crossing points, good practice measures would include but not be limited to, where practicable: 1. Reducing the working width for open cut crossings of a main or ordinary watercourse whilst still providing safe working; 2. Installation of a pollution boom downstream of open cut works;

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
	3. The use and maintenance of temporary lagoons, tanks, bunds, silt fences or silt screens as required; 4. Have spill kits and straw bales readily available at all crossing points for downstream emergency use in the event of a pollution incident; 5. The use of all static plant such as pumps in appropriately sized spill trays; 6. Prevent refuelling of any plant or vehicle within 15 m of a watercourse; 7. Prevent storing of soil stockpiles within 15 m of a main river; 8. Inspect all plant prior to work adjacent to watercourses for leaks of fuel or hydraulic fluids; and 9. Reinstating the riparian vegetation and natural bed of the watercourse, using the material removed when appropriate, on completion of the works and compacting as necessary. If additional material is required, appropriately sized material of similar composition would be used.
W09	The Contractor would subscribe to the Environment Agency's Floodline service, which provides advance warning of potential local flooding events, and subscribe to the Met Office's Weather Warnings email alerts system and any other relevant flood warning information. The Contractor would implement a suitable flood risk action plan, which would include appropriate evacuation procedures should a flood occur or be forecast.
W10	Where appropriate, pre-construction field drainage would be installed within the working area to help prevent possible waterlogging of the working area and therefore the need for temporary dewatering during construction. This would also enable current drainage systems to continue working throughout the period of construction. Landowners would be consulted on the design of the land drainage proposals. The design would pay particular attention to the need to reduce the risk that the drains do not act as pathways for contamination or cause flooding off-site, consulting with the Lead Local Flood Authorities where necessary. A specialised drainage contractor would review the designs and provide advice to NGET and its Contractor during relevant construction and reinstatement activities.
W11	Riparian vegetation and the natural bed materials of the watercourses would be reinstated, using the material removed when appropriate on completion of the works. If additional material is required, appropriately sized material of similar composition would be used.
W12	Upon completion of the Projects, the working areas would be removed, and the sites would be reinstated to their pre-construction condition. Stripped topsoil would be reinstated, and sites would be restored to their original function, subject to any planting constraints or agreements established with landowners. Where required, replacement land drainage systems would be installed. A specialist drainage contractor would undertake a detailed review of the drainage designs and provide technical advice to NGET and the Contractor throughout all relevant construction and reinstatement phases.

Ref.	Good Construction Practice Measures
W13	Upon completion of construction activities, the working areas would be removed, and the sites would be reinstated to their pre-construction condition. Temporary construction haul roads, including associated temporary structures such as bridges and culverts, would typically be decommissioned and removed unless identified during the design process as providing long-term environmental or land-use benefits, subject to agreement with the landowner.
W14	Temporary crossings for access would be in-situ for a maximum of 5 years, unless agreed. Once the construction of the Projects is completed, temporary construction haul roads, including temporary bridges and culverts will only be retained if designed and constructed in accordance with appropriate standards and these would be maintained, in accordance with a legal agreement with the maintaining body. At all temporary crossing locations watercourses are to be reinstated to no worse than baseline condition and planting re-established.

Bibliography

REF. 1.5.B.1 British Standards Institute (2017). BS 8001:2017: Framework for implementing the principles of the circular economy in organisations. Available at: https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/framework-for-implementing-the-principles-of-the-circular-economy-in-organizations-guide (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.2 International Organisation for Standardisation (2017). ISO 20400:2017 Sustainable Procurement Guidance. Available at: https://www.iso.org/standard/63026.html#:~:text=This%20publication%20was%20last%20reviewed%20and%20confirmed%20in,sustainability%20within%20procurement%2C%20as%20described%20in%20ISO%2026000. (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.3 UK Government (2015). The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/51/contents (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.4 UK Government (n.d). Health and Safety Guidance (HSG) publications. Available at: https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/index-hsg-ref.htm (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.5 CIRIA (2006) Control of water pollution from linear construction projects: technical guidance. Available at:https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/CIRIA/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C648D#:~:text=Control%20of%20water%20pollution%20from%20linear%20construction%20projects.,design%20of%20a%20scheme%20to%20construction%20and%20commissioning (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.6 British Standard Institute (2012). 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction. Recommendations. Available at: https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/trees-in-relation-to-design-demolition-and-construction-recommendations (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.7 UK Government (2022). Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions (Accessed February 2025)

REF 1.5.B.8 Environment Agency (2001). Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination. Available at: https://assets-global.website-files.com/64e4851ee8b02bf2fd3f3084/64e4851ee8b02bf2fd3f33e1_environment_agency_piling_and_penetrative_ground_improvement.pdf (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.9 CL:AIRE (2011). The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice Available at: https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=41f2a8e65e600005eebcbd5045d11942d24166a5fc344fe3963ecf9e9836df1bJmltdHM9MTc0NTQ1MjgwMA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=4&fclid=3c66e352-4e64-6c34-096f-f7a74fc46d26&psq=CL%3aAIRE+(2011).+The+Definition+of+Waste%3a+Development+Industry+Code+of+Practice&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9jbGFpcmUuY28udWsvY29tcG9uZW50L3Bob2NhZG93bmxvYWQvY2F0ZWdvcnkvOC1pbml0aWF0aXZlcz9kb3dubG9hZD0yMTI6ZGVmaW5pdGlvbi1vZi13YXN0ZS1kZXZlbG9wbWVudC1pbmR1c3RyeS1jb2RlLW9mLXByYWN0aWNl&ntb=1 (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.10 UK Government (2016). Guidance: Pollution prevention for businesses. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pollution-prevention-for-businesses (Accessed February 2025)

REF. 1.5.B.11 UK Government (2016). The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2016/1154/contents (Accessed February 2025)

REF, 1.5.B.12 UK Government (1991) Land Drainage Act. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/59/contents (Accessed February 2025)

National Grid plc
National Grid House,
Warwick Technology Park,
Gallows Hill, Warwick.
CV34 6DA United Kingdom

Registered in England and Wales
No. 4031152
nationalgrid.com