

The Great Grid Upgrade

Eastern Green Link 5 (EGL 5)

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2

Part 1

Appendix 5.B Outline Code of Construction Practice

Document Reference: EGL5-NGET-CONS-XX-RP-YL-022

May 2026

nationalgrid

Contents

5.B.	Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	1
5.B.1	Introduction	1
5.B.2	Purpose of the Code of Construction Practice	2
5.B.3	Construction Principles	4
5.B.4	Control and Management Measures	12

	Table 5.B-1 Summary of indicative construction programme (onshore)	6
	Table 5.B-2 Control and management measures	13

Eastern Green Link (EGL) 5

Document control

Document Properties	
Organisation	WSP UK Ltd.
Author	Various
Approved by	
Title	Appendix 5.B Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)
Published Document Ref	EGL5-NGET-CONS-XX-RP-YL-022
Data Classification	Public

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

5.B.1 Introduction

Project Overview

5.B.1.1 Eastern Green Link (EGL) 5 is a proposed new primarily offshore high voltage electricity link, with associated onshore infrastructure, between Scotland and England. The English components of EGL 5 comprising the English Onshore Scheme and the English Offshore Scheme are referred to as the 'Project'.

5.B.1.2 For context purposes only, details of the entire extent of EGL 5 are summarised below:

- EGL 5 comprises a 2-Gigawatt (GW) High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) system linking Peterhead, Aberdeenshire and Anderby Creek, Lincolnshire. It is a joint venture between National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET), which is responsible for the onshore infrastructure in England and the offshore infrastructure within English waters, and Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Transmission (SSEN-T), which is responsible for the onshore infrastructure in Scotland and the offshore infrastructure within Scottish waters. This Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) has been prepared on behalf of NGET and forms part of the application seeking consent for the English components of EGL 5.

5.B.1.3 For ease of presentation, the Project has been split into two geographical parts, hereafter referred to as the 'English Onshore Scheme' and the 'English Offshore Scheme'. This Outline CoCP is written with specific regard to the English Onshore Scheme of EGL 5, except for limited references to landfall works which overlap with onshore activities.

5.B.1.4 The English Onshore Scheme of EGL 5 extends from Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) at the Anderby Creek landfall on the Lincolnshire coastline to the new EGL 5 converter station and proposed Lincolnshire Connection Substation B (LCS-B), a new substation proposed in the Alford area, northeast of Bilsby as part of the Grimsby to Walpole Project. The English Offshore Scheme of EGL 5 extends from Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) at the Anderby Creek landfall on the Lincolnshire coastline to the border between English and Scottish adjacent waters. The boundaries for the English Onshore Scheme and the English Offshore Scheme both overlap in the intertidal zone between MLWS and MHWS.

5.B.1.5 The English Onshore Scheme would comprise the construction of the following elements as described in **Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 4: Description of the Project**:

- Anderby Creek Landfall: A new HVDC underground cable landfall at Anderby Creek, located approximately 1.8 km north of Anderby Creek in East Lindsey, ending at MLWS, located on the Lincolnshire coast.
- A Transition Joint Bay (TJB): A new TJB connecting the offshore and onshore HVDC underground cables at the Anderby Creek Landfall;

- Converter station: A new converter station in the East Lindsey area of Lincolnshire, which will connect to the proposed 400 kV LCS-B, considered as part of the NGET Grimsby to Walpole Project.
- HVDC underground cables: Up to 8 km of new underground HVDC cable, from the landfall point (at Anderby Creek) to the new EGL 5 converter station in the vicinity of the proposed 400 kV LCS-B considered as part of the NGET Grimsby to Walpole Project.
- HVAC underground cables: Up to 1 km of new underground HVAC cable, between the new EGL 5 converter station and the proposed 400 kV LCS-B considered as part of the NGET Grimsby to Walpole Project.
- Construction Traffic Routes:
 - Alford Construction Route
 - A temporary construction traffic route departing from the road network around the north of Alford hereafter referred to as the ‘Alford Construction Route’.
 - Shared Grimsby to Walpole Haul Route
 - A temporary construction traffic route departing from the road network, using the same haul route proposed as part of the Grimsby to Walpole Project to the LCS-B substation.
 - Public Highway modifications
 - A number of modifications and widenings have been identified on the public highway to enable delivery of site components. These modifications would be temporary in nature, with exception to the proposed Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) widening works in Reston and Legbourne.

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

5.B.2.1 This Outline CoCP sets the framework for method statements / management plans required to deliver measures that would control and manage environmental effects during the construction of the Project. Should the Project be granted consent by way of a Development Consent Order (DCO), a detailed CoCP would then be prepared on behalf of NGET following the principles established in this Outline CoCP, prior to commencement of the relevant stage of works. The detailed CoCP 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 CoCP. It is anticipated that the detailed CoCP would be secured by way of a requirement in the draft DCO.

5.B.2.2 At this stage of the Project, it is anticipated that a staged approach to the approval of the DCO requirements and development and implementation of the detailed CoCP may be adopted to allow some stages of the Project to commence earlier than others. In addition, prior to cable installation activities commencing, a detailed 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 Licence (dML), following the principles set out in the Outline CEMP. The Outline CEMP can be found in **Volume 2, Part 1, Appendix 5.C: Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)**. 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 trenchless techniques (for example Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)) and enabling works for the converter station to proceed ahead of the main construction works. In this instance, an Outline HDD Method Statement and Contingency Plan would be prepared for that phase of work.

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 Outline HDD Method Statement and Contingency Plan.

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 Rights of Way Management Plan (Outline PRowMP);
- Outline Soil Management Plan (Outline SMP);
- Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (Outline LEMP); and
-

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 5.B.2.6 below. These would be submitted with the DCO application in outline form as deemed required.

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 (SWMP);
- Tree and hedgerow protection strategy; and
- Soil management plan.

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.

- 5.B.2.8 The Outline CoCP would be updated as the Project evolves 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.
- 5.B.2.9 NGET would put in place robust procedures to audit and inspect the Project, including its supply chain of Contractors, to make sure the control measures set out in the final CoCP are adopted when constructing the Project.
- 5.B.2.10 The Project 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 Organization for Standardization (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.

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

- 5.B.2.11 The Outline CEMP would provide an overarching document outlining the obligations and commitments to manage construction environmental impacts. This applies to the English Offshore Scheme and would be supported by:
- Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (PAD);
 - Marine Pollution Contingency Plan (MPCP);
 - Drilling Fluid Management Plan (DFMP);
 - Marine Mammal Mitigation Plan (MMMP); and
 - Fisheries Liaison and Mitigation Plan (FLMP).

5.B.3 Construction Principles

Indicative Construction programme

- 5.B.3.1 Subject to gaining development consent in 2028, it is anticipated that access and enabling works would commence in 2029 once pre-commencement DCO requirements are discharged, including site clearance activities, the installation of construction compounds and access roads. It is expected the main construction works would continue through to 2035 (approximately 6 years).
- 5.B.3.2 Reinstatement, comprising removal of temporary haul roads, construction compounds, reinstatement of subsoil and topsoil and replacement of planting, would be required following construction. However, for specific components of the Project 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 2031 once landfall trenchless techniques had been installed. Reinstatement of land around the TJBs could also commence in 2031. Reinstatement works would be expected to continue through to 2035. Based on the currently available design information, the earliest in service date when EGL 5 would be operational is Q1 2035.

5.B.3.3 The construction programme will be developed as the Project progresses and will take account of seasonal constraints such as protected species breeding or hibernation seasons.

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 (converter station only);
- Cable installation;
- Provision / installation of permanent services (converter station only);
- Mechanical and electrical works;
- Commissioning; and
- Site reinstatement and landscape works.

5.B.3.5 The current indicative construction programme for the English Onshore Scheme is provided in Table 5.B-1. Further details on the construction programme will be set out within the ES.

Table 5.B-1 Summary of indicative construction programme (onshore)

Year	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Converter Station							
Access and enabling works							
Construction							
Underground Cables							
Access and enabling works							
Construction							
Testing and commissioning							
Final testing and commissioning							
Earliest in service date							
EGL 5 would be in service (operational)							
Reinstatement works							

Construction working hours

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.

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. 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 converter station;
- Delivery 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; and
- Survey works.

5.B.3.8 In order for the elements of the English Onshore Scheme to be constructed, enabling works would be required such as the establishment of temporary construction compounds, temporary bellmouths and access tracks and drainage works. The enabling works would be consistent across all elements of the English Onshore Scheme.

5.B.3.9 For the English Offshore Scheme, the trenchless solution (for example Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)) at the Anderby Creek landfall would be a 24-hour operation where viable, to minimise overall installation time, maximise the use of suitable weather and current windows and take advantage of vessel and equipment availability.

5.B.3.10 Additional construction works which may require 24-hour construction lighting are listed in the Lighting section below.

Site establishment

5.B.3.11 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 5.B-2**.

5.B.3.12 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.

5.B.3.13 Site layout and appearance would be designed according to the following principles:

- 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 where relevant and appropriate, with 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 where practicable;
- The site layout must also consider and minimise potential impacts where relevant and appropriate, 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 in line with the speed limits specified in **Table 5.B-2**.

Fencing

5.B.3.14 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.

5.B.3.15 Fencing and other means of enclosure, including those required for mitigating effects on protected species, would initially be inspected daily, then inspected regularly as appropriate, and then repaired and repainted as necessary. Any temporary fencing would be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the works.

Lighting

5.B.3.16 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 the 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 techniques within the English Onshore Scheme draft Order Limits as described in **Volume 1, Part 1, Chapter 4: Description of the Project**;
- Works at Joint Bays; and
- Construction works at the Converter Stations, including:
 - Jointing and drilling works; and
 - Concrete pouring.

5.B.3.17 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.

5.B.3.18 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.

5.B.3.19 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.

5.B.3.20 Further details regarding lighting commitments during the construction phase are included in **Table 5.B-2**.

Security

5.B.3.21 The 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.

5.B.3.22 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

5.B.3.23 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.

5.B.3.24 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.

5.B.3.25 Where portable generators are used to provide electricity for welfare units, on-site renewable generation and fossil-fuelled 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:

- District Network Operator (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 fossil fuelled power.

Approach to Energy consumption

5.B.3.26 The Project would consume energy during manufacture and construction. The Project would consider a range of measures to reduce energy consumption during construction, such as the use of energy efficient plant and tools. The Project 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 fuelled or hybrid generators, where practicable. Additionally, regular energy reporting would be required from the Contractor.

5.B.3.27 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

5.B.3.28 Principles of circular economy for all works during the construction phase would be in line with BS 8001:2017 (Ref 1.1), 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.

5.B.3.29 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 BS 8001:2017 – Circular Economy Standard and ISO 20400:2017 – Sustainable Procurement (Ref 1.2). 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.

5.B.3.30 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.

5.B.3.31 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%.

5.B.3.32 Furthermore, the Contractor would be required to produce a 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

5.B.3.33 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.

- 5.B.3.34 Specific training needs would be developed for individuals to reflect the work to be carried out on the Project and the significant risks and opportunities identified.
- 5.B.3.35 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.
- 5.B.3.36 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 Project team would be logged by the Project administrator, and any certification documents would be produced by the relevant members of staff as evidence that they hold the required competencies.
- 5.B.3.37 NGET is committed to ensuring the health and safety of persons working on the Project is maintained in accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM) (Ref 1.3) and the principles and philosophy behind them.
- 5.B.3.38 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 Project. 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 1.4);
 - Emergency procedures are being defined and adopted; and
 - Appropriate training and information are being provided to personnel.
- 5.B.3.39 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

- 5.B.3.40 A community relations team would be established to provide dedicated community relations and external communications support.
- 5.B.3.41 A 24-hour free telephone hotline would be available, and a Project website would be established and managed by the community relations team. The Project 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 Project website details would also be provided to the local authorities.

- 5.B.3.42 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.
- 5.B.3.43 In addition to the Project telephone helpline and Project 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.
- 5.B.3.44 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 Project team to investigate the complaint. Appropriate action would be taken by the Project construction team, and both the complaint and the action taken in response would be recorded.

Method Statements

- 5.B.3.45 The implementation of Method Statements for the different activities of the Project 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.
- 5.B.3.46 Method Statements would be reviewed by the Contractor's Project Manager and, where necessary, by a competent environmental specialist. Where appropriate, and if required or necessary, method statements would be submitted to the relevant regulatory authorities.
- 5.B.3.47 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.

5.B.4 Control and Management Measures

- 5.B.4.1 Control and management measures have been identified that would reduce impacts from the Project on the environment. 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 Project. The Contractor would be expected to demonstrate compliance with these measures during construction.

5.B.4.2 Alongside the good practice measures outlined in **Table 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 PRowMP; and
- Outline SMP.

5.B.4.3 Management plans supporting the Outline CEMP prepared for the dML are listed in **Section 1.2**.

5.B.4.4 Measures listed in **Table 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 5.B-2 Control and management measures

Reference	Good construction practice measures
General commitments	
GG01 (C)	The Project would be run in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits.
GG02 (C)	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 regular 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 Project would be displayed at the entrance to all compounds. This would include an emergency number.
GG03 (C)	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 phase to advise, supervise and report on the delivery of the mitigation methods and controls outlined in the CoCP.
GG04 (C)	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 Project. Topics would include but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution prevention and pollution incident response; • Dust management and control measures; • Location and protection of sensitive environmental sites and features;

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 (C)	<p>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 Outline LEMP (to be submitted with the DCO application).</p>
GG06 (C)	<p>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 causing activities away from receptors, barriers, cleaning, enclosed specific operations with high potential for dust production, cover stockpiles, etc.,</p>
GG07 (C)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.
GG08 (C)	<p>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</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	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.
GG09 (C)	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.
GG10 (C)	<p>A Pollution Prevention Plan and Incident Control Plan would be developed in detail by the appointed Contractor. 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.</p> <p>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 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.</p>
GG11 (C)	<p>An appropriate water management plan would be developed in detail by the appointed Contractor. 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.</p>
GG12 (C)	<p>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.</p>
GG13 (C)	Bonfires and the burning of waste material would be prohibited.

Reference	Good construction practice measures
GG14 (C)	<p>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 by the appointed Contractor. 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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; 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.
GG15 (C)	<p>A SWMP would be developed prior to construction. The SWMP shall include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste forecasts; ● Identification of recovery routes; and ● Actual waste figures once work has begun. <p>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)”.</p> <p>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).</p>
GG16 (C)	<p>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 Project. The Plan would ensure that adequate arrangements and welfare facilities are in place to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The safety of construction staff; ● The safety of all other people working at or visiting the construction site;

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 1.4); • Emergency procedures are being defined and adopted; and • Appropriate training and information are being provided to personnel.
GG17 (C)	<p>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.</p>
GG18 (C)	<p>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.</p>
GG19 (C)	<p>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. Fencing would be regularly inspected and maintained and removed as part of the demobilisation unless otherwise specified.</p>
GG20 (C)	<p>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 Project. All construction-related complaints would be logged by the Contractor in complaints register, together with a record of the responses given and actions taken.</p>
GG21 (C)	<p>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.</p>
GG22 (C)	<p>The Contractor would produce an Outline CTMP 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.</p>

Multiple Topic Commitments

MT01 (C)	<p>Best Practicable Means (BPM) as defined under Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act (CoPA) (1974) (e.g., screening, alternative plant, working methods etc.) (Ref 1.5) 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 CoPA (1974) and Section 79 (9) of the Environmental Protection Act (1990) (Ref 1.6) would include measures such as, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 suppressers.• 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. Use of temporary noise screens to disrupt line of sight between activities and receptors.
MT02 (C)	<p>The Contractor would retain vegetation where practicable and in accordance with LEMP. Where sections of hedgerow would be 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.</p> <p>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 area of loss.</p>
MT03 (C)	<p>Where watercourses are to be crossed by construction traffic, temporary spanned bridges will be used in preference to culverts.</p> <p>If temporary culverts are required they would be sized appropriately to ensure the watercourse’s capacity is maintained and to maintain existing flows, and 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</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<p>also be designed to maintain natural slope / water velocities and have buried inlet / outlets. For crossings of smaller ditches, these culvert design criteria may be varied, in agreement with the relevant authority (Internal Drainage Board (IDB) / Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)).</p> <p>Culverts should be installed outside of eel migration periods i.e., avoid February to June (discussion with local Environment Agency fisheries specialists would be required to determine the exact eel run as regions have slightly different timings).</p> <p>Once the temporary culvert is installed, the area above the temporary culvert would be backfilled and a temporary haul road constructed over the backfilled area to permit the passage of plant, equipment, materials, and people.</p> <p>Temporary bridges, which are expected to be used to cross Environment Agency main rivers / large drains (where required due to engineering complexity) and designated Water Framework Directive (WFD) waterbodies, will be designed specifically to consider the span length and the weight and size of plant and equipment that will cross the bridge, and to reduce impediment to flows and increase in flood risk.</p>
MT04 (C)	<p>Compliant with the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (1975) (Ref 1.10), the timing of construction works for the English Onshore Scheme would be considerate of the following indicative restriction periods (where appropriate) to avoid adverse effects upon the fish present in watercourses impacted by the English Onshore Scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March to November (Eels); • 15 March to 15 June (coarse fish); and • 1 October to 31 May (watercourses with potential to support salmonids). <p>Deviation from the above restriction periods need to be agreed with the statutory authority (Environment Agency).</p>
MT05 (C)	<p>Where pre-construction surveys have identified a likely fish presence and open-cut crossings or similar severance of channel are proposed (temporary or permanent), 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.</p>
MT06 (C)	<p>Consultation with affected landowners will 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 provision of temporary alternative drainage routes, and these drainage systems would be permanently reinstated or rerouted ensuring their existing function is maintained. A specialised drainage contractor will</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<p>review the designs and provide technical advice to NGET and its Contractor during relevant construction and reinstatement activities. The English Onshore Scheme may include a system of ‘cut-off’ drains which feed into a new header drain and the Project will also take into account surface water runoff measures.</p>
Ecology and Biodiversity	
B01 (C)	<p>Prior to construction, a suitably qualified and experienced (or team of suitably qualified and experienced) Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoWs) would be appointed to support the Contractor with implementation of ecological mitigation. The ECoW will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide ecological advice to the 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 Project. c) Monitor ecological conditions during the construction phase of identified features during construction to identify any changes in the ecological baseline. d) Provide an ecological toolbox talk(s) to site personnel to make them aware of ecological features 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 Outline CoCP. <p>The ECoW will have previous experience in similar ECoW roles, be approved by the Applicant and be appropriately qualified / experienced for the role.</p>
B02 (C)	<p>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 (Zoi) (as determined by the ECoW) to confirm that baseline conditions remain accurate and relevant.</p> <p>The Zoi 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 features and construction activities at the locality.</p>
B03 (C)	<p>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 local residents, nearby businesses, and other community or tourist users, etc.,</p>
B04 (C)	<p>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 biodiversity net gain (BNG) assessment (where habitat improvements may be proposed)).</p>
B05 (C)	<p>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</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
B06 (C)	<p>mortality and disturbance of fauna located within and adjacent to the working width.</p> <p>Where appropriate, stand-off distances around watercourses and other sensitive habitats (such as woodland) would be implemented prior to 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, where practicable. The buffer around trees, woodland and hedgerows would be in accordance with BS 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction (Ref 1.7), to take into account root protection zones.</p>
B07 (C)	<p>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 relevant planning authority during the site visit in accordance with the DCO.</p>
B08 (C)	<p>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.</p>
B09 (C)	<p>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 1.7), and the UK government 'Standing Advice' for ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees (Ref 1.8). 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.</p>
B10 (C)	<p>Removal of existing wood pole-mounted electricity pylons, which includes 'felling' would be directional and away from woodland, hedgerows and field boundaries.</p>
B11 (C)	<p>Given the time that will elapse between the baseline surveys, commencement of construction and the duration of the construction programme, updated species surveys would likely to be required, notably to inform protected species licencing. Depending on the approach to licencing, to be agreed with Natural England, update surveys may be required for roosting bats, great crested newt (GCN), badger, otter and water vole.</p>
B12 (C)	<p>The Contractor would comply with relevant protected species legislation. Appropriate licences will be obtained where necessary from Natural England for all works affecting protected species as identified by the 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.</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
B13 (C)	<p>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, at least, 50 m intervals.</p>
B14 (C)	<p>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 Contractors under ecological supervision 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
B15 (C)	<p>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.</p>
B16 (C)	<p>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).</p> <p>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 ECoW. 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.</p>
B17 (C)	<p>The ECoW shall undertake monitoring pre-construction and during construction for the presence of qualifying bird species of the relevant coastal SPA / Ramsar sites.</p> <p>Where qualifying species are found within a ZoI 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.</p>
B18 (C)	<p>In relation to roosting bats and trees, the results of Ground Level Tree Assessments (GLTAs) alongside the use of Licensing Policy 4 (should it be</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<p>required) 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 Potential Roost Feature – Multiple Bats (PRF-M).</p> <p>It is envisaged the all Potential Roost Feature – Individual Bat(s) (PRF-Is) would be covered via a PWMS, rather than licensing approach, with compensation provided in advance of impacts. Roosting compensation would likely take the form of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 Potential Roost Feature (PRF) from felled trees; ● Installation of monoliths; and ● Creation of veteran features within retained trees. <p>The Applicant is engaging with Natural England to discuss the approach to bat licensing and mitigation / compensation for the Project. Further information will be presented in the ES and these proposed measures are subject to change following the outcome of ecological survey and consultation.</p>
B19 (C)	<p>For linear habitat features (such as hedgerows, tree lines and woodland strips / edges) bat commuting route surveys will be completed in line with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Local Scale (Ref 1.9) guidance, if required, pending consultation with Natural England.</p> <p>Mitigation may include compensation planting of the feature and may involve the installation of temporary flight lines (TFL), reinstated each night during the construction period to maintain connectivity along the linear feature.</p> <p>The Applicant is engaging with Natural England to discuss the approach to mitigation for commuting bats. Further information will be presented in the ES.</p>
B20 (C)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
B21 (C)	<p>Unless ground conditions prevent, where watercourses / drains were 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.</p>
B22 (C)	<p>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).</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<p>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.</p> <p>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 will be provided.</p>
B23 (C)	<p>Where important habitats for terrestrial invertebrates are recorded in the draft 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 mitigation and compensation would be designed and provided.</p>
B24 (C)	<p>In the event that invasive non-native plant species listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) (Ref 1.11) are identified during field surveys, desk study analysis and / or on site at the time of construction, a Biosecurity Method Statement shall be prepared and implemented throughout construction. The Biosecurity 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 micro-sited to avoid contaminated locations. Measures may include the implementation of washing stations for both people and vehicles within “risk” areas.</p>
Cultural Heritage	
CH01 (C)	<p>All designated heritage assets will be avoided during construction.</p>
CH02 (C)	<p>Selection of the Indicative Zone for the Underground Cable Route has been undertaken to avoid, as far as possible, identified areas of greater archaeological potential.</p> <p>Limiting land take within the draft Order Limits to only that required to construct, operate and maintain the English Onshore Scheme – to minimise disturbance to buried archaeology.</p> <p>Limiting stripping for construction compounds, haul roads, and other associated works in areas where archaeology is recorded to avoid disturbance.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Locations of known archaeological interest/value, or areas where archaeological work is planned, would be signposted/fenced off to avoid unintentional damage.</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
CH03 (C)	<p>A programme of archaeological works, which will 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.</p>
CH04 (C)	<p>Access works would use existing routes where possible, and new routes would be reinstated on completion, reducing perceptual change to the historic landscape.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Any sections of hedgerow which are removed along the Indicative Zone for the Underground Cable Route would be reinstated.</p>

Landscape and Visual Amenity

LV01 (C)	<p>The existing landscape pattern, including vegetation, will be restored at the end of the construction phase. Vegetation will be restored in the same or nearby locations due to land rights required or for operational safety. Other measures would include the introduction of mitigation planting at the converter station and consideration of potential enhancements to reduce the adverse significant effects.</p>
LV02 (C)	<p>A combined change during construction may alter landscape character within identified landscape character units. The ongoing design work is being progressed by multidisciplinary teams, with consideration of the mitigation hierarchy, including avoidance, prevention, reduction, and offset, followed by consideration of potential enhancements to avoid or reduce impacts on landscape character.</p>
LV03 (C)	<p>The change in views would be managed through sensitive design to avoid views from nearby settlements, Public Rights of Way (PRoW), and the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape, as well as various good practice measures captured within the CoCP and additional mitigation measures to be considered at the ES stage e.g., placement of topsoil and subsoil adjacent to the trench where possible.</p> <p>All Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which have the potential to be impacted by the Projects will be identified in an Outline PRoW Management Plan (PRoWMP). The PRoWMP 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.</p>
LV04 (C)	<p>Riparian vegetation loss will be avoided where possible and limited through construction techniques such as trenchless crossing. Where it will occur, replacement seeding / planting will be undertaken.</p>

Water Environment

Reference	Good construction practice measures
W01(C)	<p>Good practice measures during construction. For example, fuels, oils, and chemicals will be stored responsibly, away from sensitive water receptors. All refuelling, oiling, and greasing of construction plant and equipment will take place above drip trays (or similar) and also away from drains as far as is reasonably practicable. Appropriate spill kits will be made easily accessible for these activities.</p> <p>Wastewater generated from construction compound welfare facilities will be discharged to sewer, subject to the agreements with the utility providers, or in locations where a sewer connection is not reasonably practicable, collected and tankered off site for disposal at a licensed treatment facility.</p>
W02 (C)	<p>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.</p>
W03 (C)	<p>The Contractor would comply with all relevant consent conditions or DCO requirements regarding de-watering and other discharge activities. This will particularly be with regard to volumes and discharge rates and will include discharges to land, waterbodies, 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.</p>
W04 (C)	<p>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 Project during its construction would be re-provided to maintain the land drainage regime.</p>
W05 (C)	<p>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.</p>
W06 (C)	<p>All works within main rivers or ordinary watercourses will be in accordance with a method approved under environmental permits issued under the Environmental Permitting Regulations and the Land Drainage Act (1991) (Ref 1.14), or the protective provisions of the DCO for the benefit of the LLFA and IDB.</p>
W07 (C)	<p>For open cut watercourse crossings and installation of vehicle crossing points, good practice measures will be included to control pollution risks and to manage and ensure continuation of downstream flows. The measures would be set out in the Outline CEMP to be prepared alongside the ES. At crossing sites, the riparian corridor and watercourse channels would be suitably reinstated on completion of the construction works.</p>
W08 (C)	<p>The Contractor(s) will 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(s) will implement a</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
W09 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 230 1469 297">suitable flood risk action plan, which will include appropriate evacuation procedures should a flood occur or be forecast.</p> <p data-bbox="347 324 1469 616">Where appropriate, pre-construction field drainage will 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 will also enable current drainage systems to continue working throughout the period of construction. Landowners will 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 LLFA where necessary.</p> <p data-bbox="347 629 1469 734">A specialised drainage contractor will review the designs and provide technical advice to NGET and its Contractor during relevant construction and reinstatement activities.</p> <p data-bbox="347 748 1469 925">Upon completion of the Project, the working areas will be removed, and the sites will be reinstated to their pre-construction condition. Stripped topsoil will 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 will be installed.</p>
W10 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 954 1469 1095">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.</p>
W11 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 1124 1469 1341">Upon completion of construction activities, the working areas will be removed, and the sites will 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.</p>
W12 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 1370 1469 1662">Temporary crossings for access would be in-situ for approximately 6 years, unless agreed. Once the construction of the Project is completed, temporary construction haul roads including temporary bridges and culverts, would only be retained by exception, for example, if replacing an existing structure in a poor state if repair. Such crossings would be designed 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.</p>
W13 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 1691 1469 1758">Riverbank, ponds and in-channel vegetation would be retained where not directly affected by installation works.</p>
W14 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 1787 1469 1892">Where construction haul roads would pass through floodplains, the haul road design will include for flood mitigation/drainage to reduce any impediment to floodplain flow paths.</p> <p data-bbox="347 1906 1469 2011">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. Construction compounds would be</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<p>located in Flood Zone 1. Where this is not practicable, additional measures would be identified within a flood risk action plan.</p> <p>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.</p>
W15 (C)	<p>Where construction activities take place within surface water flood zones, prior to works commencing appropriate site drainage would be put in place to reduce the risk of standing water and avoid substantial delays to the construction programme.</p>
W16 (C)	<p>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 Contractor prior to construction.</p> <p>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, 16 m for tidal main rivers.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>In the case of soil storage to be located within floodplain, a buffer of 15 m away from rivers would be maintained.</p> <p>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 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.</p>
Geology and Hydrogeology	
GH01 (C)	<p>An intrusive ground investigation and risk assessment will be undertaken. Remediation strategy will be prepared (if required). A Contamination Discovery Strategy and Watching Brief Protocol developed (and agreed with the relevant Environmental Health Officers (EHO) / Regulators) in advance of the construction works commencing to establish the areas where contamination is present (with remediation strategies as required) and agree protocols to manage prior to the works.</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
GH02 (C)	<p>Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to be utilised during the construction works.</p> <p>A Materials Management Plan (MMP) will be developed for the reuse of materials during the construction works. The MMP will be developed in line with the CL:AIRE DoWCoP (Ref 1.12) to make sure that material generated is reused appropriately and sustainably (ensuring material is re-used as opposed to entering the waste hierarchy) reducing the risk to receptors.</p> <p>If remedial measures are considered to be necessary across the Site, then additional verification reporting of the remediation undertaken will be required.</p> <p>Use of appropriate occupational health and safety measures e.g., task / site specific risk assessments, PPE, in addition to the Dust Control measures outlined within Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 14: Air Quality.</p> <p>Compliance would be through the Outline CoCP, secured via a DCO requirement.</p> <p>An environmental action plan will be established prior to the construction phase, which will outline procedures to mitigate (as far as practicable) against the impact of unforeseen events and an action plan in the event of an unforeseen event occurring.</p> <p>Use and storage of chemicals and fuels to be undertaken in accordance with Environment Agency and Government Pollution prevention for business, controlled and monitored with general environmental and waste management procedures.</p> <p>All refuelling, oiling, and greasing of construction plant and equipment will take place above drip trays and also away from drains/watercourse. Appropriate spill kits and trained operatives will be made easily accessible for these activities.</p> <p>Where possible, site compounds are to be located outside of a Source Protection Zone (SPZ)1 and SPZ2. No refuelling, oiling, or storage of hazardous liquids should be allowed on a SPZ1 or SPZ2.</p> <p>To prevent effects of contaminated run off, the embedded mitigation would include a construction phase surface water management plan (Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 9: Water Environment) and all water discharges to be undertaken under the correct Environment Agency (EA) permits (Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 9: Water Environment).</p> <p>Compliance would be through the Outline CoCP, secured via a DCO requirement.</p>
GH03 (C)	<p>A ground gas risk assessment carried out in areas where ground gases sources are identified to assess the risks and develop appropriate mitigation measures that are incorporated during construction and into the design of structures, where appropriate.</p> <p>Correct PPE / monitoring to be utilised during the construction works and adherence to the appropriate regulations (i.e., The Confined Spaces regulations 1997) where required.</p>
GH04 (C)	<p>An Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) specific desk study and risk assessment has been conducted which concludes that across the English Onshore Scheme there is a low risk posed by UXO. However, given that there are recorded bomb impacts within the wider / surrounding area, the UXO report recommends that</p>

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	construction workers undertaking excavations across the project are briefed on general UXO awareness, and actions to be undertaken if UXO / Unexploded Bombs (UXB's) are encountered.
GH05 (C)	Design of works will aim to minimise any potential impact to this sensitive geological site. Intrusive ground investigation will be undertaken prior to construction works to inform the design stage with agreement with interested parties and regulators.
GH06 (C)	Ground investigation data will inform the design of crossings to reduce the risk of breakout of drilling fluids. Good practice drilling fluid management procedures will be employed. For the construction phase this will include, where appropriate, the contractor producing a Frac-Out Plan (drilling fluid loss) detailing prevention, containment, and clean-up procedures of inadvertent fluid loss. Safety Data Sheets for the materials used will also be provided in the detailed CoCP.
GH07 (C)	Good practice piling techniques will be followed, including the provision of a Foundation Works Risk Assessment (FWRA), once the proposed foundation solutions are known. In accordance with Environment Agency guidance Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination (Ref 1.13).
GH08 (C)	Whenever possible, the English Onshore Scheme will be planned to avoid disturbing existing water supplies during both construction and operation. The need for measures to reduce these impacts will be determined as part of the ongoing EIA process.
GH09 (C)	All water discharges to be undertaken under the correct Environment Agency permits, with appropriate pre-treatment (e.g., de-silting) where required.
GH10 (C)	Should groundwater control be required, dewatering would be limited to the depth and time required to facilitate construction activities. To be undertaken in accordance with Environment Agency guidance, and if necessary, abstraction licence and discharge permits.
Agriculture and Soils	
AS01 (C)	The English Onshore Scheme will be run in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits, ensuring the soil is handled correctly.
AS02 (C)	Land used temporarily will be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition (including pre-construction Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) grade) and use (or a condition agreed with the landowner). Hedgerows, fences, and walls (including associated earthworks and boundary features) will be reinstated to a similar style and quality to those that were removed, with landowner agreement. Soils will 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), except where this impacts reinstatement to pre-construction ALC grade.
AS03 (C)	An Outline SMP will provide guidelines to mitigate likely significant effects on agriculture and soils by ensuring proper soil handling and reinstatement of pre-construction condition. Measures will include but not be limited to the following:

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Details of the soil resources and ALC grades present; 2. Roles and responsibilities (and required competencies and training); 3. How different topsoil and subsoil resources will be stripped and stockpiled separately; 4. Suitable conditions for when handling soil will be undertaken, for example avoiding handling of waterlogged soil; 5. Indicative soil storage locations; 6. How soil stockpiles will be designed taking into consideration site conditions and the nature / composition of the soil; 7. Specific measures for managing sensitive soils, such as peaty 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; 10. Details of measures required for and objectives of soil restoration; 11. Requirements for monitoring; and 12. Requirements for aftercare, including details of what surveys / testing will be required at defined times during aftercare and in advance of land hand back.
AS04 (C)	Clay bungs or other vertical barriers will be constructed within trench excavations where deemed necessary, to prevent the creation of preferential drainage pathways.
AS05 (C)	Any surplus soil resources will be re-used within the English Onshore Scheme, where practicable.
AS06 (C)	A record of condition will be carried out (photographic and descriptive) of the working areas that may be affected by the construction activities. This record will 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 will ensure that agricultural land is reinstated to its preconstruction condition and can be used for agricultural purposes post-construction.
AS07 (C)	Access to and from residential, commercial, community and agricultural land uses will be maintained throughout the construction period or as agreed through landowner / land user discussions. This may require signed diversions or temporary restrictions to access. The means of access to affected properties, facilities and land parcels will 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 will be provided in consultation with the landowner / occupier. By only accessing the land under an

Reference	Good construction practice measures
AS08 (C)	agreed permission impact to the landowners' business will be minimised, by preventing any unnecessary damage to their land.
AS09 (C)	Existing water supplies for livestock will be identified pre-construction. Where supplies will be lost or access compromised by construction works, temporary alternative supplies will be provided. Water supplies will be reinstated following construction. By providing alternative supplies during construction, farm operations will be allowed to continue and any potential significant effects to Agricultural Landholdings will be reduced.
AS10 (C)	Should animal bones be discovered during construction, which may indicate a potential burial site, works will cease, and advice will be sought from the Animal Health Regional Office on how to proceed, relevant to the likely origin and age of the materials found.
AS10 (C)	All movement of plant and vehicles between fields will cease in the event of a notification by the Defra of a disease outbreak in the vicinity of the site that requires the cessation of activities. Advice will be sought from Defra in order to develop suitable working methods required to reduce the biosecurity risk associated with the continuation of works.
Traffic and Transport	
TT01 (C)	All traffic to be managed in accordance with an 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 Indivisible Load (AILs).
TT02 (C)	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 would require discussion of the need for additional mitigation measures with highways authorities.
TT03 (C)	Where mitigation for traffic congestion is necessary (based on modelling outcomes), deliveries of construction materials would be timed to fall outside of the traditional peak traffic period.
TT04 (C)	The Contractor would undertake pre and post condition visual surveys (photographic and descriptive) on the areas that may be affected by the construction activities, prior to works commencing. This record would 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.

Reference	Good construction practice measures
TT05 (C)	<p>All PRow which have the potential to be impacted by the Project would be identified in an Outline PRowMWP. The Outline PRowMWP would set out the measures required (including any potential temporary closures applied for / detailed in the DCO) to ensure that PRow remain safe to use and that any potential disruption to 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.</p>
Air Quality	
AQ01 (C)	<p>Sensitive routing of construction vehicles to avoid sensitive receptors where practicable.</p>
AQ02 (C)	<p>Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site. • Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager / engineer or the site manager. • Display the head or regional office contact information.
AQ03 (C)	<p>Dust Management</p> <p>Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority.</p>
AQ04 (C)	<p>Site Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken. • Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked. • Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and / or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the logbook. • Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 500 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport / deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.
AQ05 (C)	<p>Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the

Reference	Good construction practice measures
------------------	--

log available to the Local Authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and windowsills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary.

- 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.
- 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.
- Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM10 continuous monitoring locations with the Local Authority. Where possible, commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site. Further guidance is provided by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) on monitoring during demolition, earthworks and construction.

AQ06 (C)

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary so that they are at least as high as any stockpiles on site.
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period.
- Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods including use of harvested rainwater where practicable. Alternative wet methods will also be used as necessary to maintain effective dust suppression.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site, cover as described below.
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

AQ07 (C)

Operating vehicle / machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles.
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required, these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to discussion with the Local Authority, where appropriate, and the approval of the nominated undertaker.

Reference	Good construction practice measures
AQ08 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 434 517 465">Operations</p> <ul data-bbox="368 465 1474 1032" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="368 465 1474 584">● Produce an Outline CTMP to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. <li data-bbox="368 584 1474 703">● Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing). <li data-bbox="368 703 1474 822">● Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g., suitable local exhaust ventilation systems. <li data-bbox="368 822 1474 940">● Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust / particulate matter suppression / mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate. <li data-bbox="368 940 1474 1032">● Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips. <li data-bbox="368 1032 1474 1151">● Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate. <li data-bbox="368 1151 1474 1270">● Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.
AQ09 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 1077 687 1108">Earthworks (high risk)</p> <ul data-bbox="368 1108 1474 1346" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="368 1108 1474 1227">● Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas / soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. <li data-bbox="368 1227 1474 1346">● Use hessian, mulches or tackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. <li data-bbox="368 1346 1474 1346">● Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once.
AQ10 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 1391 715 1422">Construction (high risk)</p> <ul data-bbox="368 1422 1474 1816" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="368 1422 1474 1480">● Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible. <li data-bbox="368 1480 1474 1599">● 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. <li data-bbox="368 1599 1474 1718">● 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. <li data-bbox="368 1718 1474 1816">● For smaller supplies of fine powder materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.
AQ11 (C)	<p data-bbox="347 1861 651 1892">Trackout (high risk)</p> <ul data-bbox="368 1892 1474 2011" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="368 1892 1474 2011">● Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use.

Reference	Good construction practice measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid dry sweeping of large areas. • Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport. • Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable. • Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site logbook. • Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned. • Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable). • Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits. • Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where possible.

Socioeconomics, Recreation and Tourism

S01 (C)	Access to tourism assets would be maintained, where practicable, along their current alignments during construction.
S02 (C)	Alternative access would be provided if access would be inhibited during construction.
S03 (C)	An Outline CTMP would be prepared which could include opportunities (where applicable) to reduce route impacts and journey mileage to, from and around the construction sites and manage access for tourist assets and the wider community. An Outline CTMP will be submitted with the DCO application.
S04 (C)	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. This will be outlined and secured in the PRowMP to accompany the ES.

Greenhouse Gases

GHG01 (C)	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 management protocols to segregate waste arisings and enable effective resource use.
GHG02 (C)	Where possible, using more modern and efficient construction plant and delivery vehicles, and / or those powered by electricity from alternative / lower carbon fuels.

Bibliography

- Ref 1.1 British Standards Institute (2017). BS 8001:2017: Framework for implementing the principles of the circular economy in organisations. Available online at: <https://knowledge.bsigroup.com/products/framework-for-implementing-the-principles-of-the-circular-economy-in-organizations-guide> [Accessed February 2026].
- Ref 1.2 International Organisation for Standardisation (2017). ISO 20400:2017 Sustainable Procurement Guidance. Available online 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 2026].
- Ref 1.3 UK Government (2015). The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/51/contents> [Accessed February 2026].
- Ref 1.4 UK Government (No Date). Health and Safety Guidance (HSG) publications. Available online at: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/index-hsg-ref.htm> [Accessed February 2026].
- Ref 1.5 Control of Pollution Act (CoPA) 1974, Section 72. Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40/introduction> [Accessed 14 January 2026].
- Ref 1.6 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 79 (9). Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/introduction> [Accessed 14 January 2026].
- Ref 1.7 British Standards Institution (2012). BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations, April 2012.
- Ref 1.8 'Standing advice' for ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees. Available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions> [Accessed 14 January 2026].
- Ref 1.9 Berthinussen, A. and Altringham, J. (2015). Development of a Cost-Effective Method for Monitoring the Effectiveness of Mitigation for Bats Crossing Linear Transport Infrastructure. Appendix G – Local Effects of Transport Infrastructure & Mitigation: Survey Protocol and Data Analysis. University of Leeds / DEFRA.
- Ref 1.10 HMSO (1975). Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975. Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1975/51/contents> [Accessed 14 January 2026].
- Ref 1.11 HMSO (1981). Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended. Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/contents> [Accessed 14 January 2026].
- Ref 1.12 Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) (2025). The Definition of Waste: Code of Practice (DoWCoP).
- Ref 1.13 Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) (2014). SP1010 – Development of Category 4 Screening Levels for Assessment of Land Affected by Contamination. London: DEFRA.
- Ref 1.14 Environmental Permitting Regulations and the Land Drainage Act 1991. Available online at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/59/introduction> [Accessed 08 December 2025].

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

Registered in England and Wales
No. 4031152
nationalgrid.com