Lime Down
Solar Park

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Tracked)

May 2026

Revision ~~2~~3

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Schedule of Changes

Revision	Section Reference	Description of Changes	Reason for Revision
2	Paragraph 2.1.1	Update in relation to the Community Liaison Officer's role.	To address comments raised by Wiltshire Council.
	Paragraph 2.14.4	Confirmation of advance notice for temporary rights of access for construction work.	Clarification added in response to ExA line of questioning regarding temporary rights of access from Preliminary Meeting / Open Floor Hearing 1.
	Table 5	Update in relation to storage of materials for potential Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage impacts.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 5	Update in relation to monitoring requirements for potential Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage impacts.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 5	Update in relation to discharge/disposal of site runoff, including Water Management Plan for potential Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage impacts.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 5	Update in relation to spillage risk for Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 5	Update in relation to silt management for potential Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage impacts.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 6	Update in relation to landscape mitigation for potential Cultural Heritage impacts.	Updates in response to Wiltshire Council and Historic England's Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 7	Update in relation to communication with National Highways for potential impacts to the strategic road network.	To address concerns raised by National Highways
	Table 7	Update in relation to communication with local residents of potential noise impacts.	Updates in response to Wiltshire Council's Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 8	Update in relation to noise mitigation for HDD and night-time construction noise.	Updates in response to Wiltshire Council's Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 13	Update in relation to construction compounds and laydown areas for potential Ground Conditions impacts.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.

	Table 13	Update to mitigation measures for employing trenchless techniques	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
	Table 13	Update in relation to the Emergency Response Plan and Surface Spill Response Plan.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 1 of Examination.
3	Table 13	Updates in relation to ground investigation, discovery and inspection strategy, solar PV mounting structures and the interface between activities such as piling and private water supplies.	Updates in response to EA Statement of Common Ground Comments for Deadline 2 of Examination.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 This document provides the outline for the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for Lime Down Solar Park (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme').

1.1.2 A Development Consent Order (DCO) would provide the necessary authorisations and consents for the Scheme which comprises the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility with a proposed total capacity exceeding 100 megawatts (MW), and associated infrastructure including a Battery Energy Storage System Area (BESS Area) and an export and import connection to the National Grid at the Existing National Grid Melksham Substation.

1.1.3 Due to its total capacity exceeding 100 MW the Scheme is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Sections 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref 1) and therefore requires consent via a DCO. The decision whether to grant a DCO will be made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (hereafter referred to as 'the Secretary of State') following the Examination and Recommendation by the Planning Inspectorate.

1.1.4 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken for the Scheme and an Environmental Statement (ES) **[EN010168/APP/6.1 to 6.5]** has been prepared in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations) (Ref 2). In accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations, the ES contains the assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment that may be caused during the construction of the Scheme and describes proposed mitigation measures.

1.1.5 The aim of the Outline CEMP is to demonstrate how the mitigation measures relevant to construction activities included in the ES will be implemented. It also sets out the monitoring and auditing activities designed to ensure that such mitigation measures are carried out and effective. This document does not address operational or decommissioning activities, which would be subject to separate environmental management plans and procedures (**Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (Outline OEMP) [EN010152/APP/7.13]** and **Outline Decommissioning Strategy (Outline DS) [EN010152/APP/7.14]**).

1.1.6 This Outline CEMP is designed with the objective of ensuring compliance with the relevant environmental mitigation measures set out within the ES. This document provides the likely structure of, and some outline information relevant to, the detailed CEMP. The detailed CEMP will be produced substantially in accordance with this Outline CEMP following the grant of the DCO before the

Scheme commences construction. It will then be submitted to the relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval, in accordance with Requirement 13 of the **Draft DCO [EN010168/APP/3.1]**.

1.1.7 Compliance with the contents of the detailed CEMP is intended to provide a systematic approach to environmental management so that environmental risks are identified, incorporated in all decision-making and managed appropriately. Detailed construction techniques and supporting Risk Assessment Method Statements (RAMS), which would outline further mitigation requirements based on the measures discussed in the detailed CEMP and any supporting appendices, would be produced by the appointed Contractor responsible for the construction of the Scheme.

1.1.8 The key elements of this Outline CEMP are:

- An overview of the Scheme and associated construction programme;
- Prior assessment of environmental impacts (through the EIA process);
- Proposed design and other mitigation measures to prevent or reduce potential adverse environmental effects;
- Monitoring and reporting of effectiveness of mitigation measures;
- Corrective action procedure; and
- Links to other complementary plans and procedures.

1.1.9 In summary, the Outline CEMP will identify how commitments made in the EIA will be translated into actions during construction and includes a process for implementing the actions through allocation of key roles and responsibilities. Any additional construction licences, permits or approvals that are required will be listed in the detailed CEMP, including any environmental information submitted in respect of them. The detailed CEMP will be a live document updated throughout the construction phase as required, for example to reflect changes in legislation or contact details. This Outline CEMP has been designed with the objective of compliance with the relevant environmental legislation and mitigation measures set out within the ES.

1.1.10 It is noted that multiple detailed CEMPs may be prepared, approved, and implemented for specific works, for example separate CEMPs may be prepared for the Solar PV Site and the Cable Route Corridor. Within this document ‘detailed CEMP’ is defined to collectively refer to all detailed CEMPs which may be prepared.

1.1.11 The appointed Contractor(s) will be responsible for working in accordance with the environmental controls documented in the Outline CEMP, pursuant to the DCO. The overall responsibility for implementation of the CEMP will lie with the appointed Contractor as a contractual responsibility to the Applicant, as the

Applicant is ultimately responsible for compliance with Requirement 13 of the **Draft DCO [EN010168/APP/3.1]**.

1.2 The Applicant

1.2.1 The Scheme is being developed by Lime Down Solar Park Limited ('the Applicant'). Lime Down Solar Park is a 100% subsidiary of Island Green Power UK Projects Limited, which is in turn a 100% subsidiary of Island Green Power's UK group holding company, Island Green Power Group Limited (IGP). The Applicant is part of IGP, who are a leading international developer of renewable energy projects, established in 2013.

1.3 The Scheme

1.3.1 The Scheme comprises a solar PV electricity generating station of over 50 MW and 'associated development' comprising an approximately 500 MW capacity BESS, grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.

1.3.2 The PV electricity generating station and BESS would be contained within five land parcels referred to as Lime Down A, B, C, D and E (hereafter collectively referred to as the 'Solar PV Sites').

1.3.3 The Cable Route Corridor is the area within which the export connection cables (hereafter referred to as the 'Grid Connection Cables') would be located to connect the Solar PV Sites to the National Grid at the existing Melksham Substation (hereafter referred to as the 'Existing National Grid Melksham Substation') and the area within which cables connecting the Solar PV Sites would be located (hereafter referred to as 'Interconnecting Cables') (refer to **ES Volume 2, Figure 3-1: Indicative Site Layout Plan [EN010168/APP/6.2]**).

1.3.4 A series of highway improvements would be made to facilitate the Scheme. The location of the Highway Improvement Areas are shown in **ES Volume 2, Figure 2-1 [EN010168/APP/6.2]**.Works within the Highway Improvement Areas comprise improvements to the existing highway such as improvements to road edge where it is deteriorated, minor works to enable construction vehicle movements such as provision of passing places within the existing highways boundary, and provision of visibility splays. The final number and dimensions of the passing places will be confirmed as the design progresses and through further discussion with Wiltshire Council.

1.3.5 Further details of the Site and the Scheme are presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 3: The Scheme [EN010168/APP/6.1]**. The **Design Principles and Parameters** document **[EN010168/APP/7.4]** set out the maximum parameters which will be met by the Contractor and Applicant.

1.4 The Order Limits

1.4.1 The Scheme would be contained within the Order Limits (also referred to as 'the Site') which contains all elements of the Scheme (shown in **ES Volume 2, Figure 1-2 [EN010168/APP/6.2]**). Temporary construction compounds comprising parking, storage, staff welfare, and waste management would be located within the Order Limits. The location of temporary construction compounds is shown in **ES Volume 2, Figure 3-2: Key Construction Phase Features [EN010168/APP/6.2]**. The detailed CEMP will include (as relevant) plans showing the land within each administrative area and the Order limits, including construction compound areas.

2 Construction Environmental Management

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1.1 Key roles and responsibilities during the construction phase in managing environmental impacts will likely include but are not limited to:

- Site Manager – Overall responsibility for activity on-site, and will be based onsite full time.
- Construction Project Manager – Overall responsibility for ensuring all elements in the DCO, detailed CEMP and all environmental legal and other requirements are implemented, and appropriately resourced, managed, reviewed and reported.
- Environmental Manager – Responsible for the overall management of environmental aspects on site, ensuring environmental legislation and best practices are complied with, and environmental mitigation and monitoring measures identified are implemented. The Environmental Manager will oversee environmental monitoring on-site and carry out regular environmental site inspections and will liaise with relevant environmental bodies and other third parties as appropriate.
- Archaeological Project Manager – Responsible for monitoring the completion of all archaeological works in accordance with the programme set reporting and responding to any incidents or non-compliance as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) within the **Interim Evaluation Trial Trenching Reports [EN010168/APP/6.3]**.
- Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) – Oversee the management of, and provide advice about, environmental and ecological risks during construction including for example, management of protected species, surface water management, pollution, air quality and noise.
- Ecological Clerk of Works (EcoCoW) – Management of the risks to biodiversity on construction sites, advising protecting sensitive biodiversity features, supervising construction activities as required (e.g. within ecologically sensitive areas or during specific times of year), and providing on-going practical advice throughout construction.
- Flood Warden – There will be a dedicated responsibility to be prepared for, and manage, the response to flood incidents.
- Health and Safety Manager – Responsible for the monitoring and controlling of health and safety compliance and related rules and regulations on-site.
- Community Liaison Officer – A Community Liaison Group will be set up in accordance with the relevant DCO requirement prior to construction and will continue through until the first anniversary of the date of final commissioning

of the Scheme as a formal forum for local issues to be raised. A Community Liaison Officer will be appointed to lead discussions with local communities, and also act as the primary point of contact should there be any queries or complaints. The terms of reference for the Community Liaison Group will be developed in consultation with Wiltshire Council.

2.1.2 These roles and responsibilities are indicative and will be confirmed in the detailed CEMP.

2.2 Construction Programme

2.2.1 Subject to being granted development consent and following a final investment decision, the earliest construction could start is in 2027. Construction of the Solar PV Sites and Grid Connection Cables would start in tandem. The Grid Connection Cables installation would require up to approximately 18 months, and the construction of the Solar PV Sites would require an estimated 24 months and the operation and maintenance phase anticipated to commence in 2029.

2.3 Working Hours

2.3.1 The core construction working hours (excluding start-up and shut down works) are defined as:

- Monday to Friday from 07:00 to 18:00 (daylight hours permitting);
- Saturday from 08:00 to 13:30 (daylight hours permitting); and
- No Sunday or Bank Holiday working unless crucial to construction (for example for Horizontal Direction Drilling (HDD) which must be a continuous activity) or in an emergency.

2.3.2 Where practicable, construction deliveries would be coordinated to avoid HGV movements during the traditional network peak morning (08:00 to 09:00) and peak afternoon (17:00 to 18:00) hours. In addition, construction worker shift patterns will be coordinated to avoid travel during the network peak hours of 08:00-09:00 and 17:00-18:00. These provisions are set out in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010168/APP/7.22]** and will be secured via a Requirement in the DCO.

2.3.3 Some activities may be required outside of these times such as the delivery of abnormal loads, concrete pours for foundations, night working for cable construction works in public highways and/or HDD activities.

2.4 Landscape and Ecology

2.4.1 The **Outline Ecological Protection and Mitigation Strategy (EPMS) [EN01010168/APP/7.19]** sets out specific ecological protection measures for undertaking construction works associated with the Scheme. The Outline EPMS

specifically deals with the protection of habitats and species during the construction phase. There is inherently some crossover within the Outline CEMP, although the Outline CEMP aims to capture construction related mitigation for a broader scope of environmental issues.

2.4.2 The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010168/APP/7.18]** provides a framework for delivering the landscape strategy and the successful establishment and future management of proposed landscape works associated with the Scheme. It sets out the short and long-term measures and practices that will be implemented by the Applicant to establish, monitor and manage landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement measures embedded in the design (including biodiversity net gain). The latter will be achieved through habitat creation over and above that used for habitat mitigation.

2.4.3 Whilst there will inherently be crossover with the Outline LEMP, this Outline CEMP aims at capturing all construction related mitigation. Mitigation by design and Scheme evolution is secured in the **Design Approach Document [EN010168/APP/7.3]** and **Outline LEMP [EN010168/APP/7.18]**.

2.4.4 A number of Avoidance Areas have been identified (refer to **ES Volume 2, Figure 3-2-1 to 3-29: Key Construction Phase Features [EN010168/APP/6.2]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 3-2: Cable Route Construction Method Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3])** where non-intrusive installation methods will be used to avoid impact to sensitive features such as watercourses, hedgerows and mature vegetation.

2.5 Control of Noise

2.5.1 It is expected that construction works will be undertaken in accordance with the best practicable means (as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Ref 3)), to minimise noise and vibration effects. Noise control measures will be consistent with the recommendations of the current version of BS 5228 'Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites' – 'Part 1: Noise' and 'Part 2: Vibration' (BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 and BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014) (Ref 5).

2.5.2 Where on-site works are to be conducted outside the core working hours, it is intended that the Applicant will voluntarily apply for Section 61 consent under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 Ref 3), and the Contractor will comply with any restrictions agreed with the relevant planning authority through that process, in particular regarding the control of noise and traffic. Compliance with these noise limits will ensure adverse effects are unlikely. Abnormal or emergency construction traffic movements may occur outside of normal working hours. In the event of these occurrences, specific noise mitigation measures will be put in place to reduce potential noise impacts at nearby noise sensitive receptors.

2.5.3 The hierarchy of mitigation measures for HDD activities noted in Table 8~~Table 8~~ below will ensure that HDD activity noise effects will be reduced as far as reasonably practicable. Depending on the location, plant and timing of works, temporary acoustic fencing will be installed around the HDD site boundary to screen receptors from noise emission.

2.6 Control of Light

2.6.1 Lighting will be required during construction for safety reasons but will be temporary in nature and predominantly limited to the core working hours. Any requirement for lighting outside standard working hours will be set out within the CEMP implemented in accordance with Requirement 13 of the **Draft DCO [EN010168/APP/3.1].** It is understood that night-time working will not be employed apart from specific activities including the delivery of abnormal loads and HDD. Artificial working-area lighting in these exceptional operations should be minimised as far as possible between sunset and sunrise from the months of March to October inclusive during the construction phase of all elements of the Scheme.

2.6.2 Between the months of November and February inclusive, where lighting is considered essential, construction temporary site lighting in the form of mobile lighting towers will be positioned to ensure that light is directed onto the area of works only with as minimal light spillage onto the hedgerows/woodland as possible. The use of LED lighting and cowls, hoods and other similar screens will be adopted. Any working-area lighting requirements will be discussed and reviewed with the EcoCoW.

2.6.3 The following principles for lighting will be adhered to:

- Use of focused directional fittings to minimise outward light spill and glare (e.g. hoods/cowls which direct light below downwards) outside of the Site; and
- Lighting to be directed towards the middle of the Site rather than towards the boundaries.

2.6.4 Any unavoidable artificial lighting during the hours of darkness required within the period March to October inclusive will only be permitted following consultation with the EcoCoW in order to determine the severity of potential impacts and appropriate mitigation steps, including agreed hours of operation and numbers/specification of luminaires.

2.6.5 Security lighting may be installed on temporary site compounds and permanent structures following consultation with the EcoCoW to establish appropriate locations. Security lighting will be limited to the minimum number of luminaires required which will be defined through consultation with the EcoCoW and based on the sensitivity of the habitats potentially affected and baseline lux levels. Security luminaires will be motion-sensitive and set on a short (less than 2

minute) timer and oriented to reduce upward light spill as far as possible (i.e. horizontally oriented) in order to reduce the potential impact on light sensitive species such as bats.

2.7 Traffic Management

2.7.1 During construction, the appointed contractor(s) will ensure that the impacts from construction traffic on the local community (including local residents and businesses and users of the surrounding transport network) are minimised, where reasonably practicable, by implementing the measures set out in the **Outline CTMP [EN010168/APP/7.22]**.

2.8 Off Site Delivery Routes

2.8.1 The **Outline CTMP [EN010168/APP/7.22]** provides details of the designated routes for HGV movements and worker car movements. It also details any measures designed to reduce travel during peak hours on the local road network.

2.9 Parking Provisions

2.9.1 As detailed in the **Outline CTMP [EN010168/APP/7.22]**, the temporary compounds will include parking areas. The location and size of parking provisions on-site, loading and unloading areas for plant and materials, storage areas, wheel washing facilities and construction traffic management measures will be set out in the CTMP, which will also include a description of any laydown areas or accommodation areas. The location of temporary construction compounds is shown in **ES Volume 2, Figure 3-2: Key Construction Phase Features [EN010168/APP/6.2]**

2.9.2 Wheel cleaning facilities will be used by vehicles prior to exiting the Order Limits onto the public highway if there is mud or debris from the construction site on the vehicles

2.10 Recovery, Recycling and Disposing of Waste

2.10.1 In order to control the waste generated during site preparation and construction, the contractor(s) will separate the main waste streams on-site, prior to transport to an approved, licensed third party waste facility for recycling or disposal.

2.10.2 The **Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) [EN010168/APP/7.16]** specifies the waste streams which would be monitored and targets set with regards to the waste produced, including any re-use and recycling of materials. The SWMP will be finalised with specific measures to be implemented prior to the start of construction by the appointed contractor(s).

2.11 Security

2.11.1 Site security during construction will be managed by the contractor(s). The site security fencing will remain in place throughout the duration of the construction period. Any storage of materials will be kept secure to prevent theft or vandalism. A safe system for accessing the materials storage areas would be implemented by the contractor(s). There will be designated security staff during construction who will manage the Order Limits and patrol the perimeter where required.

2.12 Responding to Environmental Incidents and Emergencies

2.12.1 An emergency response plan will be developed in consultation with the relevant local authority emergency planning officer, emergency services including the local fire service, as well as the Environment Agency in relation to responding to flood warnings and events. The plan will detail the procedures for responding to incidents and emergencies on site, and any reporting.

2.13 Good Practice

2.13.1 The Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) (Ref 4) will be adopted to assist in reducing pollution and nuisance from the Scheme, by employing good practice measures which go beyond statutory compliance.

2.14 Public Consultation and Liaison

2.14.1 Prior to commencing works on site, the Contractor will develop and implement a Stakeholder Communications Plan that includes community engagement and will detail a complaints procedure. In line with the Stakeholder Communications Plan, a display board will be installed on-site, and a website will be set up. These will include contact details for the Site Manager or alternative public interface with whom nuisance or complaints can be lodged, and the head or regional office contact information. A logbook of complaints will be prepared and managed by the Site Manager or nominated representative.

2.14.2 Any environmental complaints received will be investigated, with appropriate action taken and recorded, so that a full audit trail is available should the complainant raise the issue(s) with the local authority.

2.14.3 A Community Liaison Officer (or alternative) would be appointed to lead discussions with local communities during construction.

2.14.4 Where access is required to land for temporary construction work, landowners will be notified a minimum of 14 days in advance of enabling and installation works. Communication with landowners will be ongoing and maintained by the Community Liaison Officer.

3 Mitigation and Monitoring

3.1.1 This section of the Outline CEMP sets out the mitigation measures to be included as a minimum in the detailed CEMP. It also sets out monitoring requirements and the responsible party identified for each mitigation measure or monitoring requirement. This section will be updated and developed following consent as part of the preparation of the detailed CEMP.

3.2 Climate Change

Table 1: Climate Change

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) impact on waste	Reducing waste: • Reuse of materials on-site wherever feasible, e.g. reuse of excavated soil for landscaping; • Off-site prefabrication, where practical, including the use of prefabricated elements; • Segregation of waste at source, where practical, to facilitate a high proportion and high-quality recycling; and • Off-site reuse, recycling and recovery of materials and waste where reuse on-site is not practical, e.g. through use of an off-site waste segregation or treatment facility or for direct reuse or reprocessing off-site. General practices: • Adopting the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) to assist in reducing pollution, including GHGs, from the Scheme by employing good industry standard practice measures, e.g., recycling and separating waste and choosing low carbon and recyclable materials where feasible; and • Conducting regular planned maintenance of the construction plant and machinery to optimise efficiency.	To be confirmed in detailed CEMP(s)
GHG emissions from construction traffic and equipment.	Appropriate standard and good practice control measures will be included in the detailed CEMP, which would include: • Designing, constructing and implementing the Scheme in such a way as to minimise the creation of waste and maximise the use of alternative materials with lower embodied carbon, such as locally sourced products and materials with a higher recycled content where feasible;	To be confirmed in detailed CEMP(s)

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Reusing suitable infrastructure and resources already available within the Sites where practicable to minimise the use of natural resources and unnecessary materials (e.g. reusing excavated soil for fill requirements); • Encouraging the use of lower carbon modes of transport by identifying and communicating local bus connections and pedestrian and cycle access routes to/ from the Scheme to all construction staff, and providing appropriate facilities for the safe storage of cycles; • Liaising with construction personnel for the potential to implement staff minibuses and car sharing options; • Implementing a Travel Plan, as stated in the **Outline CTMP [EN010168/APP/7.22]** to reduce the volume of construction staff and employee trips to the Scheme; • Switching vehicles and plant off when not in use and ensuring construction vehicles conform to current UK emissions standards; • Conducting regular planned maintenance of the construction plant and machinery to optimise efficiency; • Health and safety plans and risk assessments developed for construction and decommissioning activities will be required to account for potential climate change impacts on workers, such as flooding and heatwaves. This will include for the provision of flood defence equipment (e.g. sandbags) on site and best practice health management measures for construction staff working in heat such as wearing loose clothing, staying hydrated and applying sun protection; • Protecting workers and resources from extreme weather conditions through appropriate PPE and working practices	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Using equipment's cooling systems where necessary/adapting working practices and equipment used based on current weather conditions; • Monitoring weather forecasts and the news for Environment Agency flood warnings, relevant weather warnings, and water levels of the local waterways; and • Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) systems include Heating, Ventilation and Cooling (HVAC) systems and these to be contained within the individual equipment containers.	
Stronger winds, heatwaves, heavy precipitation and increased risk of fires/wildfires.	Contractor will monitor weather forecasts and plan works accordingly, protecting workers and resources from any extreme weather conditions. The contractors will monitor weather forecasts and receive Environment Agency's flood alerts and plan works accordingly, protecting workers and resources from any extreme weather conditions such as storms, flooding. Fire suppression system on site to rapidly action in case of fire.	To be confirmed in detailed CEMP(s)

3.3 Landscape and Visual

Table 2: Landscape and Visual

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Loss of existing landscape features, e.g., vegetation Visibility of construction activities	**The Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (OLEMP) [EN010168/APP/7.18]** accompanies the Application and sets out the measures proposed to mitigate the potential impacts and effects on landscape (and ecological) features, and to enhance the landscape and biodiversity. value of the Sites (i.e. the Green Infrastructure). The following construction phase control documents are included as embedded mitigation measures: • **Outline CEMP [EN010168/APP/7.12];** • **Outline LEMP [EN010168/APP/7.18];** • **Outline Ecological Protection and Mitigation Strategy, [EN010168/APP/7.19];** • **Outline Soil Resources Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.15];** • **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), [EN010168/APP/7.22]; and** • **Outline Public Rights of Way and Permissive Access Routes Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.17].** **Avoidance Measures** Avoidance measures are incorporated into the design of the Scheme in order to reduce development impacts and control any negative effects on the landscape, especially on sensitive receptors such as the Cotswolds National Landscape. These measures include: • Avoiding development adjacent to the National Landscape where it would affect its setting;	Refer to the **Outline LEMP [EN010168/APP/7.18].**

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Avoiding development where it would be visually intrusive and affect the character and visual experience of the landscape; and • Panels have been removed within the setting of the Cotswolds National Landscape in Sites A, B and C. **General Offsets/ Buffers** Buffers outlined in **Table 8.9** of **Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.1]** have been embedded into the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Sites. As well as standard offsets / buffers identified within **Table 8.9** that have been applied across the Scheme, **Table 8.10** of **Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.1]** identifies those areas which were avoided to reduce Landscape and Visual Impacts. **Landscape Design Parameters** Embedded mitigation measures: Landscape Design Parameters are set out in **Table 8.8** of **Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010168/APP/6.1]** **Lighting** • Security lighting within the substations and BESS would be motion sensors. • Good practice measures would be employed to minimise light spill. • Temporary site lighting during construction will be required to enable safe working during construction and decommissioning during hours of darkness and will be designed as far as reasonably practicable to minimise potential for light spillage outside the Sites and Cable Route Corridor, particularly towards houses, traffic and ecological habitats. **Arboricultural Protection**	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	The Scheme has been designed, as far as practicable, to avoid and reduce impacts and effects on Arboriculture by embedding mitigation measures into the design process. Particular protection measures include (outlined in Table 4~~Table 4~~ below): • If required, tree removal along the Cable Route Corridor would preferentially target trees of lower quality over those of higher quality. Veteran trees would not be removed in the Cable Route Corridor. The order of priority for tree removal would be as follows: Category U, C, B and lastly Category A trees; and • Cable Route Corridor design work has been undertaken in order to retain, avoid and fully protect identified veteran trees to provide sufficient space to allow for open cut trenching around veteran tree buffer zones ensuring impacts to veteran trees are avoided – secured in the **Works Plan [EN010168/APP/2.3].**	

3.4 Ecology and Biodiversity

Table 3: Ecology and Biodiversity

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Potential for obtrusive glare and light spill to impact on ecology. Potential for spillages to enter watercourses and impact ecology. Clearance or damage of habitat to facilitate construction – resulting in temporary or permanent reduction in habitat extent and potential direct and indirect effects on associated species. Dust deposition on sensitive ecological receptors.	Ecological protection measures relating to the construction phase are set out in the **Outline EPMS [EN010168/APP/7.19].** The **Outline EPMS [EN010168/APP/7.19]** contains (among others) the following embedded mitigation measures: • An EcoCoW will be designated at the onset of the construction phase, which will provide ecological supervision during the completion of any works (including ditch trenching) which have the potential to impact protected and notable species, as appropriate; • Criteria under which the EcoCoW would be required in order to oversee certain construction activities which have the potential to impact on protected species, such as localised habitat clearance, and ditch/watercourse engineering works. These criteria would trigger the need for EcoCoW attendance and, potentially, pre-commencement surveys or preparation by an ecologist, as well as follow up monitoring or reporting; • Criteria under which certain potentially impactful operations would need to be restricted to particular months or seasons in order to lessen likely adverse ecological effects (for example, hibernation or nesting season for particular species); • Details of task-specific Method Statements for potentially ecologically impactful works as identified in the **Outline EMPS [EN010168/APP/7.19]**. For example, monitoring during proposed HDD beneath watercourses; • Restrictions on the use of fuels and other contaminants in proximity to boundary features and other sensitive habitats; • Measures to limit the dust generating activities, such as when working in dry conditions;	A pre-construction site walkover will be undertaken in advance of mobilisation/any potential advance works to reconfirm the ecological baseline conditions and to identify any new ecological risks, such as newly constructed badger setts. An update survey of Traditional Orchard habitat will be carried out prior to construction commencing in this section of the Cable Route Corridor. Further surveys for protected species may be conducted as required, for example where tree modification or removal is proposed where trees have potential to support roosting bats. Further surveys, including for species such as bats, otter, water vole and badger. would be completed as appropriate to reconfirm the status of protected species identified, to inform mitigation requirements and support protected species licence

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Measures to limit the mobilisation of sediments and run-off, such as when working in very wet conditions or the use of silt fencing when working in ditches or watercourses; • Construction personnel will receive a Toolbox Talk detailing the presence of sensitive ecological features at or close to the Solar PV Sites and Cable Route Corridor and will be informed that no materials should be stored in, or vehicles drive through, buffer zones; • Temporary site lighting during construction will be required to enable safe working during construction during hours of darkness (likely over the winter months only) and will be designed as far as reasonably practicable to minimise potential for light spillage outside the Solar PV Sites and Cable Route Corridor, particularly towards valuable ecological habitats. Standard good practice measures would be employed to minimise light spill, including glare, during construction. A sensitive lighting strategy will specify where and how any artificial lighting will be used, which will serve to mitigate adverse impacts on ecological receptors such as bats; • As good practice, all effort will be made to avoid removal of fruit trees from within Traditional Orchard habitat lying within the Cable Route Corridor. However, where this cannot be avoided then a specific remediation plan will be developed, with consideration given to translocating the tree elsewhere within the parcel, or, as a last resort, ensuring new orchard trees are planted in its place; • Trenchless technologies (such as HDD) will be adopted for selected 'avoidance areas' within the Cable Route Corridor at particularly sensitive features (such as important watercourses, railway corridors and woodland); • Both the launch and reception pits will be situated a minimum of 10 m from any watercourse and will be fully backfilled and reinstated upon completion of the cable installation; • All temporary hedgerow gaps for cable route installation will measure up to 12 m wide;	applications, if required, and the requirement for any EcoCoW supervision during the construction phase. Such surveys would be undertaken sufficiently far in advance of construction works to account for seasonality constraints and to allow time for the implementation of any necessary mitigation, prior to construction. Additional surveys may be required during the advance works, site clearance and construction phase as advised by the Applicant's ecologist, based on the findings of the updated walkover and protected species surveys, or otherwise as identified as appropriate by the Applicant or their appointed contractor.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Habitat and hedgerow would be reinstated as soon as possible through hedgerow and grassland replanting/translocation/re-seeding; and • Habitat and hedgerow would be reinstated as soon as possible through hedgerow and grassland replanting/translocation/re-seeding.	

3.5 Arboriculture

Table 4: Arboriculture

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Tree Removal	Likely Significant effects are identified so the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan includes monitoring requirements to minimise and mitigate any potential significant residual effects as far as practicable. Tree removal will be avoided wherever practicable. Should tree removal be unavoidable, trees of lower quality and life expectancy will be preferably removed over those of higher quality and life expectancy. Trees with a BS5837:2012 Quality Category of U shall be preferentially removed followed by Category C, B and A trees in that order of priority. Veteran trees will not be removed under any circumstances. Tree removals will be marked on-site by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW), with final decisions made during detailed site design and cable trench micro-siting. Only qualified arboricultural contractors, in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010, will perform tree work. Construction workers will not perform tree removals unless qualified and specifically instructed. Prior to removal, legal restrictions, such as those protecting nesting birds and roosting bats, will be observed. Where trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), removal will only occur if deemed necessary to prevent obstruction or interference with the Scheme. The ACoW will be consulted to ensure compliance and explore alternatives before proceeding with works on TPO trees. The above measures are included within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 10-1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Outline Arboricultural Method Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, the Contractor is to comply with the measures set out in this document. A detailed Arboricultural Method	Ongoing Arboricultural Clerk of Works

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	Statement, based on post-DCO detailed design, will be produced prior to construction commencing and will be included within the detailed CEMP.	
Tree Pruning	Prior to any necessary tree pruning, the ACoW will liaise with the construction contractor on the requirements for pruning and the ACoW will provide a specification for the pruning works required which will then be implemented by a suitably qualified, insured and experienced arboricultural contractor working in accordance with British Standard 3998: 2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations' Pruning works to veteran trees will be avoided and pruning will aim to prioritise trees of low quality (BS5837:2012 Category U and C trees) over trees of moderate or high quality (BS5837:2012 Category A and B trees). No tree works will be undertaken by construction workers unless qualified and instructed to do so. All tree pruning works will have due consideration for ecological mitigation. Temporary Construction Compounds will be sited outside of the canopy spreads of adjacent trees and woodlands. The above measures are included within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 10-1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Outline Arboricultural Method Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, the Contractor is to comply with the measures set out in this document. A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement, based on post-DCO detailed design, will be produced prior to construction commencing and will be included within the detailed CEMP.	Ongoing Arboricultural Clerk of Works
Root loss/damage from excavation or soil compaction within RPAs	Tree protection fencing and/or Perimeter Fencing will be installed prior to construction to establish a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around RPAs. The fencing will consist of wire mesh and wooden posts or other protective fencing as specified by the Outline Arboricultural Method Statement and will prevent entry of machinery, materials, or spoil into the protected areas and be checked by the ACoW prior to construction near trees commencing.	Ongoing Arboricultural Clerk of Works

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	Retained trees along the Cable Route Corridor will also be protected with tree protection fencing for the duration of works as appropriate in sections of the Cable Route Corridor. Temporary Construction Compounds will be sited outside of the RPAs of adjacent trees and woodlands. In cases where construction activities must occur within RPAs, suitable ground protection will be installed to prevent soil compaction. The type of ground protection will vary based on the weight of traffic and will comply with BS5837:2012 recommendations, ranging from scaffold boards for pedestrian use to reinforced systems for heavy machinery. Micro-siting techniques will be used to minimize root disturbance, with cable routing designed to avoid RPAs of retained trees. If work within RPAs is unavoidable, the ACoW will supervise and guide precautionary measures such as hand digging and root pruning. HDD will be utilized to avoid damaging roots, maintaining a minimum depth of 1m to bypass the majority of roots, which typically exist in the upper 600mm of soil. All HDD machinery will be sited outside the canopies and RPAs of retained trees. All machinery used for trenchless solutions (e.g. HDD) will be situated outside the RPAs of retained trees. Entry and exit points for the trenchless solutions will be sited more than 15m from retained tree stems. Trenchless solution depths will exceed 1m under RPAs Throughout construction, movement of machinery and storage of materials will be managed to prevent encroachment into RPAs. In the event that access is required, temporary ground protection will be employed to safeguard the tree roots.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	The above measures are included within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 10-1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Outline Arboricultural Method Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, the Contractor is to comply with the measures set out in this document. A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement, based on post-DCO detailed design, will be produced prior to construction commencing and will be included within the detailed CEMP.	
Dust/sediment impacts to adjacent woodlands (including ancient woodlands)	Measures to limit the dust generating activities, such as when working in dry conditions. To mitigate the risk of airborne contamination, a dust suppression and management system will be implemented. Other sediment mitigation includes: • Cut-off ditches or geotextile silt-fences, installed around excavations, exposed ground and stockpiles to prevent uncontrolled release of sediment; • All potentially contaminated waters (for example washdown areas, stockpiles and other areas of risk for water contamination) to have separate drainage. Any contaminated waters would be taken away by tanker from the Solar PV Sites; and • Vehicles carrying material off-Site will be sheeted to prevent the spread of dust.	No monitoring required
Damage to canopies/stems from machinery movements	To mitigate damage to tree canopies and stems from machinery, tree pruning will be carefully managed and conducted by qualified arboricultural contractors under the guidance of the ACoW Pruning will prioritise low-quality trees (Category U and C) over higher-quality trees (Category A and B), with veteran trees being preserved wherever practicable. All pruning will comply with British Standard 3998:2010 and take ecological protection into account. Micro-siting will be employed to avoid the removal or occurrence of root or canopy impacts to veteran trees within the Cable Route Corridor. If micro-siting cannot be achieved around such arboricultural features, trenchless techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) will be utilised to avoid impacts to veteran trees.	Ongoing Arboricultural Clerk of Works.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	Tree protection fencing will be installed around RPAs before construction begins, creating a CEZ to prevent machinery from entering protected areas. The fencing will remain in place throughout construction and only be altered under ACoW supervision. If construction activities must take place within RPAs, ground protection will be used to minimize soil compaction, and precautionary working methods such as hand digging will be employed. HDD or other non intrusive methods will be used where necessary to avoid disturbing roots, with entry and exit points positioned outside RPAs. When tall machinery is working near the canopies of tree canopies the machine operator will be accompanied by a banksman who will work from ground level and ensure that moving machinery parts avoid the stems and branches of retained trees. The above measures are included within **ES Volume 3, Appendix 10-1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Outline Arboricultural Method Statement [EN010168/APP/6.3]**, the Contractor is to comply with the measures set out in this document. A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement, based on post-DCO detailed design, will be produced prior to construction commencing and will be included within the detailed CEMP.	

3.6 Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage

Table 5: Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Leakage or accidental spillage of construction materials and potential pollutants used on-site, migrating to nearby surface watercourses or infiltrating to groundwater. Any flooding during construction could flood construction equipment and/materials, causing release of pollutants nearby surface watercourses or infiltrating to groundwater.	**Staff Awareness and Training** • The contractor will ensure that construction staff are fully aware of the potential impact to water resources associated with the construction works and procedures to be followed in the event of an accidental pollution event occurring. This would be included in the site induction and training, with an emphasis on procedures and guidance to reduce the risk of water pollution. • Plans to deal with accidental pollution would be included within the detailed CEMP(s) prior to commencement of construction. Any necessary equipment (e.g., spillage kits) would be held on-site and all site personnel would be trained in their use. The Environment Agency would be informed immediately in the unlikely event of a suspected pollution incident.	Temporary drainage will be monitored throughout construction. Specific details will be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s). A Water Management Plan (which will form part of a detailed CEMP) will include details of pre-construction, construction, and post-construction water quality. This will include visual inspections and risk-based on-site measurements and sampling where appropriate. Monitoring is anticipated to be undertaken on a regular basis with increased frequency during periods of higher risk such as earthworks or concrete works, and continuing through construction and an appropriate period post-construction. Where sampling is undertaken, MCERTS methods will be used where applicable, with analysis undertaken by UKAS accredited laboratories.
	Storage of Materials The detailed CEMP(s) will incorporate measures set out in relevant Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) Guidance. In addition to those measures set out above in this table, examples of such measures include: • Placing arisings and temporary stockpiles outside of the Flood Zone 3 flood extent and away from drainage systems. If areas located within Flood Zone 2 are to be utilised for the storage of construction materials, then a standard rules permit will be sought from the Environment Agency; • Containment measures will be implemented, including drip trays, bunding or double-skinned tanks of fuels and oils. Where appropriate, containers will be covered, bunded to 110% of stored volume;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• All chemicals will be stored in accordance with their Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) guidelines, whilst spill kits will be provided in areas of fuel/oil/minor chemicals storage; • An Emergency Spillage Plan will be produced, which site staff will have read and confirmed that they understand, via the site induction; • The mixing and handling of materials would be undertaken in designated areas and away from surface water drains; • Plant and machinery will be kept away from surface waterbodies wherever practicable and would have drip trays installed beneath oil tanks/engines/gearboxes and hydraulics, which would be checked and emptied regularly. Refuelling and delivery areas would be located away from surface water drains; and • Exposed ground and stockpiles would be protected as appropriate and practicable to prevent windblown migration of potential contaminants. Water suppression would be used if there is a risk of fugitive dust emissions.	Details of monitoring frequency, locations, parameters, trigger levels and methods will be defined within the detailed Water Management Plan, proportionate to the sensitivity of the receiving environment. This will be based on a combination of visual observations and reviews of the Environment Agency's automatic water quality monitoring network. Monitoring Requirements The detailed CEMP(s) will incorporate measures aimed at preventing an increase in flood risk during the construction works. Materials would be stored outside of Flood Zone 2 and the construction laydown area site office and supervisor would be notified of any potential flood occurring by use of the Floodline service.
	Discharge/Disposal of Site Runoff • Eight metre buffers from infrastructure will be established around watercourses, including Main Rivers and Ordinary Watercourses. • Site drainage, including surface runoff and dewatering effluents, will be discharged to sewers where practicable and relevant permissions will be obtained from the sewerage or statutory undertaker. Discharge to watercourses will only be permitted where discharge consent or other relevant approval has been obtained (where necessary); • Existing access tracks, where practicable, will be retained, limiting the requirement to develop new access which can disturb soils and lead to compaction. Where new access tracks are required, they will be designed to avoid crossing drainage ditches, where practicable; • Runoff from equipment and access tracks will be directed to permeable SuDS features such as gravel-filled trenches or French drains, or similar passive drainage features appropriate to local condition. SuDs features	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	will be identified at detailed design, with maintenance commitments throughout construction. • Access to the Scheme during construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases will be taken from new permeable or existing farm tracks accessed from the local highway network. This limits the potential for increased surface water runoff rates and sedimentation effects during construction/decommissioning. • During the construction buffers of 10m (where practicable) should be preserved adjacent to all receptors to ensure that there is a sufficient buffer from the sensitive receptor to the construction stages of development; • Scheme drainage during construction will receive appropriate pollution control measures as agreed with the sewerage undertaker or the Environment Agency as appropriate. Holding or settling tanks, separators and other measures may be required, will be provided and maintained; • The relevant sections of BS 6031:2009 Code of Practice for Earthworks (Ref 10) will be followed for the general control of site drainage; • Where practicable, earthworks will be undertaken during the drier months of the year. When undertaking earth moving works periods of very wet weather will be avoided, where practicable, to minimise the risk of generating runoff contaminated with fine particulates. However, it is likely that some working during wet weather periods will be unavoidable, in which case other mitigation measures (see below) will be implemented to control fine sediment laden runoff. Water may also be required to dampen earthworks during dry weather to reduce dust impacts, and any runoff generated will need to be appropriately managed by the Contractor in accordance with the pollution prevention principles. • To protect watercourses from fine sediment runoff, topsoil/subsoil will be stored a minimum of 30m from watercourses on flat lying land.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Earth stockpiles will be seeded as soon as possible, covered with geotextile mats or surrounded by a bund; • Appropriately sized runoff storage areas for the settlement of excessive fine particulates in runoff will be provided. Construction site runoff will either be treated on site and discharged under a Water Discharge Activity Permit from the Environment Agency to Controlled Waters (potentially also including infiltration to ground) or to the nearest public sewer with sufficient capacity for treatment following discussions with Anglian Water, or removed from site for disposal at an appropriate and licenced waste facility; • A Water Management Plan, to be included within the detailed CEMP, will set out the temporary drainage arrangements, water quality monitoring requirements, watercourse crossing controls, riparian buffer protection measures and groundwater management provisions applicable to the construction phase. The scope and content of the Water Management Plan will be proportionate to the sensitivity of the receiving water environment at each part of the Scheme. This will include appropriate measures for works within SPZ areas where applicable, and will set out how temporary drainage arrangements, sequencing and contingency measures will be managed during construction, including where construction activities overlap or interface between the Solar PV Sites and the Cable Route Corridor. • Equipment and plant are to be washed out and cleaned in designated areas at least 10 m from the bank of a watercourse within the Sites' compound where runoff can be contained, isolated and treated before disposal. Vehicle washdown and refuelling will be carried out only in designated areas that are located, designed and managed so that there is no risk of pollution to surface water or groundwater receptors. Washdown runoff will be contained and either removed off-site to a licensed facility or managed under relevant permits, with no uncontrolled discharge; ; • Mud deposits will be controlled at entry and exit points to the Sites using wheel washing facilities and/or road sweepers operating during	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	earthworks activities or other times as required. Where wheel washing is required, it will be undertaken in designated impermeable or lined areas, with wash water contained and either recycled or removed off-site by a licensed contractor, with no uncontrolled discharge to ground or surface water; • Sediment capture methods, such as silt fencing, cut-off drains, check dams, settlement features or equivalent controls, will be deployed on temporary tracks, compounds and other disturbed areas where there is a risk of sediment-laden surface runoff reaching watercourses or surface water drains; • Appropriate SuDS and sediment control measures will be implemented where required to manage runoff and prevent sediment mobilisation, with inspection and maintenance commitments; • Debris and other material will be prevented from entering surface water drainage, through maintenance of a clean and tidy site, provision of clearly labelled waste receptacles, grid covers and the presence of site security fencing; • Concrete pouring, concrete washout and similar cementitious activities will be planned and managed to avoid works in conditions where heavy rainfall or surface runoff could result in alkaline or sediment-laden discharge to watercourses or surface water drains. Concrete washout will take place in designated contained areas only; • Foul water from any site compound (including temporary toilets) will be managed in accordance with a construction foul water strategy to be set out in the detailed CEMP. Foul water will be collected, contained and taken away by tanker to an appropriate licensed disposal facility. No foul water will be discharged to surface water drains or watercourses; • If any suspected contaminated material is discovered during the works, the contractor would be required to investigate the areas and assess the need for containment or disposal of the material. If material is considered to be contaminated, it will be disposed of to an appropriately licensed facility;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Foundations and services will be designed and constructed to prevent the creation of pathways for the migration of contaminants and would be constructed of materials that are suitable for the ground conditions and designed use. For example, water supply pipes would be designed in accordance with current good practice and applicable guidance to ensure pipes are protected from potential impacts associated with contamination; • A Piling Risk Assessment (PRA) will be completed prior to the start of any work associated with the 132 kV and 400 kV substation foundations , supported by ground investigation data. The PRA will be undertaken in line with the guidance document *Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention (CL:AIRE, 2025. Originally published by the EA, 2001).* Consideration will be given to the type of piling technology selected, the specific ground conditions and the presence of any historic contamination in undertaking this assessment. Risks posed by future site activity, i.e. spillages, leaks, etc, will also be considered and the creation of preferential pathways to sensitive groundwater receptors will be minimised. • No discharges from any self-contained wheel wash and localised wheel wash will be permitted to discharge directly into any surface water system; and • Construction groundworks will be kept as far from the from watercourses/drainage ditches as reasonably practicable.	
	Temporary Drainage • Measures constituting a robust maintenance plan that would be considered for implementation for temporary drainage through the construction design and/or detailed CEMP(s) include: • All reasonably practicable measures will be taken to prevent the deposition of fine sediment or other material in, and the pollution by sediment of, any existing watercourse, arising from construction activities. The measures will accord with the principles set out in	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	industry guidelines. Measures may include use and maintenance of temporary lagoons, tanks, bunds and fabric silt fences or silt screens as well as consideration of the type of plant used; • A temporary drainage system will be developed to prevent runoff contaminated with fine particulates from entering surface water drains without treatment. This will include identifying all land drains and waterbodies in the Order limits and ensuring that they are adequately protected using drain covers, sand bags, earth bunds, geotextile silt fences, straw bales, or proprietary treatment (e.g. lamella clarifiers); • Cut-off ditches or geotextile silt-fences, installed around excavations, exposed ground and stockpiles to prevent uncontrolled release of sediments; • Site access points would be regularly cleaned to prevent build-up of dust and mud; • All potentially contaminated waters (for example washdown areas, stockpiles and other areas of risk for water contamination) to have separate drainage. Any contaminated waters would be taken away by tanker from the Sites; and in addition, if monitoring demonstrates unsatisfactory levels of solids or other pollutants, measures would be implemented (e.g. changes to site drainage and settlement facilities and/or use of flocculants) to control suspended solids or other contaminated discharge to watercourses.	
	Spillage Risk • Fuel will be stored and used in accordance with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (Ref 11), and the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 (Ref 12). Particular care will be taken with the delivery and use of concrete and cement as it is highly corrosive and alkaline; • Fuel and other potentially polluting chemicals will either be in self-bunded leak proof containers or stored in a secure impermeable and	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	bunded area (minimum capacity of 110% of the capacity of the containers); • Refuelling of plant to take place off the Site if practicable, or only in a designated area at the Site compound ideally at least 20 m from receptors; • Any plant, machinery or vehicles will be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure they are in good working order and clean for use in a sensitive environment. This maintenance is to take place off site if practicable or only at designated areas within the Sites' compound. Only construction equipment and vehicles free of all oil/fuel leaks will be permitted on site. Drip trays will be placed below static mechanical plant; • All refuelling, oiling and greasing will take place above drip-trays or on an impermeable surface which provides protection to underground strata and watercourses, and away from drains as far as reasonably practicable. Vehicles will not be left unattended during refuelling; • As far as reasonably practicable, only biodegradable hydraulic oils will be used in equipment working in or over watercourses; • All fixed plant used on the Site will be self-bunded; Mobile plant is to be in good working order, kept clean and fitted with plant 'nappies' at all times; • An Emergency Response Plan will include details for pollution prevention and will be prepared and included alongside the detailed CEMP(s). Spill kits and oil absorbent material will be carried by mobile plant and located at high risk locations across the Sites and regularly topped-up. All construction workers will receive spill response training and tool box talks; • The Solar PV Sites are to be kept secure to prevent vandalism that could lead to a pollution incident; • Construction waste/debris are to be prevented from entering any surface water drainage or water body;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• All washing down of vehicles and equipment will take place in designated areas and wash water will be prevented from passing untreated into watercourses; • Surface water drains on public roads trafficked by plant or within the construction compound will be identified and, where there is a risk that fine particulates or spillages could enter them, the drains will be protected (e.g. using covers or sand bags) or the road regularly cleaned by road sweeper; and • Concrete wash water, generated during construction when concrete operations come into contact with water, will be contained in suitable facilities (e.g. geotextile-wrapped skips, sealed containers, or earth-bunded areas), prevented from entering any drain or watercourse, and removed from site for disposal at a suitably licensed waste facility. Detailed controls for concrete works, including designated working areas, methods, timing, weather considerations and runoff management, will be set out within the detailed CEMP. The detailed CEMP will identify concrete work areas, specify in situ vs precast where practicable, and include timing, weather and runoff controls for in situ pours. Where HDD is used, a breakout contingency procedure will be included in the detailed CEMP to manage accidental releases of drilling fluid, including immediate containment and clean-up measures. HDD launch and reception pits will be located at least 10 m from the top of bank of watercourses, where practicable; and where drilling additives are used, PFAS-free products will be specified where practicable.	
	Flood Risk • Construction works undertaken adjacent to watercourses would comply with relevant guidance during construction, including on Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). Where HDD techniques are required for watercourse crossings, works will be in accordance with the **Design Principles and Parameters** document **[EN010168/APP/7.4].**	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Construction works specifically in areas located within Flood Zone 3, would not be undertaken when an Environment Agency Flood Warning is in place. • All service cabling will be designed and installed to be flood resilient / water compatible. This will be achieved in accordance with appropriate design standards and good practice guidance. The contractor will be required to produce a Flood Risk Management Action Plan/Method Statement which will provide details of the response to an impending flood and include the following: • 24-hour availability and ability to mobilise staff in the event of a flood warning; • The removal of all plant, machinery and material capable of being mobilised in a flood for the duration of any holiday close down period; • Details of the evacuation and site closedown procedures; • Arrangements for removing any potentially hazardous material and anything capable of becoming entrained in floodwaters, from the temporary works areas; and • The Contractor will sign up to the Floodline service and describe in the Emergency Response Plan the actions it will take in the event of a flood event occurring. These actions will be hierarchal meaning that as the risk increases the Contractor will implement more stringent protection measures. • If water is encountered during below ground construction, suitable dewatering methods will be used. • Any groundwater dewatering required in excess of the exemption thresholds will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the Environment Agency (under the Water Resources Act 1991 as amended (Ref 13) and the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 (Ref 14)); and	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Safe egress and exits are to be maintained at all times when working in excavations. When working in excavations a banksman is to be present at all times	
	Blockages To manage blockages of drainage networks, a third-party management and maintenance team will be established to maintain the features throughout the lifetime of the Scheme	
	Silt Management • Works that are likely to generate silt-laden runoff (e.g. earthworks and excavations) will be done preferentially during the drier months of the year; • Where practicable, during the construction/decommissioning phases, buffers of 10m would be preserved adjacent to sensitive receptors to reduce impacts; • Construction compounds and stockpiles would be located as far from receptors as possible; • A drainage system will be developed to prevent silt-laden runoff from entering surface water drains, watercourses and ponds without treatment (e.g. earth bunds, silt fences, straw bales, or proprietary treatment); • Earth stockpiles will be seeded as soon as possible, covered with geotextile mats or surrounded by a bund; • Mud will be controlled at entry and exits to the Solar PV Sites using wheel washes and/or road sweepers. Where wheel washing is required, it will be undertaken in designated impermeable or lined areas, with wash water contained and either recycled or removed off-site by a licensed contractor, with no uncontrolled discharge to ground or surface water;Tools and plant will be washed out and cleaned in designated areas within Solar PV Sites compound where runoff can be isolated for treatment before discharge to watercourse under appropriate consent;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Debris and other material such as dust will be prevented from entering nearby receptors through the use of standard construction-phase pollution control measures, such as silt fences, straw bales, bunding, wheel washing and dust suppression; and • Construction/decommissioning SuDS (such as temporary attenuation) to be used during construction/decommissioning if necessary. SuDs features will be specified at detailed design with maintenance commitments throughout construction. **Utilities** Embedded mitigation includes coordination with the appointed contractor and utilities provider to ensure continuity of supply and avoid disruption to other users. Where needed, tankered supply may be used as a contingency. These controls are addressed further in the **Outline Water Resources Strategy [EN010168/APP/7.25].**	

3.7 Cultural Heritage

Table 6: Cultural Heritage

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Construction phase impacts upon Heritage / Archaeology assets	Mitigation that has been embedded into the Scheme by design includes the avoidance of archaeologically sensitive areas and areas considered to cause an indirect impact to the significance of heritage assets through their setting. Proposed Solar PV Panels have been removed entirely from various fields within the Solar PV Sites as a result of heritage or archaeological sensitivities. This includes Fields A8, A11, A12, B1, B12, C1, C2, C3, C4, C6, C8, C13, C16, C20, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C35, D9, D10, E5, E7, E8, E9, E10, E16, E22 and E30. Solar PV Panels have been partially removed from Fields A1, A4, B6, B11, C9, C10, C15, C21, C23, C31, D4, D6, D11 and E1.	Final Scheme design to ensure no solar infrastructure to be located within 'no development' areas
Construction phase impacts upon Heritage assets	In locations with heritage assets that could be impacted by the Scheme through their settings, enhanced visual screening through vegetation and distance offsets are proposed. The Applicant and its Consultants will look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance the significance of the heritage assets affected. Offsets in Fields A4, C9, C10, C15, E29 and E32 of the Solar PV Sites provide embedded mitigation to the setting for identified heritage-based sensitivities. Landscape mitigation to mitigate potential adverse effects upon heritage assets will include planting of shelter belts and scattered trees, planting of new hedgerows, and existing hedgerow reinforcement. Where practicable, any hedgerow removal required as part of the construction phase (i.e. as part of the Cable Route Corridor) will be kept to a minimum and be reinstated. Monitoring of the effectiveness of proposed planting will be undertaken in line with Annex A of the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010168/APP/7.18]** and	Final Scheme design to ensure no solar infrastructure to be located within offsets areas.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	replacement planting will be undertaken in line with Sections 1.3.15 to 1.3.18 of the LEMP. Where temporary works will be undertaken in the relative proximity of designated assets, such as the use of compound areas for the cable route corridor, works, including the storage of materials, should be undertaken as far away from the assets as reasonably practicable. Construction traffic routes have been identified to avoid large increased in HGV movements near to heritage assets or would have the potential for swipes and strikes to assets located directly adjacent to roads, as set out in the **Outline CTMP [EN010168/APP/7.22]**. Design of works to the track to the south-west of Rodbourne Road (Works Number 8b) needed to facilitate permanent access to Lime Down Site E (Work Nos. 1 to 6 and 9 to 10) will be undertaken in consultation with the Wiltshire Council Conservation Officer (see Section 2.3 of the CTMP).	
Construction phase impacts upon buried archaeological assets.	An overarching Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) details the embedded mitigation required to safeguard archaeological assets identified within the Order Limits. This includes in situ preservation in the form of the removal of Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure from fields and non-intrusive construction methodology (such as surface mounted pre-cast concrete ground anchors or through locating piles to avoid archaeology or cause minimal disturbance). Where required, WSIs will be appended to the AMS detailing the individual phases of work. Where appropriate a non-intrusive construction methodology will serve to preserve archaeological remains *in situ.* Where embedded mitigation is proposed in the form of non-intrusive construction methodology (such as concrete feet) the type of Solar PV Panel (i.e. fixed or tracker) will be appropriately selected to ensure preservation in situ of archaeological remains within identified areas of archaeological sensitivity are adequately mitigated.	Provision for archaeological mitigation and monitoring is detailed in the AMS (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix 12-6: Outline Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [EN010168/APP/6.3**]). The AMS must be adhered to during constructional phases. All archaeological works will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced professional archaeological specialists. All archaeological works will be undertaken in line with national

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	A non-intrusive construction methodology has been proposed in Fields A1, A2, A3, A6, A7, A9, A10, B6, B9, C5, C11, C14, C30, C36, D1, D3, D6, D11, D20, D21, E1, E14, E20 and E21 as a result of identified buried archaeological remains being present that can be adequately mitigated using a non-intrusive construction methodology. The use and type of non-intrusive construction methodology will be confirmed at the detailed design stage, and any areas identified as no longer being suitable for a non-intrusive construction methodology will be subject to strip, map and sample prior to development or identified as an areas of 'no solar development' Any areas identified as no longer being suitable for a non-intrusive construction methodology will be subject to strip, map and sample prior to development or identified as an areas of 'no solar development There will also be the use of trenchless cabling techniques (such as HDD) below areas known to contain important archaeological remains at a suitable depth to avoid impacts to buried archaeological remains.	guidance (i.e. Historic England and CIfA guidance). The Archaeological Clerk of works and/or the Archaeological Advisors to the LPAs will monitor the completion of works in accordance with the programme set out in the AMS.

3.8 Transport and Access

Table 7: Transport and Access

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Increased traffic flows, including HGVs on the roads leading to the Sites. Severance and intimidation associated with increased construction traffic and abnormal loads.	A detailed CTMP will be produced prior to the commencement of construction activities. Details to mitigate impacts from increased construction traffic will be included in the CTMP. An **Outline CTMP [EN010168/APP/7.22]** and an Outline Public **Outline Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and Permissive Paths Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.17]** have been produced. A list of measures likely to be implemented are provided below, however, where these measures are secured in the CTMP and Outline PRoW Management Plan these measures will not be duplicated in the final CEMP: **PRoW** An **Outline Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.17]** will be implemented during the construction phase of the Scheme. Where a vehicle track crosses a Public Right of Way, the following measures will be implemented: • A widened access track to ensure vehicles can pass PRoW users safely (including cyclists and equestrians); • The provision of banksmen at either end of the PRoW, to hold vehicles if a PRoW user is present and advise PRoW users of the potential for construction vehicles to be present; • Speeds to be limited to 5mph; • Drivers will stop and give-way to any PRoW user (in particular for equestrians) that they encounter; • Appropriate signage will be installed along the PRoW to make PRoW users aware of the construction activity. This will include information on construction times and contact details for a public liaison officer; • The PRoW will be kept clear of construction vehicles and apparatus outside of permitted construction hours so far as is practicable to do so;	The appointed contractor will undertake such monitoring as is necessary. Further details to be confirmed in the detailed CEMP/CTMP. Any unforeseen issues that arise in relation to construction vehicle movement will be logged by the Site Manager. If necessary, the issues will be discussed with the local highway authority so that they can be resolved as appropriate.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Any damage to the surface of the footpath/bridleway will be repaired as soon as practicable. The surface will be returned to its original condition following completion of construction. **Specific Highway Measures** Where existing accesses are utilised, these will be widened and formalised as appropriate. Visibility splays will be kept clear throughout the construction period. The Offsite Highway Improvement Areas are sections of the highway network that will either contain localised improvements, such as passing areas, or traffic management. These areas will support the movement of construction vehicles on narrower sections of the local highway network. **Traffic Management** • Traffic Management Measures, including signage to warn drivers of the presence of construction traffic during the construction phase. Traffic marshals or banksmen will also be utilised to ensure the safe passage of construction vehicles at access junctions. • On some sections of the Cable Route Corridor trenching will be required to cross roads. This will be managed through Traffic Management and diversions where available. On no-through roads any affected residents or businesses will be notified and works undertaken in a day or night for excavation and another day or night for to allow for curing time of the tarmac. Steel plates will be available on site for emergencies or emergency vehicles. • Traffic management for abnormal load movements will be agreed with the local highway authority and police prior to the abnormal load movements taking place. **Signage** Signs to direct construction vehicles associated with the development will be installed along the construction traffic route. Delivery drivers, contractors and visitors will be provided with a route plan in advance of delivering to Site to ensure that vehicles follow the identified route. The signage strategy will be agreed with the local highway authorities prior	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	through the Final CTMP. All signage on the designated route will be inspected daily by the Site Manager, to ensure they are kept in a well maintained condition and located in safe and appropriate locations. **Vehicle Movements** • Construction deliveries by HGV will be coordinated to arrive/depart between 09:30-16:30 where practicable to avoid the network peak hours of 08:00-09:00 and 17:00-18:00. • Banksmen will be provided at the Site accesses to indicate to construction traffic when it is safe for them to enter and exit the Site; • A Construction Worker Travel Plan will be implemented, to encourage construction workers to travel to the Site via sustainable travel, where practicable. Measure includes the provision of a shuttle bus and a car sharing scheme. Shifts will be organised to avoid construction worker movement between 08:00-09:00 and 17:00-18:00; • The management associated with Abnormal Load movements will be agreed with the local highway authority and the police prior to the delivery; **Booking System** A booking system will be set up to manage arrivals and departures to the Site. A log will be kept as part of the booking system. The intention of this procedure is to avoid instances of HGVs passing each other in opposite directions on the local roads surrounding the Site. **Parking** Advisory signs informing contractors and visitors that parking is not permitted on-street in the vicinity of the Site or on the Site access road. Contractors and visitors will be advised that parking facilities will be provided on-Site in advance of visiting the Site and that they should not park on-street. **Wheel Washing Facility** A wheel washing facility will be provided at each access. This will be located at the end of each access road, ahead of the egress onto the local	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	highway network. A visual inspection of vehicles will be undertaken before they depart the Site, to ensure that they are not carrying any residual debris onto the highway. If required, a road sweeper will be provided for the area surrounding access to alleviate any residual debris generated during the construction phase, as required. **Noise Reduction and Air Quality** When on Site and when not in use, vehicle engines will be switched off;. Vehicles carrying material off-Site will be sheeted to prevent the spread of dust. In dry conditions, areas near to the Site access will be sprayed with water supplied to prevent the spread of dust; **Site Security** The Site will be secured at all times via a perimeter fence or temporary fencing. Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) will be operational within the construction compound. All new access tracks will be secured by gates, which will be set back from the public highway. Where existing access tracks are used that also provide access to residential properties, appropriate security measures will be put in place in consultation with the relevant property owner(s); **Road Condition Survey** A pre-construction road condition survey will be carried out on the local highway network via video two weeks before the construction phase commences. The extent of the survey will be agreed with the local highway authority prior to commencement. Interim surveys and a completion survey will be carried out in order to identify any additional defects that can reasonably be attributable to construction activities at the Scheme. Any identified highways defects resulting from construction activities associated with the Scheme will be corrected to the satisfaction of the local highway authority **Community Engagement** The details of the Construction Site Manager will be provided to the local highway authority in advance of any work being carried out. The Construction Site Manager's details will also be provided on a Site-board	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	at the Site accesses. If anyone in the local community has any issues during the construction phase, the Site Manager will be available to discuss **Historic Kerbs** Attention will be made to avoiding removal or damaging historic kerbs and designated milestones as a result of construction traffic. If removal is unavoidable Listed Building consent will be obtained if required prior to any alteration to designated assets (i.e. removal of milestones), however, this is considered unlikely. Any street furniture that is temporarily removed will be reinstated.	
Impacts to the SRN from adjoining works	**Communication and consultation with National Highways** The Applicant will engage with National Highways where any works are proposed within close proximity or adjacent to the Strategic Road Network (SRN). This will include National Highways being consulted on: • the location and specification of temporary and permanent protective fencing located on or within 10 metres of the SRN; • the location and specification for temporary and permanent drainage; and • measures associated with limiting dust and debris from construction activities or exposed ground or stockpiles. The Applicant will also consult with National Highways if there are any changes or amendments to the CEMP that apply to or affect areas of the SRN, within 10 metres of the SRN or otherwise in the vicinity of the SRN.	

3.9 Noise and Vibration

Table 8: Noise and Vibration

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Noise and vibration due to construction activities causing annoyance at Noise Sensitive Receptors (NSR). Construction traffic, plant and machinery noise at nearby NSR.	The following Best Practicable Means (BPM) will be applied, as far as reasonably practicable, during construction works to minimise noise and vibration at NSRs, including, neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors arising from construction activities: • Ensuring that all appropriate processes, procedures and measures are in place to minimise noise before works begin and throughout the construction programme; • All contractors to be made familiar with current legislation and the guidance in BS 5228:2014 (Parts 1 and 2 (Ref 5)) which should form a prerequisite of their appointment; • When works are taking place within close proximity to sensitive receptors, the screening of noise sources via the erection of temporary screens would be employed where practicable; • All construction machinery would be regularly maintained to control noise emissions, with particular emphasis on lubrication of bearings and the integrity of silencers; • All construction plant and equipment to be properly maintained, silenced where appropriate, operated to prevent excessive noise and switched off when not in use; • As far as practicable, works will be programmed to avoid noisy operations occurring simultaneously in close proximity to the same sensitive receptor; • As far as practicable, construction compounds must be located a minimum of 250m from residential receptors; • Adhere to the core working hours of the Scheme which are Monday to Friday 07:00 – 18:00 and between 08:00 and 13:30 on Saturdays with a	A construction noise monitoring scheme will be developed and agreed with the relevant planning authority following appointment of a contractor and prior to commencement of construction works. The detailed CEMP(s) will also set out a scheme for the provision of monthly reporting information to and from local residents to advise of potential noisy works that are due to take place and for monitoring of noise complaints and reporting to the Applicant for immediate investigation and action. Such a scheme would include informing residents in locations identified in Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration of the ES, such as those on Silver Street, of the proposed dates, times and duration of construction activities in their vicinity. Further details are to be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s).

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	potential exception for HDD works where night-time working may be required; • Provision of information to the relevant local authority and local residents to advise of the proposed dates, times and duration of potential noisy works that are due to take place.	
Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) and night-time construction noise	Where works Activities (such as the delivery of abnormal loads, night-time working for cable construction works in public highways or HDD activities) may be required outside of core hours, a communication strategy, including liaison with occupiers who may be adverse affected, will be developed and implemented. In addition, a hierarchy of mitigation measures will be implemented as follows: • No HDD works will take place within 80m (the distance at which the temporary re-housing limit, as defined in BS 5228-1:2014 (Ref 5), of 65dB $L_{Aeq,8h}$ is predicted at night) of residential receptors; • The potential for the use of quieter equipment will be explored by the principal contractor; and • Temporary acoustic fencing will be installed around the HDD compound boundary to screen those receptors identified as having an 'above SOAEL' effect level as set out in Table 14-20 of **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the ES **[EN010168/APP/6.1]**.	A construction noise monitoring scheme will be developed and agreed with the relevant planning authority following appointment of a contractor and prior to commencement of construction works. The detailed CEMP(s) will also set out a scheme for the provision of monthly reporting information to and from local residents to advise of potential noisy works that are due to take place and for monitoring of noise complaints and reporting to the Applicant for immediate investigation and action. Further details are to be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s). If required, Section 61 consents would be obtained where noisy works are anticipated by the appointed Principal Contractor or work outside of core hours is required. The Section 61 would form the basis of noise limits and monitoring requirements including

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
		monitoring locations, noise monitoring methods and frequency, and the noise control measures to be employed.

3.10 Air Quality

Table 9: Air Quality

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Fugitive dust emissions during the construction phase.	Mitigation and control measures will be included in the detailed CEMP(s), to include: **Communications** • 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. This may be the Environmental Manager, • Display the Contractor's head or regional office contact information. **Dust Management** • Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the relevant local authorities. **Site Management** • 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 500m 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.	The overall responsibility will be with the Applicant. Specific responsibilities will be confirmed in the CEMP(s). The following monitoring will be undertaken: • Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authorities when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and windowsills within 100m 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 authorities when asked. • Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 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. • 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. **Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel** • Ensure all off-road vehicles comply with the requirements of the Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) standards, where applicable. Use stage 4 NRMM as a minimum and stage 5 where practicable. • Ensure all vehicles/machinery are switched off when stationary/not in use. • 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 15mph on surfaced and 10mph 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 the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authorities, where appropriate). • Produce a Construction Traffic Management Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. • Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing).	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 PM_{10} continuous monitoring locations with the local authority. Where practicable, commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site or, if it a large site, before work on a phase commences. Any unforeseen issues that arise in relation to construction vehicle movements will be logged by the Site Manager. If necessary, the issues will be discussed with the local highway authority so that they can be resolved as appropriate.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Signs to direct construction vehicles associated with the Scheme will be installed along the construction traffic route. **Operations** • 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. • Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where practicable and appropriate. • Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips. • Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate. • 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. **Waste Management** • No bonfires or burning of waste materials. **Earthworks** • Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. • Use Hessian, mulches or tackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. • Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once. **Construction** • Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible. • 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place. • 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. • For smaller supplies of fine powder materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust. **Trackout** • Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. • Avoid dry sweeping of large areas. In dry conditions, areas near to the Site access will be sprayed with water supplied to prevent the spread of dust. • 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). A wheel washing facility will be provided at each access. This will be located at the end of each access road, ahead of the egress onto the local highway network. • A visual inspection of vehicles will be undertaken before they depart the Site, to ensure that they are not carrying any residual debris onto the highway;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• If required, a road sweeper will be provided for the area surrounding access to alleviate any residual debris generated during the construction phase, as required; • 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. • Entrance gates to be located at least 10m from receptors where practicable.	
Vehicle and plant emissions during the construction phase	Vehicles will be correctly maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and in a responsible manner. All plant and vehicles will be required to switch off their engines when not in use and when it is safe to do so. In addition, plant and vehicles will conform to relevant applicable standards for the vehicle type as follows: • Euro 4 (Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)) for petrol cars, vans and minibuses; • Euro 6 (NOx and PM) for diesel cars, vans and minibuses; and • Euro VI (NOx and PM) for lorries, buses, coaches and Heavy Goods Vehicles (excluding specialist abnormal indivisible loads).	The overall responsibility will be with the Applicant. Specific responsibilities will be confirmed in the CEMP(s).

3.11 Socio Economic Tourism Recreation

Table 10: Socio Economic Tourism Recreation

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Peak impacts on the socio-demographic and tourism environment	Construction is anticipated to take place across an approximate two-year period. Works during the construction phase are phased and staggered across the Solar PV Sites and Cable Corridor to reduce likely significant effects on environmental receptors, to reduce the peak number of construction workers and movements or alter when this peak occurs in the construction period.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s).
Disruption to local residents, businesses and community facilities	An **Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan EN010168/APP/7.20]** has been submitted with the Application. This plan sets out the likely economic benefits of the Scheme, and the context and characteristics of the local community and economy in which it is located. It identifies potential opportunities for activities relating to Skills, Supply Chain and Employment which the Applicant could take forward post-planning, together with a framework for future delivery. The potential to locate temporary workers in either private rental accommodation or in temporary serviced accommodation to moderate the level of demand for temporary accommodation will be considered to mitigate impacts on accommodation demand for both residents, and visitors and tourists, especially during periods of peak visitor demand. Embedded safety measures will ensure workers and golf players are suitably separated by temporary barriers, and if required, the tee-off areas for Hole 2/11 can be temporarily moved to ensure the use of the facility is not interrupted. All construction works on the Cable Route Corridor to be undertaken in line with relevant safety guidance and legislation for protection of workers and any members of the public to ensure impacts on tourism and recreation are minimised.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s).

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Additional demand for housing	Support for construction workers to find suitable private rental accommodation, or hotels or other serviced accommodation, in locations where impact upon existing residents and visitors can be minimised.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s).
Visual impact on tourism and recreation facilities	The Scheme design provides embedded offsets and planting buffers from roads, PRoW, neighbouring buildings, and other tourism destinations to onsite infrastructure such as Solar PV Panels, 132 kV and 400 kV Substations, and BESS Area, to reduce the visual impacts on these receptors for tourism and recreational use during construction. Measures to mitigate visual impacts from onsite construction, replacement, and decommissioning operations, lighting, and the location of construction/replacement/decommissioning equipment and onsite works compounds and laydown areas, to reduce visual impacts on tourism and recreation facilities.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s).
Disruption to users of Public Rights of Way	Recreational routes crossing or within the Order limits will be sought to be kept open during construction, with any crossing or traffic conflict points overseen by spotters or banksmen for HGVs. Where closures are deemed to be necessary, these will be prioritised for overnight work, will be temporary in nature and supported by appropriate amount of notice and suitable diversions. Any diversions to routes will be appropriately signed, and the duration and length of diversions will be optimised to minimise impacts on accessibility and desirability. An **Outline Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and Permissive Paths Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.17]** covers these measures, including specific measures for the diversion of footpath WT|GRIT|20 and bridleway WT|MALW|54, where access to Cable Route Corridor works east of Grittleton, and HGV access to Lime Down E, are taken respectively. Where a vehicle track crosses a PRoW, mitigation has been put in place as outlined in Table 7~~Table 7~~ above. The control of the routing and number of HGV movements is set out in the **Outline CTMP [EN010168/APP/7.22**].	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s). Regular inspections of PRoWs within the Order Limits will be undertaken, including additional inspections for PRoWs subject to onsite diversions or closures to ensure a suitable quality of surface, and any required diversion signage is in place. A Community Liaison Manager, will also be available for members of the public to report any concerns or issues with PRoWs during construction and should report any concerns to the responsible construction site manager to oversee any investigative, and if required, remediation work.

3.12 Soils and Agriculture

Table 11: Soils and Agriculture

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Temporary loss of agricultural land. Impacts on soil.	The following measures will be implemented to address impacts on land use and soil: • Within the Scheme design, seeking to locate access tracks, compounds and substations on the lowest quality land available within each parcel where practicable; • 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; • Land used temporarily will be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition 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; and • Earthwork mounds and stockpiled soil will be protected (to minimise erosion and dust generation) by covering, seeding, or using water suppression where appropriate (to be determined by the soil types and the likely storage duration. Soil management measures will include but not be limited to the following: • Details of the soil resources present; • How the topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stockpiled; • Suitable conditions for when soil handling will be undertaken, for example avoiding handling of waterlogged soil; • Indicative soil storage locations;	Site inspections by a suitably experienced soil scientist to ensure compliance with Soil Resources Management Plan and identify any emerging issues. The Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) includes monitoring requirements to ensure that disturbed land and soil resources continue to fulfil all their ecological functions

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• How soil stockpiles will be designed taking into consideration site conditions and the nature/composition of the soil; • Specific measures for managing sensitive soils; • Suitable protective surfacing where soil stripping can be avoided, based on sensitivity of the environment and proposed works; • Approach to reinstating soil, including measures to remove compaction, where required; and • Details of measures required for soil restoration. • Further measures to mitigate effects on agricultural land during construction, including soil storage methodology, will be set out in a **Soil Resources Management Plan (SRMP)** as a component of the detailed CEMP(s). These will include specific soil resource survey of the cable route corridor, site inspections by a suitably experienced soil scientist and the use of appropriate plant for soil handling and reduction of ground pressure.	

3.13 Human Health

Table 12: Human Health

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Peak impacts on Human Health	Works during the construction phase are phased and staggered, across the Solar PV Sites and Cable Route Corridor to reduce impacts on environmental receptors, to reduce the peak number of construction workers requiring access to local amenities, and to reduce the peak intensity of onsite works.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s)
Disruption to users of Public Rights of Way	The Scheme design is embedded with offsets and planting buffers from roads, PRoWs, recreation facilities, and neighbouring buildings and land uses to minimise the visual impact of the Scheme on the desirability of these receptors for leisure and play, and local perceptions of community identity.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s)
Disruption to the local community	A Community Liaison Manager will be appointed, to whom any comments, concerns or complaints about the development of the Scheme can be raised, either directly by members of the public, or via elected representatives on parish or town councils, councillors, and Members of Parliament. This role will be used to continue open channels of communication between the community and the operators of the Scheme as set up during the application and DCO process, and through the discharge of requirements process. In doing so, this will mitigate impacts on community identity and influence by allowing the community to continue to be involved in the development of their local environment as the Scheme is constructed.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s)
Increased demand to GPs and primary and emergency healthcare	Construction workers will be given additional support by the Applicant or Scheme operator to find and register with GPs across the Wider Baseline Study Area in reasonable proximity to their temporary or full-time accommodation and where such GP surgeries have reasonable capacity to take on additional patients.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s)

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Disruption to the provision of care services and to users of social and residential healthcare facilities	The Applicant or Scheme operator will be required to keep in direct contact with the operators of care homes and service providers ahead of and during construction, to ensure that operators at these receptors are suitably resilient to reduce the likelihood of construction impacts affecting the functional operation and quality of environment for residents and users.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s)

3.14 Ground Conditions

Table 13: Ground Conditions

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Drilling Fluid seepage to surrounding environment.	There is a potential risk of drilling fluid escaping the borehole during operations due to drilling pressures and ground conditions. In the event of surface seepage, contamination will be contained and cleaned up using sandbags and a vacuum tanker. Any surplus drilling fluid will be recovered from entry/exit pits post-installation by a specialist waste management company. This fluid will be collected and disposed of at a licensed facility. An Emergency Response Plan will include details for pollution prevention and will be prepared and included alongside the detailed CEMP(s).	No monitoring required.
Displacement and exposure of soils Interaction with mine workings and unstable ground The discovery of ground contamination during groundworks Potential for risks to human health associated with waste generation, land contamination, airborne contamination, and groundwater contamination.	Ground investigation works will be undertaken prior to commencing construction works. Results would be reviewed by the appointed contractor, including any additional investigation or mitigation measures beyond the impact avoidance measures stated here. • Ground investigation would be deployed within the Cable Corridor Southwest to identify the presence of any unrecorded mine workings, shafts etc. • Construction and management of roadways and access to the construction sites to minimise issues like dust, sedimentation of waterways, degradation of soil quality, loss of topsoil and surface run off. • Management of excavated and excess soils and aggregates to be used in all aspects of the construction to avoid fugitive emissions of dust and run off to water courses. • Management of any wastes generated by the construction process to make sure of no adverse impacts on receptors.	The Environmental Manager will regularly record compliance in a log book. The detailed CEMP(s) will detail the frequency. A ground and surface water monitoring plan

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Where demolition or disturbance of existing structures is required, asbestos surveys will first be obtained and where necessary, removal of asbestos containing materials (ACMs) will be undertaken in line with Health & Safety Executive guidelines and the Control of Asbestos Regulations. • Should any previously unidentified risks to groundwater receptors emerge during detailed design or construction, a detailed Hydrogeological Risk Assessment would be undertaken in consultation with the Environment Agency. • Intrusive ground investigation will be undertaken, as appropriate, to enable the characterisation of soil and groundwater conditions across the full extent of the Order Limits prior to the commencement of construction. Additional investigation will be scheduled in areas impacted by identified geohazards and in locations where permanent structures, i.e. substations and BESS Area, are to be deployed and also in areas where the Conceptual Site Model developed as part of **ES Volume 1, Chapter 19: Ground Conditions [REP1-027],** indicates there may be contaminant sources. • A discovery and inspection strategy will be put in place which details the requirements and procedures for encountering land and / or groundwater contamination, should ~~contaminated land~~they be encountered. • Any confined space entry, i.e. entry to open trenches or excavations, will be preceded by checks using appropriate instrumentation to detect the presence of methane, carbon dioxide or hydrogen sulphide, or low oxygen conditions. • Construction compounds and laydown areas will be appropriately located, designed and managed to minimise the risk of fugitive emissions from stored aggregates, materials and liquids. All fuels, oils, chemicals and other potentially polluting substances will be stored on impermeable surfacing and within suitable secondary containment (bunding) in accordance with relevant pollution prevention guidance. Bunded storage areas will be sized and maintained to contain at least	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	110% of the largest container or 25% of the total storage volume, whichever is greater; • ~~Foundations associated with~~Mounting structures for photovoltaic panels (PV) will be designed to minimise impact on soils and groundwater. The mounting structure foundations are anticipated to be metal driven beams or screw piles up to a maximum depth of 3.5-4 m bgl. The required foundation depth will depend on the encountered ground conditions and anticipated uplift pressures. Where ground investigation indicates that PV mounting structures may interact with the Principal Aquifer (as defined by Environment Agency groundwater vulnerability mapping), location specific risk assessment will be undertaken and an appropriate foundation solution will be chosen, considering the protection of groundwater. • A requirement for piled foundations has been identified where 132Kv and 400Kv substations are to be constructed in Lime Down A, C, D & E. These piles may be up to 12m in depth, which may extend into underlying bedrock containing sensitive groundwater resources. An initial risk register has been produced regarding potential risks associated with foundation works in the **BESS and Substation - Preliminary Geotechnical Risk Register [~~EN010168/EXAM/9.X~~REP1-128].** A Piling Risk Assessment (PRA) (also referred to as a Foundation Works Risk Assessment (FWRA) will be completed prior to the start of any construction work associated with such foundations, supported by ground investigation data. The PRA should be undertaken in line with the guidance in the guidance document *Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention (CL:AIRE, 2025. Originally published by the EA, 2001).* Consideration will be given to the type of piling technology selected, the specific ground conditions and the presence of any historic contamination in undertaking this assessment. Risks posed by future site activity, i.e. spillages, leaks, etc, will also be considered and the creation of preferential pathways to sensitive groundwater receptors will be minimised.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Where intrusive construction activities, such as piling or excavation, have the potential to interact with shallow groundwater or an underlying aquifer, properties not already known to be served by a private water supply (PWS) located within 50 m of the relevant construction activity will be contacted to establish whether they are served by a PWS, in accordance with the principles set out in the Environment Agency guidance The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection (Version 1.2, February 2018). Where a PWS is identified, a site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken with reference to Section B of the aforementioned guidance, applying Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1 and SPZ2 principles, as appropriate, having regard to the proximity of the PWS to the relevant construction activity. • Where it is identified that disturbance of soils is not permissible, i.e. for protection of archaeological sites, concrete footings at surface will be used. This is not anticipated to have any impact on ground conditions or contamination. • Excavations are anticipated for services. Excavations will be supported or graded to a stable angle which may vary depending on ground conditions. Groundwater and the requirement for dewatering will be considered • Where trenchless techniques will be employed and have the potential to impact groundwater or take place in land affected by contamination, appropriate mitigation will be developed and secured through the detailed CEMP and trenchless drilling management plans. All trenchless excavation methods, drilling fluids and additives will be assessed for their environmental suitability and potential interaction with groundwater. An initial assessment of the risks posed by the deployment of trenchless techniques has been made in the document **Cable Route Avoidance ~~Area~~Areas - Preliminary Geotechnical Risk Register [~~EN010168/EXAM/9.X~~REP1-129].** Where trenchless works are anticipated to be in contact with groundwater within Primary or Secondary A aquifers, or beneath identified sensitive groundwater receptors or groundwater dependent ecological receptors, a	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	proportionate Water Features Survey and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment will be undertaken to inform the detailed design, methodology and monitoring requirements. • Good practice guidance including management of spillage risk is included in the Emergency Response Plan. In addition, a surface spill response plan will be included within the detailed CEMP to manage spill containment and clean-up at surface, separate from and additional to the drilling fluid breakout contingency procedures that apply to trenchless works. The surface spill response plan will cover containment, notification, clean-up and waste disposal procedures for all potentially polluting substances used or stored during construction. • Driven screw pile or post foundations are strongly preferred in the final design, which will minimise soil displacement, waste and general impact on soils and groundwater. In areas where archaeological protection is required, concrete feet or other non-ground penetrative techniques would be used • All photovoltaic arrays / panels will be certified as PFAS free, meaning there is no risk of mobilisation of PFAS coatings on the panels being leached or otherwise mobilised and entering ground or surface water.	

3.15 Minerals

Table 14: Minerals

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Impacts on mineral resources from the Scheme design	The design of the Scheme has included measures to avoid and minimise the risk of exploitation of mineral resources during its construction. These include: • Depth of trenching of the Grid Connection Cables to be no more than 2m below the surface within the area of the Oolitic limestone mineral safeguarding area, including Monks Park Mine. • The majority of the area within the Oolitic limestone MSA will be trenched to be no more than approximately 2m deep with the exception of one crossing location east of Corsham (north eastern part of the MSA) • Construction methods including the use of smaller excavators, low ground pressure plant and long reach excavators to reduce the point load at the excavation location in areas where mining activities are taking place; and • Prior to any excavations, the owners/current operators of Monks Park Mine to be informed to ensure appropriate safety precautions are in place within the Mine during the construction works.	The overall responsibility will be with the Applicant. Specific responsibilities will be confirmed in the detailed CEMP.

3.16 Materials and Waste

Table 15: Materials and Waste

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Potential to impact on sensitive receptors (humans, wildlife, and controlled waters) if not stored and managed appropriately. Impacts on waste recycling and handling facility capacity.	The construction of the Scheme will be controlled by the measures defined within the **Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) [EN010168/APP/7.16].** The contractor will consider the objectives of sustainable resource and waste management and seek to use material resources efficiently, reduce waste at source, reduce waste that requires final disposal to landfill and apply the principles of the waste hierarchy. This would include, where reasonably practical, segregation of construction materials on-site for appropriate re-use, recycling and recovery with landfill as a last resort. All waste management will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant and waste would be transported by licensed waste hauliers to waste management sites which hold the necessary regulatory authorisation and/or permits for those wastes consigned to them. This would be achieved by a combination of measures, including: • A detailed SWMP will be prepared before commencement of construction and will be implemented by the contractor, once appointed. • All waste transported off site will be delivered to the appropriately licenced receivers of such materials; and • As part of the SWMP, the contractor would segregate construction waste to be re-use and recycled where reasonably practicable.	The types, quantities and final destination of waste generated during the construction phase would be identified, measured and recorded through the SWMP. A register of all waste loads leaving the Order limits would be maintained to provide a suitable audit trail for compliance purposes and to facilitate monitoring and reporting of waste types, quantities and management methods.
Impacts of waste to the surrounding environment.	To minimise impacts of waste on the surrounding environment, the following measures would be implemented: • Damping down of surfaces during spells of dry weather and brushing/water spraying of heavily used hard surfaces/access points across the site as required;	The types, quantities and final destination of waste generated during the construction phase would be identified, measured and recorded through the SWMP.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Burning of waste or unwanted materials will not be permitted on-site; • All hazardous materials including fuels, chemicals, cleaning agents, solvents and solvent containing products to be properly sealed in containers at the end of each day prior to storage in appropriately protected and bunded storage areas; • All construction workers will be required to use appropriate personal protective equipment whilst performing activities on-site; • Any waste effluent will be tested and, where necessary, disposed of at a correctly licensed facility by a licensed specialist contractor/s; and • Materials requiring removal from the site will be transported using licensed carriers and records will be kept detailing the types and quantities of waste moved, and the destinations of this waste, in accordance with the relevant regulations. • Excavated material reuse would be determined via a Materials Management Plan (MMP) in accordance with the CL:AIRE DoW CoP, exemption or environmental permit.	A register of all waste loads leaving the Order limits would be maintained to provide a suitable audit trail for compliance purposes and to facilitate monitoring and reporting of waste types, quantities and management methods.

3.17 Telecommunications, Television Reception and Utilities

Table 16: Telecommunications, Television Reception and Utilities

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Utilities, Telecommunications and Television Receptors	The following embedded mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Scheme design to identify and manage utilities interactions. These include precautionary measures such as: • In advance of construction, the Applicant would liaise with all utility providers with assets in the area in regard to construction timelines, activities, proximity to assets and construction management measures. • Locating the Scheme outside of utilities protected zones, where practicable; • Above-ground infrastructure located with adequate offsets (developed in consultation with third parties) from existing telecommunications and utility infrastructure to provide clear access and to minimise potential conflicts, such as damage from piling, excavation, or compaction; • Use of topographical data alongside mapping provided by telecommunication and utilities providers to ensure underground and overground utilities are adequately offset; • Use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; • Use of Trenching and horizontal directional drilling activities to lay cabling where crossings are required; and • Consultation and agreement of construction/demobilisation methods prior to the works commencing. • During the construction phase, there will be safe working beneath any overhead lines in line with National Grid's technical guidance note 287 (Ref 7), including, for example, ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment are being moved beneath overhead lines, and limiting any planting beneath overhead lines to low growing species.	No monitoring required.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• Measures in relation to safe working near buried utilities, particularly gas pipelines, will be in place at all phases of the Scheme. For example safety measures set out in National Grid and Northern Gas Networks guidance documents for third parties working in the vicinity of high pressure gas pipelines and associated installations (Ref 8;Ref 9).	

3.18 Glint and Glare

Table 17: Glint and Glare

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Glint and Glare effects	The following embedded mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Scheme design: • The Scheme design has incorporated setbacks from dwelling receptors where practicable; • Committing to use of single axis tracking Solar PV Panels where required (field C14); • Committed not to implement fixed south facing panels in the affected area (as shown in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 20-4: Glint and Glare Study [EN010168/APP/6.3])** or implement a resting angle of 5 degrees to the single axis tracking panels (field C14)**;** and • Committing to use of 2.5m 1P fixed south-facing panels where required (field B11). Additionally, existing vegetation along the boundary of the Order limits will be retained and managed where practicable to ensure its continued presence and to aid the screening of low-level views into the Order limits.	Refer to the OLEMP.

3.19 Electromagnetic Fields

Table 18: Electromagnetic Fields

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Potential for risks to human health associated with electromagnetic fields.	The following embedded mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Scheme design: • The Scheme will be designed so that the maximum levels of electromagnetic radiation received at existing residential properties, places of work, and PRoWs, from the 400kV cables during operation will be below ICNIRP reference levels (Ref 6); • There are no overhead cables planned as part of the Scheme. This is material as underground cables significantly reduce the risk of significant EMF impacts upon human health. There are no electric fields above ground associated with underground cables. Electrical fields from the underground power cables will be shielded by the surrounding jacket and the conducting soil; • A minimum 10m setback will be imposed between receptors (residential dwellings) and 400kV cables. The Grid Connection Cables will be installed in trenches up to 2m deep. • All proposed cables and associated electrical infrastructure will be 'UKCA' and/or 'CE' marked.	The Environmental Manager will regularly record compliance in a logbook. The Ministry of Defence will be consulted on any development or change of land use within the statutory Central WAM Network Safeguarding Zone to ensure cable routing is compatible with safeguarding requirements.

3.20 Major Accidents and Disasters

Table 19: Major Accidents and Disasters

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
Major Accident and Disasters	All works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant Health and Safety legislation and guidance. Details of fire, police, emergency services and hospitals will be publicised and included in the site induction. The relevant risk assessments for safety during construction will be required and produced by the contractor prior to construction, which will be implemented to minimise the risk of accidents and disasters on site. An **Outline BSMP [EN010168/APP/7.21]** explores the risks associated with fires from the Battery Energy Storage Facility (BESS) and sets out measures to minimise the impact of an incident during construction, operation and decommissioning of the facility. An Emergency Response Plan would be followed in the event of fire. Furthers risks of major accidents and disasters are covered in the other tables in this document relating to Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage; Transport and Access; Ground Conditions, Human Health and Other Environmental Matters (Utilities and Glint and Glare).	No monitoring required.

4 Complementary Plans and Procedures

4.1.1 A suite of complementary environmental plans and procedures have been included within the Application and set out proposed mitigation for the construction phase, and in some cases the operational phase. These documents comprise:

- **Outline Soil Resources Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.15];**
- **Outline Site Waste Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.16];**
- **Outline Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and Permissive Paths Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.17];**
- **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010168/APP/7.18];**
- **Outline Ecological Protection and Mitigation Strategy (Outline EPMS) [EN01010168/APP/7.19**
- **Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [EN010168/APP/7.20];**
- **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010168/APP/7.21]; and**
- **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010168/APP/7.22**].

5 Implementation and Operation

5.1.1 The detailed CEMP will set out all roles, responsibilities and actions required in respect of implementation of the measures described in this Outline CEMP, including:

- An organogram showing team roles, names and responsibilities;
- Training requirements for relevant personnel on environmental topics;
- Information on-site briefings and toolbox talks that will be used to equip relevant staff with the necessary level of knowledge to follow environmental control procedures;
- Measures to advise employees of changing circumstances as work progresses;
- Communication methods;
- Document control;
- Monitoring, inspections and audits of site operations; and
- Environmental emergency procedures.

5.1.2 The Construction Project Manager and Environmental Manager have responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Outline CEMP(s).

6 Checking and Corrective Action

6.1 Monitoring

6.1.1 Monitoring and reporting will be undertaken for the duration of the construction phase in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the measures set out in the detailed CEMP and related construction controls, and allow for corrective action to be taken where necessary.

6.1.2 As part of the monitoring process the designated Environmental Manager will be present on-site throughout the construction process and when new activities are commencing. The Environmental Manager will observe site activities and report any deviations from the detailed CEMP in a logbook, along with the action taken and general conditions at the time. The Applicant will be informed of any deviations from the CEMP as soon as possible following identification of such issues. The Environmental Manager would also act as day-to-day contact with relevant local authorities and other regulatory agencies such as the Environment Agency.

6.1.3 During construction, the Environmental Manager will conduct walkover surveys to ensure all requirements of the detailed CEMP are being met. Action from these surveys will be documented on an Environmental Action Schedule, discussed with the Site Manager for programming requirements and issued weekly for actioning.

6.1.4 The Environmental Manager will also arrange regular formal inspections and audits to ensure the requirements of the detailed CEMP are being met. Details of monitoring, inspection and audits to be undertaken will be provided in the CEMP. After completion of the works, the Environmental Manager will conduct a final review.

6.2 Records

6.2.1 The Environmental Manager/ Construction Project Manager will retain records of all monitoring, inspections and audits. These records will include:

- Results of routine site inspections by Environmental Manager / Construction Project Manager;
- Environmental surveys and investigations;
- Environmental Action Schedule;
- Environmental equipment test records, Licences and approvals; and
- Corrective actions taken in response to incidents, breaches of the approved CEMP or complaints received from a third party.

6.2.2 The detailed CEMP will be updated if it is necessary to add additional control measures, with a full review as required throughout the construction period.

Existing control measures and mitigation will not be amended without prior agreement with the local authorities.

6.3 Management Review

6.3.1 The detailed CEMP will be signed off on completion of the construction works (by an appropriately qualified person(s) such as the Environmental Manager) and will form the basis (in combination with the **Outline OEMP [EN010168/APP/7.13]**) of the detailed OEMP, which will be developed by the Operator of the Scheme.

7 References

Ref 1 The Planning Act 2008 (as amended). Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/pdfs/ukpga_20080029_en.pdf (Accessed July 2025).

Ref 2 The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended). Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572 (Accessed July 2025).

Ref 3 The Control of Pollution Act 1974. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40(Accessed July 2025).

Ref 4 Considerate Constructors Scheme, The code of considerate practice. Available at: https://www.ccscheme.org.uk/resources/the-code-of-considerate-practice/ (Accessed July 2025).

Ref 5 BSI (2014) BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014. Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 1: Noise & Part 2: Vibration 2009

Ref 6 1998 International Commission on the Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines. Available at https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPemfgdl.pdf (Accessed July 2025).

Ref 7 National Grid (2016). Technical Guidance Note 287: Third-party guidance for working near National Grid Electricity Transmission equipment.

Ref 8 National Grid (2007). Specifications for Safe Working in the Vicinity of National Grid High Pressure Gas Pipelines and Associated Installations - Requirements for Third Parties.

Ref 9 Northern Gas Networks (2017). Working safely near high pressure gas pipelines and associated installations: Third party requirements.

Ref 10 British Standards (2009). BS 6031:2009 - Code of Practice for Earthworks

Ref 11 UK Gov (2002). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/2677/contents (Accessed July 2025).

Ref 12 UK Gov (2001). Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/2954/contents (Accessed July 2025).

Ref 13 UK Gov (1991). The Water Resources Act 1991. Legislation.gov.uk. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents (Accessed July 2025).

Ref 14 UK Gov (2016). Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016. Available at: The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (Accessed July 2025).

Ref 15 CL:AIRE, 2025. Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention. CL:AIRE, Reading. Download at https://www.claire.co.uk/piling (Accessed September 2025)

8 Glossary

Term	Acronym	Definition
Asbestos Containing Materials	ACM	N/A
Arboricultural Clerk of Works	ACoW	Responsible for undertaking site visits and providing advice throughout construction on how tree impacts will be avoided and minimised, including ensuring that the precautionary working methods described in this Outline Arboricultural Method Statement are adhered to during construction at the Solar PV Sites and installation of the cables in the Cable Route Corridor.
Archaeological Mitigation Strategy	AMS	An archaeological mitigation strategy sets out proposals to minimise the impact of a development on archaeological remains present within the site.
Best Practicable Means	BPM	N/A
Battery Energy Storage System	BESS	Battery storage and Associated Development to allow for the storage, importation and exportation of energy to the National Grid.
Battery Energy Storage System Area	BESS Area	The area within which the BESS would be located for the storage, import, and export of energy to the National Grid. The Scheme would include a single BESS Area located within Lime Down D
Battery Safety Management Plan	BSMP	The BSMP outlines the key fire safety provisions for the BESS proposed to be installed at Lime Down Solar Park (Lime Down D BESS) including measures to reduce BESS failure risks and mitigate credible failure incident scenarios. It provides a provides a summary of the safety related information requirements which will be provided in advance of construction of the BESS.
Considerate Constructors Scheme	CCS	N/A
Closed-Circuit Television	CCTV	N/A
Construction Environmental Management Plan	CEMP	The CEMP is to be produced in accordance with the Outline CEMP, as a DCO Requirement, following the appointment of a contractor, prior to the start of construction. The CEMP and the requirement to comply with it will ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during construction.
Construction Exclusion Zone	CEZ	The area between the fencing and the trees will be a whereby no machinery, materials or spoil may enter.
Construction Traffic Management Plan	CTMP	A framework document for the management of construction vehicle movements to and from the Scheme, to ensure that the effects of the temporary construction phase on the local highway network are minimised. The Outline CTMP sets out construction access arrangements, construction vehicle routing,

Term	Acronym	Definition
		construction vehicle trip generation, and the management/mitigation measures. It also summarises the requirements for vehicles transporting abnormal loads (for elements such as transformers).
Development Consent Order	DCO	A development consent order is the order which grants development consent when a successful application is made to the Secretary of State. The Inspectorate is responsible for administering the examination of the DCO Application and supporting the Examining Authority that will be appointed to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for DESNZ pursuant to the Planning Act 2008. The Secretary of State for DESNZ has responsibility for subsequently determining whether to grant development consent for the Proposed Development.
Dust Management Plan	DMP	A Dust Management Plans (DMP) identifies potential sources of dust, assesses risks, and implements control measures to mitigate its potential dust impact.
Environmental Clerk of Works	ECoW	Oversee the management of, and provide advice about, environmental and ecological risks during construction including for example, management of protected species, surface water management, pollution, air quality and noise.
Ecological Clerk of Works	EcoCoW	Management of the risks to biodiversity on construction sites, advising protecting valued biodiversity features and providing practical solutions.
Environmental Impact Assessment	EIA	A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making
Ecological Protection and Mitigation Strategy	EPMS	The EPMS is to be produced in accordance with the Outline EPMS, as a DCO Requirement, following the appointment of a contractor, prior to the start of construction. The EMPS and the requirement to comply with it will ensure that ecological protection measures are followed during construction.
Environmental Statement	ES	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA. The Environmental Statement contains a description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment.
Greenhouse Gases	GHG	N/A
Heavy Goods Vehicle	HGV	An HGV is any truck over 3.5 Tonnes gross combination mass (GCM).
Horizontal Direction Drilling	HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling is a method for installing cables without digging a trench. It involves drilling a pilot hole the progressively enlarging it to the required diameter.
Heating, Ventilation and Cooling	HVAC	N/A

Term	Acronym	Definition
Island Green Power Group Limited	IGP	N/A
Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	LEMP	The LEMP is to be produced in accordance with the Outline LEMP, as a DCO Requirement, following the appointment of a contractor, prior to the start of construction. The LEMP and the requirement to comply with it will ensure that appropriate landscape and ecological management practices are followed during construction.
Light Goods Vehicle	LGV	An LGV is a commercial vehicle with a gross weight of 3,500 kg or less.
Local Planning Authority	LPA	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Megawatts	MW	N/A
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects	NSIP	NSIPs are large scale developments such as certain new harbours, power generating stations (including solar and wind farms), highways developments, and electricity transmission lines, which require a certain type of consent known as 'development consent' under the Planning Act 2008.
Non-Road Mobile Machinery	NRMM	N/A
Noise Sensitive Receptors	NSR	N/A
Operational Environmental Management Plan	OEMP	The OEMP is to be produced in accordance with the Outline OEMP, as a DCO Requirement, prior to the start of operation. The OEMP and the requirement to comply with it will ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during operation.
Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances	PFAS	N/A
Photovoltaic	PV	N/A
Public Rights of Way	PRoW	A public right of way (PRoW) in the UK is a path or track that is open to the public to use at any time. They are protected by law and can be found in towns, villages, and the countryside.
Risk Assessment Method Statements	RAMS	N/A
Root Protection Area	RPA	N/A
Soil Resources Management Plan	SRMP	The SRMP is to be produced in accordance with the Outline SRMP, as a DCO Requirement, following the appointment of a contractor, prior to the start of construction. The SRMP and the requirement to comply with it will ensure that appropriate soil management practices are followed during construction.

Term	Acronym	Definition
Site Waste Management Plan	SWMP	The SWMP is to be produced in accordance with the Outline SWMP, as a DCO Requirement, following the appointment of a contractor, prior to the start of construction. The SWMP and the requirement to comply with it will ensure that appropriate waste management practices are followed during construction.
Tree Preservation Order	TPO	N/A
Written Scheme of Investigation	WSI	A Written Scheme of Investigation identifies known and potential archaeological features, deposits, or built heritage elements on a site, and proposes a structured approach for investigating them.