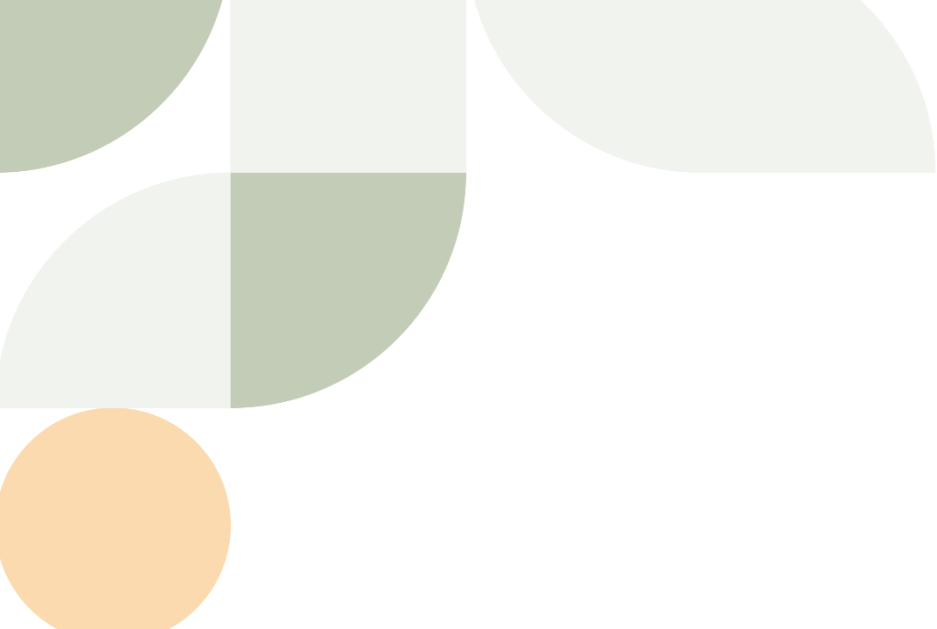




Lime Down

Solar Park

Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Clean)

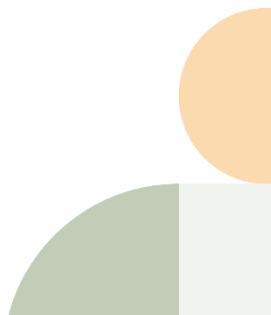
October 2026

Revision 8

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN010168

Document Reference: APP/7.12

APFP Regulation Reg 5(2)(q)



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.

Revision	Section Reference	Description of Changes	Reason for Revision
	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.
4	Table 1	Updates in relation to the Ultra Low Emissions Vehicle use	Updates in response to Wiltshire Council's comments on Deadline 1 submissions.
	Table 4	Update to include a commitment that construction phase access tracks would be constructed at least 15 m from the boundary of North Bincombe Wood Ancient Woodland.	Updates in response to Wiltshire Council Written Representation for Deadline 1 and 1A of Examination.
	Table 5	Updates to Table 5 in relation to the location of construction compounds, material and stockpiles.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 2 of Examination.
	Table 5	Updates to Table 5 in relation to rainwater management.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 2 of Examination.
	Table 13	Updates to Table 5 in relation to rainwater management.	Updates in response to EA Relevant Representation for Deadline 2 of Examination.
	n/a	Updates to cross refer to ES Volume 2, Figure 2-2: Figure 2-2-1 to 2-2-5 Field Boundaries and Numbering [APP-078] where necessary.	Updates in response to Wiltshire Council's Written Questions submitted at Deadline 2 of Examination.
	Table 13	Updates to the piling risk assessment section	Updates in response to Wiltshire Council Relevant Representation for Deadline 2 of Examination.
	Table 15	Updates in relation to waste compaction	Updates in response to Stop Lime Down's Deadline 1 and 1A responses for Examination.
5	Table 4	Further detail on construction methodology to be used in proximity of Bincombe Wood Ancient Woodland.	Updates made at Deadline 4 of Examination in relation to ISH3 Action 23.

Revision	Section Reference	Description of Changes	Reason for Revision
	Table 5	Updates in relation to reinstatement of drainage systems.	Updates made at Deadline 4 of Examination in relation to CAH1 Action 6.
	Table 5	Amended incorrect reference to Anglian Water with Wessex Water.	Updates made at Deadline 4 of Examination in relation to WC-026 request made in Applicant's Response to Deadline 3 Submissions [REP4-082] .
	Table 5	Update to clarify use of buffers for ecological vs. hydrological purposes.	Updates made at Deadline 4 of Examination in relation to comments made by the Environment Agency at ISH3.
	Table 11	Updated to provide more detail regarding process for confirming cable depths post-surveys.	Updates made at Deadline 4 of Examination in relation to CAH1 Action 5.
	Table 11	Cross reference to additional stockpile information contained in the Outline SRMP [REP6-035] .	Updates made at Deadline 4 of Examination in relation to ISH2 Action 20.
6	Section 2.5	Insertion of clear linkage to ES Volume 3, Appendices 11-1 to 11-9: Flood Risk Assessments and Outline Drainage Strategies.	Updates made at Deadline 5 of Examination in relation to comments made by Wiltshire Council their Deadline 4 submissions.
	Table 1	Updates in relation to sustainable procurement processes.	Updates made at Deadline 5 of Examination in relation to comments made by Wiltshire Council in a meeting held 08/07/2026.
	Table 3	Updates to text relating to fish rescue permissions	Updates made at Deadline 5 of Examination in relation to comments made by the Environment Agency in ISH3 Post- Hearing Summary
	Table 5	Updates in relation to storage of plant within Flood Zone 3b.	Updates made at Deadline 5 of Examination in relation to comments made by the Environment Agency their Deadline 4 submissions (EA-051).
	Table 5	Updates in relation to temporary drainage measures.	Updates made at Deadline 5 of Examination in relation to comments made by the Examining Authority in ExQ2 (CA2.8).
	Table 5	Addition of drainage features to 10m washdown buffers.	Updates made at Deadline 5 of Examination in relation to comments made by the Environment Agency their Deadline 4 submissions (EA-021).
	Table 5	Confirmation existing ground levels beneath and between the Solar PV Panels will be retained and vegetation establishment monitored.	Updates made at Deadline 5 of Examination in relation to comments made by Wiltshire Council their Deadline 4 submissions.

Revision	Section Reference	Description of Changes	Reason for Revision
	Table 20	Addition of equine mitigation table	Updates made at Deadline 5 of Examination in relation to Equine Business Report requested within ExA First Written Questions.
7	Paragraph 2.1.1	Updates to define the date of final commissioning.	Updates made at Deadline 6 of Examination in relation to comments made by SLD in their Deadline 5 submissions.
	Paragraph 2.15.1	Updates in relation to the Stakeholder Communications Plan	Updates made at Deadline 6 of Examination in relation to comments made by SLD in their Deadline 5 submissions.
	Table 2	Updates to include the Cotswolds National Landscape Board as a consultee,	Updates made at Deadline 6 of Examination in relation to comments made by CNL in their Deadline 5 submissions.
	Table 6	Updates in relation to including a Toolbox Talk detailing the presence of sensitive archaeological features.	Updates made at Deadline 6 of Examination in relation to comments made by Wiltshire Council in their Deadline 5 submissions.
	Table 6	Updated to reflect removal of solar panels from field A1.	Updates made at Deadline 6 of Examination in relation to design change.
	Table 13	Additional information provided on the groundwater monitoring plan,	Updates made at Deadline 6 of Examination in response to EA comments made in their Deadline 5 submission.
8	Throughout	Updated document references throughout to the most recent version.	Applicant due diligence.
	Paragraph 1.3.2	Maximum area of land associated with Works No. 1 added.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH6 Action 1.
	Paragraph 2.13.1	Clarification added that the Emergency Response Plan will account for extreme weather events.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to points raised by Wiltshire Council at ISH7 regarding climate resilience measures.
	Paragraph 2.15.1	Complaints procedures transposed from more detailed Outline CTMP text.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH7 Action 9.
	Table 1	Updates in relation to procurement of SF6-free equipment.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH7 Action 21.
	Table 3	Updates in relation to text relating to HDD works in the event that impacts to species are identified.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH7 Actions 17 and 18.
	Table 4	Updates to mitigation measures and works in proximity of Bincombe and Surrendell Ancient Woodland as per agreement with Wiltshire Council.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response wording provided by Wiltshire Council Arboriculture team following ISH7.

Revision	Section Reference	Description of Changes	Reason for Revision
	Table 5	Confirmation of process should substation infrastructure be located within mapped surface water flow paths.	Updates made in Deadline 7 of Examination to address Environment Agency SoCG 'Under Discussion' point 3.3.10
	Table 5	Confirmation of process should substation infrastructure be located within mapped surface water flow paths.	Updates made in Deadline 7 of Examination to address Environment Agency SoCG 'Under Discussion' point 3.3.10.
	Table 5	Addition of 'Vegetation Establishment' section which acknowledges the importance of adaptive measures with regards to mitigating temporary flood risk risks.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH5 Action 11.
	Table 10	Additional measures provided associated with Grittleton House.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH8 Action 17.
	Table 10	Updates in relation to track between the A429 and Lime Down E.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to CAH2 Action 1.
	Table 10	Updates in relation to cable works in vicinity of the slurry pipe and tank east of Easton.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to CAH2 Action 3.
	Table 17	Additional measures provided for airfield operators to operationally accommodate the predicted glare effects.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH5 Action 7.
	Table 20	Confirmation equestrian expert would be appointed prior to submission of detailed CEMP.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH8 Action 9.
	Annex A and B	Inclusion of Outline Breakout Contingency Procedure and Discovery and Inspection Documents.	Updates made at Deadline 7 of Examination in response to ISH7 Actions 12 and 19.

List of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	The Applicant	3
1.3	The Scheme	3
1.4	The Order Limits	4
2	Construction Environmental Management	5
2.1	Roles and Responsibilities	5
2.2	Construction Programme	6
2.3	Working Hours	6
2.4	Landscape and Ecology	7
2.5	Control of Flooding	7
2.6	Control of Noise	8
2.7	Control of Light	8
2.8	Traffic Management	9
2.9	Off Site Delivery Routes	9
2.10	Parking Provisions	9
2.11	Recovery, Recycling and Disposing of Waste	10
2.12	Security	10
2.13	Responding to Environmental Incidents and Emergencies	10
2.14	Good Practice	10
2.15	Public Consultation and Liaison	10
3	Mitigation and Monitoring	12
3.2	Climate Change	11
3.3	Landscape and Visual	14
3.4	Ecology and Biodiversity	17
3.5	Arboriculture	20
3.6	Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage	27
3.7	Cultural Heritage	44
3.8	Transport and Access	47
3.9	Noise and Vibration	53
3.10	Air Quality	56
3.11	Socio Economic Tourism Recreation	61

3.12	Soils and Agriculture	64
3.13	Human Health	67
3.14	Ground Conditions	69
3.15	Minerals	76
3.16	Materials and Waste	77
3.17	Telecommunications, Television Reception and Utilities	79
3.18	Glint and Glare.....	81
3.19	Electromagnetic Fields.....	82
3.20	Major Accidents and Disasters.....	83
3.21	Equine Mitigation	84
4	Complementary Plans and Procedures	89
5	Implementation and Operation	90
6	Checking and Corrective Action.....	91
6.1	Monitoring	91
6.2	Records.....	91
6.3	Management Review	92
7	References	93
8	Glossary	95
Annex A	Outline Breakout Contingency Procedure.....	99
Annex B	Outline Discovery and Inspection Strategy	100

List of Tables

Table 1: Climate Change.....	11
Table 2: Landscape and Visual	14
Table 3: Ecology and Biodiversity	17
Table 4: Arboriculture	20
Table 5: Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage	27
Table 6: Cultural Heritage	44
Table 7: Transport and Access.....	47
Table 8: Noise and Vibration	53
Table 9: Air Quality.....	56
Table 10: Socio Economic Tourism Recreation	61
Table 11: Soils and Agriculture.....	64
Table 12: Human Health	67
Table 13: Ground Conditions	69
Table 14: Minerals.....	76
Table 15: Materials and Waste.....	77

Table 16: Telecommunications, Television Reception and Utilities	79
Table 17: Glint and Glare	81
Table 18: Electromagnetic Fields	82
Table 19: Major Accidents and Disasters	83

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 EN010168/APP/6.4]** 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 Construction Environmental Management Plan (Outline CEMP) [REP6-029]** 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) [REP6-031]** and **Outline Decommissioning Strategy (Outline DS) [REP6-033]**).
- 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 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 [REP6-005]**.

- 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 [REP6-005]**.

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'). The maximum area of land to be occupied by Solar PV panels (Works Number 1) is 385.3 ha.
- 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 3-1 to 3-1-5 [REP3-035]**. 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 [APP-055]**. The **Design Principles and Parameters [REP4-043]** 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 The Order Limits [APP-076]**). 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 [REP3-036]**. 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 [APP-225 to APP-229]**.
- 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. The date of final commissioning relates to the final part of the authorised development. 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 prior to commencement as secured through Requirement 4 of the **Draft DCO [REP6-005]**.

- 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) [REP6-041]** 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) [REP6-039]** 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) [REP6-037]** 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 [APP-268]** and **Outline LEMP [REP6-037]**.
- 2.4.4 A number of Avoidance Areas have been identified (refer to **ES Volume 2, Figure 3-2: Key Construction Phase Features [REP3-036]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 3-2: Cable Route Construction Method Statement [REP5-045]**) 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 Flooding

- 2.5.1 **ES Volume 3, Appendices 11-1 to 11-9: Flood Risk Assessments and Drainage Strategies [REP5-047 to REP5-060]** (Revision 5) submitted at Deadline 5 of Examination set out the site-specific flood risk and drainage measures relevant to construction of the Scheme. These measures form the basis of the mitigation required to avoid, reduce and manage the potential hydrology, flood risk and drainage effects identified in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 11: Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage [REP4-012]**. The relevant measures must therefore be incorporated into the detailed CEMP and associated Water Management Plan and implemented as applicable to the location, nature and stage of the construction works. The FRA and Outline Drainage Strategy suite should be read alongside **Table 5** of this Outline CEMP.

2.6 Control of Noise

- 2.6.1 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).
- 2.6.2 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.
- 2.6.3 The hierarchy of mitigation measures for HDD activities noted in 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.

2.7 Control of Light

- 2.7.1 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 [REP6-005]**. 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.
- 2.7.2 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.

2.7.3 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.

2.7.4 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.

2.7.5 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.

2.8 Traffic Management

2.8.1 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 [REP6-041]**.

2.9 Off Site Delivery Routes

2.9.1 The **Outline CTMP [REP6-041]** 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.

2.10 Parking Provisions

2.10.1 As detailed in the **Outline CTMP [REP6-041]**, 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 [REP3-036]**

- 2.10.2 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

2.11 Recovery, Recycling and Disposing of Waste

- 2.11.1 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.
- 2.11.2 The **Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) [REP1-102]** 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).

2.12 Security

- 2.12.1 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.

2.13 Responding to Environmental Incidents and Emergencies

- 2.13.1 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, extreme weather events such as drought or flooding and emergencies on site, and any reporting.

2.14 Good Practice

- 2.14.1 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.

2.15 Public Consultation and Liaison

- 2.15.1 Prior to commencing works on site, the Contractor will develop and implement a Stakeholder Communications Plan that includes details of community engagement, a complaints procedure, the locations of display boards to be

installed on-site, and establishment of a website. The display boards and website 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 so that a full audit trail is available should the complainant raise the issue(s) with the local authority. Complaints should be responded to as per the process detailed below:

- A receipt of the complaint will be emailed to the person making the complaint. The receipt will include details of the formal response and how the complaint can be escalated, if required.
- The Site Manager will then investigate the incident and will discuss what actions need to occur with the Applicant and other relevant personnel.
- To ensure public faith in the reporting system, the Site Manager will agree a response timetable as part of the final CEMP. The following suggested response times are suggested:
 - Receipt of original complaint: Within 2 working days of the complaint being received;
 - Investigation time: Within 3 working days of receipt of the complaint (assuming no requirement to involve / consult with third parties);
 - Corrective Action Decision: Within 1 working day of the completion of the investigation (assuming no requirement to involve third parties); and
 - Response: To be issued to the complainant within 2 working days of the Corrective Action Decision.

- 2.15.2 It is of the utmost importance that the public know that their complaint will be investigated, actioned and that they are informed of what actions are being taken. The time taken to respond, the number of complaints raised and a review of the corrective actions will be a standing agenda item with the Community Liaison Group to ensure that the public can be assured that their issues are being considered and dealt with.
- 2.15.3 A Community Liaison Officer (or alternative) would be appointed to lead discussions with local communities during construction.
- 2.15.4 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: • The procurement of SF6-free equipment will be prioritised where practicable and the selection of	To be confirmed in detailed CEMP(s)

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	Automatic Identification System (AIS) equipment in the electrical design reduces the need to use SF6 compared to alternative configurations. • A sustainable procurement process which includes consideration to minimise carbon emissions where feasible will be undertaken as part of supply chain ESG assessments; • 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; • 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); • Where reasonably practicable, using lower carbon modes of transport, including Low Emissions Vehicles, 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 [REP6-041] 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;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• 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 • 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,	To be confirmed in detailed CEMP(s)

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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.	

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 [REP6-029]; • Outline LEMP [REP6-037]; • Outline Ecological Protection and Mitigation Strategy, [REP6-039]; • Outline Soil Resources Management Plan [REP6-035]; • Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), [REP6-041]; and • Outline Public Rights of Way and Permissive Access Routes Management Plan [REP1-104]. Avoidance Measures	Refer to the Outline LEMP [EN010168/APP/7.18].

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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; • 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 ES Volume 1 Chapter 8 Landscape and Visual [REP3-025] 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 ES Volume 1 Chapter 8 Landscape and Visual [REP3-025] 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 ES Volume 1 Chapter 8 Landscape and Visual [REP3-025]. In preparing the detailed CEMP, the Cotswolds National Landscape Board will be consulted in respect of those measures relevant to the Cotswolds National Landscape and will have regard to any representations received in finalising those measures. Lighting	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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 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 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 [REP6-004].	

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 [REP6-039]. 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;	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

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- Measures to limit the dust generating activities, such as when working in dry conditions; - 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; - Any fish rescue exercise at watercourse crossings using equipment other than rod and line must first have obtained the correct permission from the Environment Agency under S27(a) of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975; - 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	support protected species licence 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
	particularly sensitive features (such as important watercourses, railway corridors and woodland); • HDD works will be undertaken in line with the Outline Ecological Protection and Mitigation Strategy [REP6-039] – Method Statement 7 ‘Precautionary HDD Methodology’. This method statement sets out measures such as the EcoCoW agreeing timings and locations of HDD operations and ensuring attendance at each event. Advice from the Environment Agency, LLFA or a specialist hydrological engineer may be required in the event a risk to species or habitats is identified, for example as a result of excessive vibration or the release of sediments. . • 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; • 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 [APP-206], the Contractor is to comply with the measures set	Ongoing Arboricultural Clerk of Works

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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.	
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 [APP-206], 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 [APP-206] , 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	Ongoing Arboricultural Clerk of Works.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) will be utilised to avoid impacts to veteran trees. 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 [APP-206], 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.	
Impacts to Ancient Woodland from access tracks	Access tracks will be aligned to maintain a minimum 15 m buffer from the boundary of North Bincombe Wood Ancient Woodland, whilst also maintaining a minimum 50 m buffer from the Great Crested Newt (GCN) pond identified between Fields E1 and E2 (as identified in ES Volume 2, Figure 2-2: Figure 2-2-1 to 2-2-5 Field Boundaries and Numbering [APP-078]).	No monitoring required

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	Any repairs to the existing section of access track adjacent to North Bincombe Wood shall be limited to the infilling of potholes using no-fines gravel and topsoil only. Use of the access track shall be limited to access by existing landowners for the purposes of accessing and managing their land and access by the undertaker required for hedgerow and other vegetation management. Where construction traffic uses the existing access track adjacent to Surrendell Ancient Woodland, the following measures will apply: • Protective fencing shall be installed, where appropriate, along the woodland-facing edge of the existing existing track. The fencing will be positioned at the edge of the track, rather than at the woodland edge, to prevent vehicle, plant or materials entering the intervening area between the track and the woodland, including land within the 15m buffer. Fencing shall be installed in accordance with the principles of BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. • Where the existing track is identified as having insufficient stability or load-bearing capacity for the size and weight of construction vehicles using it, suitable ground protection measures shall be installed. The type and extent of ground protection will be determined having regard to the anticipated vehicle movements and ground conditions. • Any widening of the track within the 15 m woodland buffer will incorporate an appropriate cellular confinement system and/or temporary ground-protection system, designed to accommodate the anticipated vehicle loading and avoid unacceptable soil compaction or root damage. The extent and specification of these measures will be determined by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and shown on the relevant Tree Protection Plan. The measures will be installed before the track is brought into use and maintained for the duration of its use.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- Any works or activities within the ancient woodland buffer that are not otherwise addressed by the detailed CEMP or detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) will be subject to monitoring by the ACoW - The relevant Local Planning Authority will be notified of any material incident or material departure from the approved AMS associated with works adjacent to Surrendell Ancient Woodland, and of any evidence identified by the ACoW that construction activities have resulted in adverse effects on the ancient woodland	
Arboricultural Clerk of Works	The Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) shall be a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist with a minimum of five years' relevant professional experience. The ACoW shall have appropriate knowledge and practical experience of arboricultural matters relating to construction, including the application of BS 5837:2012 (or any relevant successor standard), tree protection measures and the supervision of works within or adjacent to Root Protection Areas. The ACoW shall have sufficient experience and competence to undertake the duties identified within this AMS and to provide appropriate arboricultural advice to the construction team throughout the works.	

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). Within the cable installation working width, existing agricultural field drains identified in consultation with the landowner prior to the start of the relevant works, or encountered during those works, will be recorded. Where such drains are disturbed by the cable installation works, they will be reinstated, diverted or otherwise made good following completion of the relevant section of construction so as to maintain the affected field drainage function.
	Storage of Materials and Plant 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; - Construction compounds, material storage and stockpiles will not be located within Flood Zone 3b and, where practicable, will be located outside the 1 in 100 year flood extent;	A Water Management Plan (which will form part of a detailed CEMP) will include details of pre-construction, construction, and post-construction water quality.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- Plant will not be stored within Flood Zone 3b when not in use. Some temporary access by mobile plant may be required within areas of Flood Zone 3b to undertake the authorised works. In those circumstances, the detailed construction arrangements will ensure that: - Existing floodplain storage, conveyance and overland flow routes are maintained; - No materials, spoil or equipment are left within flood zone 3b outside active working periods; - Temporary works are minimised in extent and duration; - Temporary drainage or cross-drainage is provided where required to maintain hydraulic connectivity; - Weather forecasts and flood warnings are monitored; - Plant and personnel can be removed safely in advance of a forecast flood event; and - Any temporary obstruction or ground disturbance is removed and the affected area reinstated following completion of the works. - 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; - 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;	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. 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

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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.	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 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 Wessex 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 watercourses or drainage features 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	a licensed facility or managed under relevant permits, with no uncontrolled discharge; - Where biosecurity risks or sensitivities have been identified in relation to a watercourse or waterbody, designated washdown areas will be located at least 15 m from the tops of the banks, in accordance with the Outline Ecological Protection and Mitigation Strategy (EPMS) [REP6-039]. - Mud deposits will be controlled at entry and exit points to the Sites using wheel washing facilities and/or road sweepers operating during 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; - The detailed CEMP will consider opportunities for rainwater harvesting for appropriate non-potable construction uses, including vehicle washdown, where practicable. Subject to not compromising SuDS performance, firewater containment, pollution control or the sealed/isolatable drainage principles for BESS and substation infrastructure; - Appropriate SuDS and sediment control measures will be implemented where required to manage runoff and prevent sediment mobilisation, with inspection and maintenance commitments;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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; - 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 and BESS, supported by ground	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	investigation data. The PRA will be undertaken in line with the guidance document <i>Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention (CL:AIRE, 2025. Originally published by the EA, 2001)</i>. 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 • Before commencement of the relevant works, existing agricultural drainage infrastructure that may be affected will be identified and recorded through review of available information, consultation with the affected landowner where reasonably practicable, and pre-construction inspection by a suitably qualified and experienced agricultural drainage specialist appointed by the Applicant. • Where agricultural drainage is disturbed by the works, the specialist will advise on its protection, reinstatement, diversion or replacement so that the affected drainage function is maintained. Following completion of the relevant works, the affected drainage will be inspected to verify that the required works have been completed and any identified remedial works will be undertaken as soon as reasonably practicable.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 bunded area (minimum capacity of 110% of the capacity of the containers), with rainwater management and oil separation included where required; - 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;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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; - 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,	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 (an outline version is appended to this Outline CEMP in Annex A) 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 - At detailed design stage, should any substation infrastructure be required within areas affected by mapped surface water flow paths, further site specific assessment will be undertaken to confirm that flood risk is not increased elsewhere and that any necessary mitigation measures, including compensatory storage where required, are incorporated into the detailed design. These measures will be secured through Requirement 5 in consultation with the EA, with drainage measures secured through Requirement 11 which requires consultation with the LLFA. - 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 [REP4-043]. - 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.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- Existing ground levels beneath and between the Solar PV Panels will be retained. Localised changes to ground levels will only be undertaken where necessary for the safe and effective installation of infrastructure. Any proposed changes will be assessed through detailed design to confirm that existing overland flow routes will remain functional and that flood risk will not be increased elsewhere. The location, extent and associated mitigation for any such changes will be set out in the detailed CEMP prior to the relevant works commencing. - Measures to ensure vegetation establishment beneath the panels to maintain soil quality and reduce flood risk are covered in the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (Rev 3) [REP5-079] updated at Deadline 5 of Examination. 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 • 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 Vegetation Establishment • Vegetation establishment provides a vital function in ensuring favourable soil structure particularly with regards to preventing surface water runoff. Vegetation will be managed in line with the principles set out in the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [REP6-037]. • Where practicable vegetation will be established prior to commencement of construction to minimise any temporary risk associated with bare cover and increased flood risk, for example where agreed with landowners during the preliminary works stage. • Incidences of vegetation failure will be recorded and will be suitably remediated in line with the Outline LEMP [REP6-037]. Visual inspections will include identification of any areas of poor cover, bare ground, rilling, erosion and drip line scour. • Where required, remedial measures will be implemented, which may include reseeding, soil loosening or localised erosion control,	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	to maintain effective ground cover and minimise surface water runoff and soil loss. Success of remedial actions will be monitored until establishment has been confirmed. - As per the measures outlined in the Outline SRMP [REP6-035] prior to any significant reseeded a suitably qualified soil practitioner should perform checks by means of small hand-dug pits to determine if compaction or other soil related issues are contributing to the vegetation failure. Should structural soil issues be determined as the root cause of vegetation failure appropriate mitigation should be implemented prior to any subsequent sowing. - Where remediation efforts have failed or cannot be established within a reasonable timeframe to ensure flood risk is managed temporary SuDs will be implemented to prevent any increases in runoff offsite. - It should be noted that the proposed Construction Phase for the Scheme is anticipated to last two years and that panel installation and vegetation establishment will be staggered throughout this period. The staggered approach will prevent large amounts of soil disturbance in one event and allows for a more effective approach to remediating vegetation failure. - Trafficking through the Solar Sites whilst vegetation is establishing will be minimised as much as feasibly possible to reduce risk of compaction. Any vehicles / plant requiring access to the sites during this period should utilise the access track network and avoid deviating onto panelled areas unless necessary to complete the respective task.	
	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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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; • 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 [APP-290].	

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 (as identified in ES Volume 2, Figure 2-2: Figure 2-2-1 to 2-2-5 Field Boundaries and Numbering [APP-078]). Solar PV Panels have been partially removed from Fields A4, B6, B11, C10, C15, C21, C23, C31, D4, D6, D11 and E1 (as identified in ES Volume 2, Figure 2-2: Figure 2-2-1 to 2-2-5 Field Boundaries and Numbering [APP-078]). Solar PV Panels have been entirely removed from Fields A1 and C9, in part due to heritage impacts but these have not been the reason all panels have been removed. Construction personnel will receive a Toolbox Talk detailing the presence of sensitive archaeological features and the mitigation measures in place.	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.	Final Scheme design to ensure no solar infrastructure to be located within offsets areas.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 (fields can be identified in ES Volume 2, Figure 2-2: Figure 2-2-1 to 2-2-5 Field Boundaries and Numbering [APP-078]). 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) [REP6-037] and 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 [REP6-041]. 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).	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
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 <i>in situ</i>. 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. 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 identified in ES Volume 2, Figure 2-2: Figure 2-2-1 to 2-2-5 Field Boundaries and Numbering [APP-078]) 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'	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 guidance (i.e. Historic England and ClfA 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.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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.	

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 [REP6-041] and an Outline Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths Management Plan [REP1-104] 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 [REP1-104] 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;	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
	• 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; • 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 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;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 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,	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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	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
	Saturdays with a 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 ES Volume 1 Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration [REP5-024].	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

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
		monitoring requirements including 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-	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

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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. 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.	inspection log available to the local authorities when asked. - Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions. - Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring locations with the local authority. Where 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

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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). - 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	they can be resolved as appropriate.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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 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.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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; - 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;	The overall responsibility will be with the Applicant. Specific responsibilities will be confirmed in the CEMP(s).

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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).	

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 [REP3-104] 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.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s).

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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.	
Disruption to farm businesses	Following construction, the access track between the A429 and Lime Down E will be removed and the land reinstated to its previous use. During operation, the track will be temporarily reinstated to allow panel and equipment replacement.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s).
Disruption to farm businesses	The alignment of the 400 kV cable will be designed such that there will be no impact on the installation or operation of the slurry pipe and slurry tank proposed on land to the east of Easton.	To be confirmed in the detailed CEMP(s).
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).
Impact on tourism and recreation facilities – Grittleton House	The Community Liaison Officer will maintain dialogue with Grittleton House to include information regarding dates on which weddings are to	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	take place. On wedding days, a series of measures will be undertaken to include: • Programming of construction activities to avoid disruptive or noisy work in proximity to Grittleton House; • Planning for the temporary cessation or relocation of visually intrusive or noisy work; • Minimising traffic movements and/or re-scheduling traffic movements. In addition and in relation to the compound east of Grittleton House: • Visual amenity will be protected by locating larger equipment in the northern portion of the compound; • Within the southern portion of the compound, construction activities will be minimised; • Stockpiles, parking and plant and equipment storage will be preferentially located within the northern and eastern portions of the compound; and • A named contact will be provided to allow continued engagement with Grittleton House with feedback informing the planning of construction activities to minimise effects.	
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 and Permissive Paths Management Plan [REP1-104] 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.	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

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	Where a vehicle track crosses a PRow, mitigation has been put in place as outlined in Table 7 above. The control of the routing and number of HGV movements is set out in the Outline CTMP [REP6-041] .	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; • Cables will be laid to a depth of at least 1.2m within farmland, unless ground conditions, existing field drainage or other apparatus renders this impracticable, to minimise restrictions on typical agricultural use and to maintain sufficient separation between cables and normal agricultural activities. Once ground investigation is complete and the cable depth has been determined this will be communicated to the landowner • 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	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
	completed to ensure that the standard of reinstatement at least meets that recorded in the pre-condition survey; - Land used temporarily, including agricultural land within the Cable Route Corridor, 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. Further guidance on maximum parameters associated with stockpiles are provided in the Outline Soil Resources Management Plan (SRMP) (Revision 3) [REP4-053] produced at Deadline 4 of Examination; - Suitable conditions for when soil handling will be undertaken, for example avoiding handling of waterlogged soil; - Indicative soil storage locations; - 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;	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	• 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 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 across the whole scheme 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. - Where shafts are identified which are flooded and require grouting, permits will be obtained for the abstraction and potential discharge of that water, as required; - Ground investigation will be designed and executed in line with BS10175 and other appropriate guidance documents; - 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.	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
	• 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. • Where groundwater is encountered in excavations, appropriate provisions should be made to manage that water and ensure that no uncontrolled discharges occur. Where required, appropriate regulatory permissions and permits will be required; • 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 [REP5-026], indicates there may be contaminant sources. • Following this ground investigation, an appropriate groundwater monitoring programme will be developed in order to establish appropriate baseline hydrogeological conditions prior to	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	construction. This will cover the entire extent of the scheme but give due consideration to source protection zones and any contamination identified during the proceeding ground investigation. During construction, the monitoring well network will be monitored and sampled to ensure that there is no deterioration in quality within sensitive groundwater resources. This monitoring plan will be developed in line with best practice, i.e. BS5930, Environment Agency guidance resource Groundwater protection technical guidance - GOV.UK and the Wiltshire Council document Wiltshire Council Drainage Policy – Groundwater Monitoring. This monitoring plan will describe elements such as trigger criteria, sampling frequencies, reporting requirements, intervention thresholds and corrective action processes. The Environment Agency and Wiltshire Council will be consulted on its design. • A discovery and inspection strategy (see Annex B of this Outline CEMP for an Outline version) will be put in place which details the requirements and procedures for encountering land and / or groundwater contamination, should 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 110% of the largest container or	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	25% of the total storage volume, whichever is greater, with rainwater and oil separation included where required; • 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. In addition, the BESS locations may require piled foundations to a depth of 4m bgl. An initial risk register has been produced regarding potential risks associated with foundation works in the BESS and Substation - Preliminary Geotechnical Risk Register [REP3-125]. 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 <i>Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention (CL:AIRE, 2025. Originally published by the EA, 2001)</i>. Consideration will be given to the type of piling technology selected, the specific ground conditions and the presence of any historic contamination in	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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. - 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	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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 Areas - Preliminary Geotechnical Risk Register [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 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. • Consideration will be given to the selection and routing of cables, noting the proximity of cables to features such as abstractions, GWDTE and the presence of groundwater in excavation trenches.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	Where groundwater is unexpected or previously unidentified receptors are noted, cable installations will be reviewed.	

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) [REP1-102]. 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:	The types, quantities and final destination of waste generated during the construction phase

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	- 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; - 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. - To reduce trips associated with waste removed from the Site, waste compactors will be located within each Solar PV Site.	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.

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	No monitoring required.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Monitoring Requirements
	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. 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 (as identified in ES Volume 2, Figure 2-2: Figure 2-2-1 to 2-2-5 Field Boundaries and Numbering [APP-078])).; • Committed not to implement fixed south facing panels in the affected area (as shown in ES Volume 3, Appendix 20-4: Solar Photovoltaic Glint and Glare Study [APP-261]) 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 (as identified in ES Volume 2, Figure 2-2: Figure 2-2-1 to 2-2-5 Field Boundaries and Numbering [APP-078])).). 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. Details of the time and duration of any glare with 'potential for temporary after-image' predicted towards aviation receptors will be provided to the relevant aerodrome operators, to ensure that they are aware of the potential for glare to occur.	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 [REP3-106] 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. Further 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.

3.21 Equine Mitigation

Table 20: Equine Mitigation

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Securing Mechanisms
Potential for construction noise to cause stress or injury to horses.	Previously Committed Measures - Embedded mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the development, including avoiding works immediately adjacent to sensitive equestrian facilities such as breeding facilities and foaling areas where practicable; Additional Committed Measures - An independent equestrian expert will be appointed prior to the submission of the detailed CEMP to undertake regular engagement and act as a key point of contact with equestrian receptors throughout the construction, replacement and decommissioning, where required. This will involve: - Informing the content of the detailed CEMP prior to submission to the LPA. - Providing early notification on the scheduling of construction activities with potential for generating high levels of noise (i.e., piling or abnormal load movements) in the vicinity of PRoW frequently used by horse riders or equestrian facilities to enable the relocation of horses if required. These details will also be provided in the Stakeholder Communications Plan; - Holding regular meetings during the construction period; and - Should noise complaints be received from equestrian users or NMUs, the environment manager will investigate the issue and may impose further construction constraints or additional noise monitoring as required.	Terms of Reference for the Community Liaison Group Requirement 4 Design Principles and Parameters [REP4-043] Requirement 5 Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [REP6-029] Requirement 13

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Securing Mechanisms
	- When works are taking place within 30m of equestrian receptors (including fields containing horses and stud farms), the screening of noise sources within the construction area via the erection of temporary screens would be employed where practicable and appropriate. Screening would be positioned to avoid entering a horse's principal field of vision, thereby reducing the risk of it being perceived as a threat. Noise screening is largely anticipated to be visually separated by existing screening such as hedgerows; - Construction workers in vicinity to equestrian facilities conducting noise generating work to be briefed on stopping work protocols in the event horses appear in distress or in danger. Details of the relevant landowners and vets in case of emergency would be provided in the Emergency Response Plan; and - Construction activities will be rescheduled where practicable in the case of emergency or veterinary situations to minimise interaction between injured horses and noise generating works where the horse cannot be relocated for treatment.	
Potential for construction traffic to cause danger to those using equestrian routes or horses in nearby paddocks.	Previously Committed Measures - Implementation of measures to ensure the safety of PRow users (in particular for equestrians) in line with the requirements of the Outline CTMP [REP6-041] and the Outline Public Right of Way and Permissive Paths Management Plan (PRowPPMP) [REP1-104]; - Consideration will be given to traffic routing, timing and access points to the construction sites to minimise noise impacts at existing receptors following appointment of a contractor, and as construction working methods are developed. Construction routes are confirmed in Figures 4.1 and 4.2 of the Outline CTMP [REP6-041] and will be issued by the Contractor alongside confirmation of detailed design. Management of HGVs within the site and being let onto the highway	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [REP6-029] Requirement 13 Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [REP6-041] Requirement 15 Outline Public Right of Way and Permissive Paths Management Plan [REP1-104] Requirement 16

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Securing Mechanisms
	network will be managed through the final CTMP(s) developed pursuant to the Outline CTMP [REP6-041]; - Drivers will receive training and be made aware of the presence of PRow and key riding routes and periods and the procedure to be followed in the event of meeting NMUs. Training will also include information on the behaviour of horses, their sensitivity to noise and sudden movements and how to minimise startling. This is likely to include: - Distance to be kept from equestrians if ahead of the driver (at least 2m space between vehicles and the horse as per the Highway Code Rule 215 and BHS guidance); - Maximum speed limit for passing horses (10mph as per the Highway Code Rule 215 and BHS guidance); and - Following any signals by a horse rider to other road users, such as a signal to slow down, or stop, should be heeded to reduce risk to all users. Additional Committed Measures - As part of the Stakeholder Communications Plan, engagement will be undertaken (via the independent equestrian expert appointed) with equestrian receptors in vicinity of the Scheme to establish key riding routes and periods. - As part of HGV driver training: - Details of stopping distances to let equestrian users pass will be provided; and - Procedure to be followed in the event a loose-horse is encountered on the highway will be provided. - Installation of temporary signage notifying equestrian users of construction traffic on affected routes.	

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Securing Mechanisms
Potential disruption to stud farms in vicinity of the Scheme.	Additional Committed Measures - Provision of uninterrupted access to equestrian businesses throughout the construction period where practicable. In the event access should need to be temporarily diverted, the Community Liaison Manager would provide the affected business owner with advance notice of the works (minimum of 14 days); - Provision of advance notice to equestrian facilities of road closures, diversions and traffic management measures; and - Details provided in the Emergency Response Plan regarding the nearest veterinary practices in vicinity of the Scheme, travel routes and phone numbers in the unlikely event of an incident.	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [REP6-029] Requirement 13 Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [REP6-041] Requirement 15
Potential dust impacts on equine health.	Previously Committed Measures Implementation of robust dust suppression measures as per the details set out in Table 9 of the Outline CEMP [REP6-029].	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [REP6-029] Requirement 13
Potential for Major Incidents affecting horses.	Previously Committed Measures Mitigation measures to control thermal runaway events occurring, or to dictate the emergency response to fire at the BESS are secured through the Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [REP3-106].	Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [REP3-106] Requirement 6
Potential for Solar PV Panels to cause horses to startle.	Previously Committed Measures - Landscape buffers and the implementation of screening are embedded into the Scheme through the Design Principles and Parameters [REP4-043] and Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [REP6-037]; - For equestrian users of highways and PRow, onsite Solar PV Arrays are offset from users by the embedded Design Principles	Design Principles and Parameters [REP4-043] Requirement 5 Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [REP6-037] Requirement 7

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Securing Mechanisms
	and Parameters [REP4-043]. As a result, Solar PV infrastructure is no less than 15 m from the highway or centreline of a PRoW; and Additional Committed Measures Provision of information boards at the start of permissive path routes with solar infrastructure within 15m of path.	Outline Public Right of Way and Permissive Paths Management Plan [REP1-104] Requirement 16

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 [REP6-035];**
- **Outline Site Waste Management Plan [REP1-102];**
- **Outline Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths Management Plan [REP1-104];**
- **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [REP6-037];**
- **Outline Ecological Protection and Mitigation Strategy (Outline EPMS) [REP1-106]**
- **Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [REP3-104];**
- **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [REP3-106]; and**
- **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [REP6-041].**

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 [REP6-031]**) 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 [REDACTED] (Accessed September 2025)
- Ref 16 Suffolk County Council, Energy and Climate Adaptive Infrastructure Policy, Community Engagement and Wellbeing 2024. Available at: [community-engagement-and-wellbeing-policy](#) (Accessed June 2026)

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 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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		access arrangements, construction vehicle routing, 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 EPMS 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.

Term	Acronym	Definition
Heating, Ventilation and Cooling	HVAC	N/A
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

Term	Acronym	Definition
		comply with it will ensure that appropriate soil management practices are followed during construction.
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.

Annex A Outline Breakout Contingency Procedure

1 Outline Breakout Contingency Plan

1.1 Purpose

- 1.1.1 This document has been prepared as part of addressing Action 19 from Issue Specific Hearing 7.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this document is to describe the measures that will be taken to manage the use and containment of materials utilised in Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) activities.
- 1.1.3 This document is intended to outline the measures that could be taken where HDD is used and it not an activity-specific protocol.
- 1.1.4 Where HDD is intended to be used, a standard operating procedure should be developed by the HDD contractor which considers location-specific environmental, geological, geotechnical and hydrogeological conditions. These will be determined through ground investigation, which is intended to be undertaken prior to the commencement of the construction phase. This is secured through the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [REP6-029]**.
- 1.1.5 HDD is not the default method for installing cables and is only intended to be deployed in specified "Avoidance Areas", where obstructions such as roads, railways and watercourses are present. An initial appraisal of hydrogeological risk associated with HDD in these avoidance areas is presented in **9.13 Cable Route Avoidance Areas - Preliminary Geotechnical Risk Register [REP1-129]**.

1.2 Application of the Plan

- 1.2.1 This plan should apply wherever HDD is deployed during the construction of the Scheme.
- 1.2.2 Any detailed protocol based on this plan should be undertaken in conjunction with appropriate guidance of the time, i.e. BS EN 16228-3:2014+A1:2021, EN 16228-6: 2014+A1:2021.

1.3 Action Required Before Commencing HDD

- 1.3.1 Prior to commencing HDD, ground investigation should be completed within avoidance areas in order to fully characterise ground conditions and hydrogeology.
- 1.3.2 A location-specific hydrogeological risk assessment should be undertaken prior to the commencement of any HDD. This must consider both the underlying ground conditions, the geotechnical properties of the soils and the nature of the feature which HDD is being used to avoid.

- 1.3.3 Any risk assessment process should be undertaken in consultation with the Environment Agency (EA) and Local Planning Authority (LPA). Other consultees may be considered depending on the setting of individual avoidance areas.

1.4 Breakout Contingency Plan

- 1.4.1 Where possible, HDD will progress without the use of drilling fluids or gels. However, site specific geological conditions may require the use of fluids, gels or other substances to assist with the progression of drilling.
- 1.4.2 There is some risk that some drilling fluid may escape the borehole during drilling or pullback due to a combination of drilling pressures and fissured/porous ground. This could manifest itself as seepage, breakout or contamination at the surface. Any breakouts / seepage /contamination will be contained and cleaned up by sandbagging around the affected area and removing drilling fluid by a vacuum tanker.
- 1.4.3 Surplus drilling fluid, if any, will have to be recovered from the entry/exit pits after the pipe has been installed. This will be recovered by a specialist waste management company using a vacuum tanker to collect and dispose of site to a licensed disposal facility. The HDD contractor will be responsible for removal of drilling fluids. Drilling “muds” and gels, i.e. Mudd Dry, may also be used.

Response Strategy

- 1.4.4 In any pollution incident the following initial stages are: -
- **STOP** – All work associated with the incident in the immediate area shall cease.
 - **CONTAIN** – Contain spills by utilising spill kits, absorbent granules, sand, earth or any suitable materials to hand. Trenches should be dug where appropriate to stem flows of pollutants. Special attention should be made to block or divert any spills from entering Drains and Watercourses.
 - **NOTIFY** – Clients Project Management (as appropriate). When client representatives are not available, or for large spills (over 20 litres. other than Bentonite), or any contamination to a watercourse (including Bentonite), notify the EA / LPA directly.
 - **RECOVER** – Recover spills utilising absorbent pads, skimmers or booms etc. Large spills may require clean up advise from the EA / LPA as necessary.
 - **DISPOSAL** - Bag and dispose of all contaminated materials in accordance with Waste Management Procedures.

Reporting and Validation

- 1.4.5 Breakouts of drilling fluids should be recorded and the EA and LPA notified as soon as feasibly possible. Other stakeholders, including Private Water Supply owners, Wessex Water or Natural England, may need to be advised of breakouts depending on the specific location.
- 1.4.6 Where breakouts do occur, details of the incident should be recorded on a standard proforma which includes details including:
- Location of breakout including chainage, HDD crossing reference, drawing/grid reference, and whether it occurred near the entry pit, exit pit or along the bore alignment.
 - Date and Time of breakout.
 - Activity undertaken during breakout.
 - Estimated volume of fluid lost.
 - Proximity of sensitive receptors including watercourses, drains, private water supplies, ecological habitats, protected sites, groundwater abstractions and utilities.
 - Remedial solution applied including stop-work, isolation, containment, sandbagging, diversion, vacuum tanker use and recovery measures.
 - Sampling / validation undertaken.
 - Notifications made, including client, site management, EA, LPA, landowner/occupier and other stakeholders where relevant, with times and named contacts.
- 1.4.7 Where appropriate, impacted soils or groundwater should be removed from site and details of any waste transfer actions recorded. Validation sampling should be undertaken to demonstrate that no adverse impacts have occurred
- 1.4.8 It should be noted that materials used in HDD will be selected in order to pose the lowest possible risk to the environment. No PFAS-containing materials, i.e. PFAS-coated bentonite pellets, will be used.

Annex B Outline Discovery and Inspection Strategy

1 Outline Discovery & Inspection Strategy

1.1 Purpose

- 1.1.1 This document has been prepared as part of addressing Action 13 from Issue Specific Hearing 7.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of the document is to describe the Discovery & Inspection (D&I) Strategy that will be applied to works involving the disturbance of soils through the Permitted Preliminary Works, Construction, Operation (and Maintenance) and Decommissioning phases of the Scheme. This document will be appended to the Permitted Preliminary Works Environmental Management Plan [EN010168 /EXAM/9.63], the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010168/APP.7.12] and the Outline Decommissioning Strategy [EN010168/APP7.14].
- 1.1.3 This represents an outline strategy which will describe the elements required in the D&I Strategy. It is anticipated that the main contractor for the construction phase will produce a D&I Strategy which aligns with the broad requirements of this document.
- 1.1.4 It should be noted that while the D&I Strategy will apply to all phases of the project, it may be periodically updated to align with changes in legislation, guidance or understanding of the soil conditions on site.

1.2 Application of the Strategy

- 1.2.1 This Outline D&I Strategy describes a process for managing unexpected contamination, where encountered. It should not be used as a process for managing known contamination, which should be assessed and managed in line with the guidance in the UK Government Guidance resource [Land Contamination: Risk Management](#).
- 1.2.2 Where contamination is identified through pre-construction activities, the material should be appropriately assessed, managed and if necessary, remediated as part of the construction works.

1.3 Description of Activities

- 1.3.1 This Outline D&I Strategy is intended to cover activities throughout the lifecycle of the project where ground works may be necessary. It should be considered in relation to activities referenced in the **Permitted Preliminary Works Environmental Management Plan [REP5-106]**, the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [REP6-029]**, and **Outline Decommissioning Strategy [REP6-033]**. Activities included within these plans which may create disturbance of soils include trenching, levelling of service roads and development platforms, ground investigation, Horizontal Directional

Drilling (HDD), vegetation clearance and placement of solar arrays. Wherever soils are disturbed, the D&I Strategy should be considered.

1.4 Inspection Strategy

- 1.4.1 The Inspection Strategy should be adopted for identifying arisings that appear to exhibit characteristics that are inconsistent with those previously encountered i.e. a potential 'hotspot'. For the purpose of this document the Inspection Strategy pertains to identifying potentially contaminated material, although it can be employed for other purposes, such as to identify material that may have different geotechnical properties.
- 1.4.2 The Inspection Strategy should be used in two ways:
- To ascertain whether arisings can be retained at site; and
 - To ascertain whether material being removed from site requires an alternative treatment method to that being administered to the bulk material.
- 1.4.3 Implementation of the Inspection Strategy should be initially based on visual and or olfactory assessment.
- 1.4.4 The supervising engineer and groundworkers should remain vigilant for unforeseen ground conditions, for example, soil arisings that change appearance as an excavation progresses or are inconsistent with the general soil mass present on the site. This will help to ascertain whether the contaminated material can be retained or requires an alternative management technique.
- 1.4.5 Vigilance shall be maintained for materials suspected of exceeding the hazardous waste thresholds.
- 1.4.6 Upon discovery of suspect ground conditions, the works should be stopped, and a suitably qualified geo-environmental advisor consulted. Work in the affected area should not continue until a strategy and programme have been formulated and approved by the appropriate regulatory authorities.
- 1.4.7 Unexpected materials or other suspicious soils shall include (but is not limited to):
- Asbestos fibres or suspected fibres of any kind;
 - Any visible fragments or deposits of metals, especially droplets of mercury;
 - Discoloured soils, gravels, clays etc;
 - Any materials featuring a noticeable chemical or hydrocarbons-type odour; and
 - Any liquid other than clean groundwaters.

1.5 Discovery Strategy

- 1.5.1 There may be ground conditions at the site that have not been revealed during intrusive ground investigations and therefore have not been previously taken into account. Such materials will be identified by means of the Inspection Strategy and should be subsequently dealt with using this Discovery Strategy.
- 1.5.2 Based on current understanding of the excavated material, no contamination is expected to be encountered during implementation of the construction works and subsequent re-use. However, should any person working on the project witness any visual or olfactory evidence or suspicion of contamination then the following steps should be taken:
- Stop excavation work immediately;
 - Take steps to isolate and restrict access to the area where the suspected contamination was found; and
 - Implement the following sampling regime:
 - Collect minimum three composite samples of the suspect material;
 - Arrange for laboratory testing according to an agreed suite of testing. This should be based on the Conceptual Site Model for the project and agreed with the Environment Agency (EA) and Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to the commencement of any construction works;
 - Arrange for the results to be assessed by a Contaminated Land Specialist with respect to public and environmental health risks, with comparison to published criteria and site-specific Risk Based Screening Levels (RBSL); and
 - Arrange for the results to be modelled using a waste classification model such as HazWaste Online™ to determine Hazardous/Non-Hazardous/Potentially Hazardous waste classification if off-site disposal is required or the materials are to be reused under a recognised exemption (Ref 1).
- 1.5.3 Additional specialist geo-environmental advice should be sought to assess whether the new findings will materially affect the recommendations previously given and if further measures are needed.
- 1.5.4 Visual and olfactory assessment shall be employed initially to 'chase out' the contamination vertically and laterally. The overall objectives of this exercise shall be to:
- Assess the vertical and lateral extent of the 'hotspot';
 - Obtain validation samples of the sides and base of the excavation;

- Obtain validation samples of the 'hotspot' for characterisation; and
- Assess the laboratory data sets against the remediation criteria.

- 1.5.5 If excavations cannot be extended vertically or laterally due to physical constraints the Contractor shall seek further guidance from the Principal Designer.
- 1.5.6 Excavated materials shall be placed into suitable stockpiles which should be placed on an impermeable surface, away from surface water features and not within close proximity of a groundwater abstraction, i.e. within SPZ1.
- 1.5.7 Environmental management procedures shall be employed to control effluvia, including fugitive dust and run off associated with rainwater, associated with the handling.
- 1.5.8 All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent mixing of any possibly contaminated material with contaminated material. Procedures shall be adopted that allow for the referencing of possibly contaminated and contaminated materials in relation to the samples taken for chemical testing.
- 1.5.9 All excavated materials should be recorded and photographed. Any material designated as waste should be recorded and managed in accordance with relevant waste regulations of the time, i.e. WM3 (Ref 2). The extent of excavations and locations of samples shall be recorded.

Validation Sampling and Testing

- 1.5.10 In relation to footprints of existing buildings, hardstanding and structures and any 'hotspots' of previously undiscovered, potentially contaminated ground, validation data is required:
- To determine whether material is suitable for retention at site;
 - To help characterise the material should it be unsuitable for retention at site; and
 - For the base and sides of the excavation.
- 1.5.11 The precise requirements for the validation is determined by the conceptual site model for the site. As no remediation is currently anticipated, no criteria for the validation of material for reuse has been agreed.
- 1.5.12 The suitability for material to be retained on site should be agreed with the EA and LPA.
- 1.5.13 Where material cannot be validated for retention on site, suitable testing should be undertaken to characterise the waste for disposal, in line with the requirements of the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) WM3 guidance document (Ref 2).

General Requirements

- 1.5.14 A shovel, spade, trowel, rock pick or coring device may be used to collect soil samples. A tube may be driven into the base of the excavation. Bailers, buckets, vials or jars may be used to collect samples of groundwater and surface water.
- 1.5.15 The sample collection device and containers should be made of a material that is compatible with the material to be sampled and the planned analyses in order to avoid cross-contamination and loss of contaminant. Stainless steel or PTFE-coated tools are preferred. Preservatives should be included where necessary.
- 1.5.16 All sampling equipment shall be decontaminated at the start and end of the investigation and between sampling locations. This will involve washing sampling equipment between samples with detergent solution followed by rinsing with deionised water. If particularly oily or tarry soils are encountered, more stringent decontamination procedures will be required i.e. use of a stronger detergent solution followed by drying with prepared wipes. The decontamination procedures shall be presented to and agreed with the Engineer prior to the commencement of site works.
- 1.5.17 Samples shall be described to an appropriate level of detail. Soil descriptions shall include colour and smell with reference to specific inclusions.
- 1.5.18 Samples shall be clearly labelled in accordance with BS5930 and BS10175 (Ref 3; Ref 4). Samples suspected of being toxic or hazardous should be clearly labelled as such.
- 1.5.19 All samples should be handled under “chain of custody” conditions, with laboratory requirements regarding holding times, holding temperatures, etc, actively considered in sampling and sample handling protocols.
- 1.5.20 Validation samples taken from stockpiles and excavations shall be tested in accordance with a validation strategy to be agreed with the EA and LPA.
- 1.5.21 The laboratory used for testing shall, in the first instance, hold Monitoring Certification Scheme (MCERTS) and UK Accreditation Service (UKAS) accreditation for all soil and water tests respectively. Where the laboratory is not accredited under MCERTS for any parameter the laboratory shall ensure the works is either subcontracted to a laboratory with the appropriate MCERTS (UKAS for Asbestos) accreditation or provide appropriate in-house Analytical Quality Control (AQC) data allowing an estimate of the likely precision and bias associated with the particular analysis.

1.6 Material Tracking, Transfer and Storage

- 1.6.1 Best practice at the time of material generation should be used to manage and track material on site. At the time of writing of this strategy, that would be the CL:AIRE / EA Definition of Waste: Code of Practice (DoWCoP) (Ref 5). The first

stage of the tracking process is the identification and classification of the various separate works materials.

- 1.6.2 A system will be put in place to identify and track all earthwork material movements including excavated materials, imported materials, material undergoing on-site remediation, and if material is sentenced for off-site disposal. This will include the creation of a site-specific coordinate grid-system or end-use area system to geographically locate the areas of material excavation and use within the development area.
- 1.6.3 The tracking system will include the facility to identify the excavated materials that are to be temporarily stored separately on-site in the designated stockpiling area whilst awaiting the results of testing, waiting to be used on site or if waiting for any off-site disposal. The tracking system will be maintained utilising an electronic database (e.g., excel, access) and key material movements will be tracked by a combination of GPS and database collation, allowing temporary stockpiles to be easily located and referenced to the applicable testing data for the material. The tracking system will be a dynamic system that will be updated daily.
- 1.6.4 Tracking of material should ideally be managed digitally, but in some circumstances tracking may need to be managed in analogue format. Where this is required, a standardised proforma will be developed for use across the whole project.
- 1.6.5 There should be a single point of management for material tracking; either through a shared system which is accessible to a range of staff or through a dedicated individual or team.
- 1.6.6 Where materials that exhibit exceedances of determinants have been segregated and deemed suitable for on-site remedial treatment the tracking system shall record the progress of the material through the specific remedial process including all associated testing required to validate the material as part of that process. Where material cannot be remediated, the tracking system shall record temporary storage of the material before off-site disposal including all associated testing and documentation required.
- 1.6.7 The records of all materials movements on-site and off-site will be kept for a minimum period of 2 years (or whatever period is required in best practice and / or regulation) following completion of the works and production of the Verification Report.

1.7 Verification Strategy

- 1.7.1 Validation applies to both imported and site-won material and it is the contractors responsibility to demonstrate compliance with both geotechnical and geo-environmental acceptance criteria. This applies to material used during the main earthworks and any which is retained for future use.

- 1.7.2 Material used and reused on site should be demonstrated to comply with a geo-environmental and geotechnical specification, which should be agreed with the EA and LPA prior to the start of the construction phase.
- 1.7.3 Verification testing should be undertaken on all material intended for use in backfilling excavations as a result of the application of the strategy, either site-won or imported. Testing frequency should be agreed with the LPA and EA prior to the placement of any material. A minimum testing frequency of 1 sample per 500 m³ (minimum of 3 samples per material source) will be employed. Verification testing should be in line with agreed RBSLs.
- 1.7.4 A Verification Report should be produced for the project, covering all areas of placed imported or reused material. The report should include evidence of material use and validation elements including locations and volumes of material used, verification laboratory and in situ testing data, assessments demonstrating the acceptability of material and details of waste soils removed from site.
- 1.7.5 The Verification Report should be made available to the EA and LPA for review upon completion.

2 References

- Ref 1 HazWasteOnline™: Hazardous Waste Classification. Available at:  (Accessed: 22 September 2026).
- Ref 2 Environment Agency (2021) Waste classification technical guidance. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-classification-technical-guidance> (Accessed: 22 September 2026).
- Ref 3 British Standards Institution (2020) BS 5930:2015+A1:2020 Code of practice for ground investigations. London: BSI.
- Ref 4 British Standards Institution (2026) BS 10175:2026 Investigation of potentially contaminated sites. Code of practice. London: BSI.
- Ref 5 CL:AIRE (2011) The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice. London: Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE). Available at:  (Accessed: 22 September 2026).