



**WHITESTONE**  
solar farm

# **WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM**

## **Volume 5: Reports and Statements**

### **5.9 Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan**

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**OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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## Glossary

Term	Meaning
<i>Cable Corridors</i>	Corridors within which the high voltage cables would be constructed.
<i>Environment Statement (ES)</i>	The Environmental Statement which presents the environmental information relating to the Proposed Development. The ES has been prepared to present information for formal consultation in accordance with current EIA regulation.
<i>Long Lane 400kV Substation</i>	The new 400 kilovolt substation proposed on land immediately east of Long Lane, Brinsworth, S60 4JJ.
<i>Order Limits</i>	Total area comprising the Site and Cable Corridors.
<i>The Applicant</i>	Whitestone Net Zero Ltd.
<i>The Application</i>	The Application submitted to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order.
<i>The Proposed Development</i>	The proposed Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>The Site</i>	The land planned to be used for solar PV array and associated infrastructure, BESS, substations, and landscaping and habitat enhancement. The Site is split into W1, W2, and W3.
<i>Whitestone 1 (W1)</i>	The northern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 2 (W2)</i>	The middle parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 3 (W3)</i>	The southern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.

## Acronyms

Term	Meaning
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
APS	Archaeological Preservation Strategy

## OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

<i>BESS</i>	Battery Energy Storage System
<i>BMV</i>	Best and Most Versatile (Agricultural Land)
<i>BPEO</i>	Best Practicable Environmental Option
<i>BSMP</i>	Battery Safety Management Plan
<i>CDC</i>	City of Doncaster Council
<i>CDM</i>	Construction (Design and Management)
<i>CEMP</i>	Construction Environmental Management Plan
<i>CIRIA</i>	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
<i>CoCP</i>	Code of Construction Practice
<i>COSHH</i>	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
<i>DCO</i>	Development Consent Order
<i>DMP</i>	Dust Management Plan
<i>DMS</i>	Delivery Management System
<i>EA</i>	Environment Agency
<i>ECoW</i>	Ecological Clerk of Works
<i>EIA</i>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<i>EMF</i>	Electromagnetic Fields
<i>EMMP</i>	Excavated Materials Management Plan
<i>ERM</i>	Environmental Resources Management
<i>ES</i>	Environmental Statement
<i>EWC</i>	European Waste Catalogue
<i>GHG</i>	Greenhouse Gas
<i>GPP</i>	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
<i>H&amp;S</i>	Health and Safety
<i>HGV</i>	Heavy Goods Vehicle
<i>HSE</i>	Health and Safety Executive
<i>HRA</i>	Hazard and Risk Analysis
<i>IAQM</i>	Institute of Air Quality Management
<i>IEMA</i>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
<i>INNS</i>	Invasive Non-Native Species
<i>IRP</i>	Incident Response Plan
<i>ISO</i>	International Organization for Standardization
<i>JHA</i>	Job Hazard Analysis
<i>MMP</i>	Materials Management Plan
<i>NEDDC</i>	North East Derbyshire District Council
<i>NGR</i>	National Grid Reference
<i>NPPF</i>	National Planning Policy Framework
<i>NPS</i>	National Policy Statement

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<i>NPSE</i>	Noise Policy Statement for England
<i>oBSMP</i>	Outline Battery Safety Management Plan
<i>oCEMP</i>	Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan
<i>oCTMP</i>	Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
<i>oDEMP</i>	Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan
<i>oDMP</i>	Outline Dust Management Plan
<i>oEMMP</i>	Outline Excavated Materials Management Plan
<i>oIRP</i>	Outline Incident Response Plan
<i>oLEMP</i>	Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan
<i>OEMP</i>	Operational Environmental Management Plan
<i>oOEMP</i>	Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan
<i>oPRoWMP</i>	Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan
<i>oSMP</i>	Outline Soil Management Plan
<i>oSWDS</i>	Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy
<i>oSWMP</i>	Outline Site Waste Management Plan
<i>oWSI</i>	Outline Written Scheme of Investigation
<i>PPE</i>	Personal Protective Equipment
<i>PPG</i>	Pollution Prevention Guidance
<i>PRoW</i>	Public Right of Way
<i>PV</i>	Photovoltaic
<i>RMBC</i>	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
<i>SMP</i>	Soil Management Plan
<i>SPZ</i>	Source Protection Zone
<i>SuDS</i>	Sustainable Drainage Systems
<i>SWMP</i>	Site Waste Management Plan
<i>UXO</i>	Unexploded Ordnance
<i>WCN</i>	Waste Consignment Note
<i>WTN</i>	Waste Transfer Note
<i>W1</i>	Whitestone 1
<i>W2</i>	Whitestone 2
<i>W3</i>	Whitestone 3

### Units

Units	Meaning
<i>dB</i>	Decibel
<i>ha</i>	Hectares
<i>km</i>	Kilometres
<i>kV</i>	Kilovolt
<i>m</i>	Metres
<i>mm</i>	Milimetres

## OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

<i>mph</i>	Miles per Hour
<i>MW</i>	Megawatt

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# 1 OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## 1.1 Introduction

### Background

- 1.1.1 This outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) has been prepared by Environmental Resources Management Ltd (ERM) on behalf of Whitestone Net Zero Ltd (the Applicant) for the proposed Whitestone Solar Farm (the Proposed Development).
- 1.1.2 The Proposed Development is located to the east of Sheffield, South Yorkshire, within the administrative areas of the City of Doncaster Council (CDC), North East Derbyshire District Council (NEDDC) and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC). The Site Boundary and Cable Corridors represent the current maximum extent of land that is expected to be included together forming the Order Limits within the Application.
- 1.1.3 The Order Limits comprise a total area of approximately 1,488 hectares (ha), consisting of approximately 339ha proposed for Cable Corridors, and 1,149ha proposed for solar and associated infrastructure, and landscape mitigation and habitat enhancement ('the Site'). The Order Limits are centred around National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 485887. At the maximum extent, the Order Limits extend approximately 18.5km in a north-south direction, and approximately 8km in an east-west direction.
- 1.1.4 Due to the scale of the Proposed Development, and the distance between areas of the Site, for the purpose of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the Site has been split into three distinct areas. These areas are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Site Referencing [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** and referred to as:
- Whitestone 1 (W1)
  - Whitestone 2 (W2); and
  - Whitestone 3 (W3).
- 1.1.5 The Proposed Development involves the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of more than 100 megawatt (MW) of solar photovoltaic (PV) arrays, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), onsite substations and supporting infrastructure, and grid connection infrastructure.
- 1.1.6 The grid connection infrastructure would connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid at the new 400 kilovolt (kV) National Grid substation proposed on land immediately east of Long Lane, Brinsworth, S60 4JJ (Long Lane 400kV Substation). It should be noted that the application for Long Lane 400kV Substation is being brought forward by National Grid and is independent of the Proposed Development. Long Lane 400kV Substation is expected to be operational in time for the Proposed Development to connect in 2029.
- 1.1.7 The Proposed Development comprises:

- 
- Solar PV Infrastructure
  - Interconnection Cables
  - BESS
  - Substations
  - Highway Works
  - Landscaping and biodiversity mitigation / enhancement
  - Drainage Works
  - Temporary Construction Compounds; and
  - Other Works (access tracks, security, lighting, and Glint and Glare fencing).

- 1.1.8 The purpose of the oCEMP is to provide the framework through which the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), as secured via requirement 4 in Schedule 2 of the **Draft Development Consent Order (DCO) [EN0110020/APP/3.1]**, will be prepared, which in turn details how environmental measures for the management of construction activities will be implemented as part of the Proposed Development. This document does not address operational or decommissioning activities, which are subject to separate environmental management plans: **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP) [EN0110020/APP/5.10]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management (oDEMP) [EN0110020/APP/5.11]** submitted in the Application.
- 1.1.9 The oCEMP sets out the overarching principles and environmental measures that will be applied during the construction phase to mitigate potential impacts on environmental receptors.
- 1.1.10 The oCEMP will be used to inform the CEMP, which will be submitted for approval prior to the commencement of the construction phase and will operate as a 'live' document during the construction phase.
- 1.1.11 The measures set out in this oCEMP are based on industry standards and best practice at the time of writing, driven by international and national legislation as well as national and local policy. In-line with this, the measures proposed are intended to be proportionate to the potential effect on environmental receptors with commensurately more robust measures proposed where greater effects are likely to occur.

## **Complementary Plans and Procedures**

- 1.1.12 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.
- 1.1.13 These documents include:
- **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN0110020/APP/5.10]**
  - **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN0110020/APP/5.11]**
  - **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN0110020/APP/5.12]**

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- **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110020/APP/5.13]**
  - **Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN0110020/APP/5.14]**
  - **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN0110020/APP/5.15]**
  - **Outline Written Scheme of Investigation [EN0110020/APP/5.16]**
  - **Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy [EN0110020/APP/5.17]; and**
  - **Outline Cable Construction Method Statement [EN0110020/APP/5.19].**

1.1.14 In addition, the following management plans are included within this oCEMP and will be incorporated within the CEMP:

- Outline Site Waste Management Plan (Section 1.7)
- Outline Dust Management Plan (Section 1.8)
- Outline Soil Management Plan (Section 1.9)
- Outline Excavated Materials Management Plan (Section 1.10); and
- Outline Incident Response Plan (Section 1.11).

1.1.15 Where the specific details of the mitigation are yet to be determined, further detailed plans are proposed, which will be approved by the relevant local authority, and where relevant in consultation with other stakeholders. These will be developed alongside the CEMP.

## **The Site**

1.1.16 A detailed description of the Site is included in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Site and Surrounding Area [EN0110020/APP/6.3]**.

## **The Proposed Development**

1.1.17 A detailed description of the Proposed Development is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.5]**.

## **1.2 Purpose and Objectives**

### **Purpose**

- 1.2.1 The CEMP is intended to demonstrate measures that could be used during the construction phase of the Proposed Development to adequately protect environmental resources. Detailed proposals for such measures will be documented prior to construction and will provide the same or greater protection for the environment as those described in this oCEMP. The measures are proportionate to the risk and, where greater risk is highlighted at specific locations prior to construction, specific measures would be agreed for those locations.
- 1.2.2 The approach set out in this oCEMP establishes the framework that will inform the preparation of the CEMP and associated construction-phase plans, setting out how environmental measures for the management of construction activities will be implemented as part of the Proposed Development.

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## Objectives

1.2.3 The objectives of the CEMP are to:

- Provide a clear and auditable framework for the management of construction activities that ensures the effective implementation of environmental mitigation measures identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process
- Ensure that construction activities are undertaken in compliance with relevant legislation, the requirements of the DCO, and the commitments set out in the Environmental Statement (ES)
- Define the environmental management measures, procedures and controls that will be applied during construction to avoid, reduce or manage potential adverse environmental effects
- Establish clear roles and responsibilities for environmental management during the construction phase, including arrangements for monitoring, reporting and responding to environmental incidents or non-compliance; and
- Provide a mechanism through which site-specific and detailed construction-phase controls can be developed and applied, informed by detailed design, construction programming and site conditions.

## Review Process

- 1.2.4 The CEMP will be prepared prior to the commencement of construction and submitted to the relevant Local Planning Authorities for approval, in consultation with the Environment Agency on matters related to their functions, in accordance with the requirements in Schedule 2 of the **Draft DCO [EN0110020/APP/3.1]**. Construction works will not commence until the CEMP has been approved.
- 1.2.5 The CEMP will operate as a 'live' document during the construction phase and will be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect site conditions, construction programming, and any approved changes to construction activities. Any material amendments to the approved CEMP will be subject to approval by the relevant Local Planning Authorities, where required, prior to implementation.
- 1.2.6 The Principal Contractor will be responsible for implementing the approved CEMP and for maintaining appropriate records to demonstrate compliance with its requirements. The Applicant will be kept informed of any material environmental issues or potential non-compliances arising during construction in order to monitor overall compliance with the DCO.
- 1.2.7 A copy of the approved CEMP and associated records will be retained at the Site offices for the duration of the construction works and will be made available for inspection as required. Upon completion of the construction phase, a final copy of the CEMP and associated records will be provided to the Applicant for retention.

## Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 1.2.8 The legislation, policy and guidance set out in **Table 1.1** below, has been considered in the production of this document. Should relevant legislation, policy or guidance change, this section and the associated measures would be reviewed.

**Table 1.1 Legislation, Policy and Guidance**

<b>Legislation</b>	
The Town and Country Planning Act (1990)	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents</a>
The Planning Act 2008	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents</a>
The Civic Amenities Act (1967)	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/69">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/69</a>
The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/51/contents/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/51/contents/made</a>
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents/made</a>
Water Resources Act 1991	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents</a>
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents/made">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents/made</a>
Control of Pollution Act 1974	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40</a>
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended)	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/894/contents/made">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/894/contents/made</a>
Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (as amended)	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/98/oj/eng">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/98/oj/eng</a>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/579/contents/made">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/579/contents/made</a>
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69</a>
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents</a>
The Environment Act (England) 2021	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted</a>
The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/37/contents">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/37/contents</a>
The Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999	<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/3242/contents/made">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/3242/contents/made</a>
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) (2002)	<a href="http://www.hse.gov.uk/nanotechnology/coshh.htm">http://www.hse.gov.uk/nanotechnology/coshh.htm</a>
<b>Policy</b>	
National Planning Policy Framework	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework</a>
<b>Guidance</b>	

CL:AIRE (2025) Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention	<a href="https://claire.co.uk/home/news-new/piling-and-penetrative-ground-improvement-methods-on-land-affected-by-contamination-guidance-on-pollution-prevention.html">https://claire.co.uk/home/news-new/piling-and-penetrative-ground-improvement-methods-on-land-affected-by-contamination-guidance-on-pollution-prevention.html</a>
CIRIA (2009) Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) A Guide for the Construction Industry C68	<a href="https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail?iProductcode=C681&amp;Category=BOOK">https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail?iProductcode=C681&amp;Category=BOOK</a>
The Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA), (202023), Environmental Good Practice on Site (5 <sup>th</sup> edition)(C811)	<a href="https://www.ciria.org/ci/iCore/Store/StoreLayouts/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C811&amp;Category=BOOK">https://www.ciria.org/ci/iCore/Store/StoreLayouts/Item_Detail.aspx?iProductCode=C811&amp;Category=BOOK</a>
Established good practice from: CIRIA, (2001), Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites (C532)	<a href="https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/ProductExcerpts/C532.aspx">https://www.ciria.org/CIRIA/ProductExcerpts/C532.aspx</a>
The SuDS Manual (2015)	<a href="https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail?iProductCode=C753F&amp;Category=FREEPUBS">https://www.ciria.org/ItemDetail?iProductCode=C753F&amp;Category=FREEPUBS</a>
Environment Agency - Land contamination risk management guidance (2020)	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-contamination-risk-management-lcrm">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-contamination-risk-management-lcrm</a>

## 1.3 Construction Environmental Management

### Introduction

- 1.3.1 This section sets outlines the construction and general site arrangements for the Proposed Development.

### Construction Activities

- 1.3.2 This oCEMP takes into account activities to be undertaken during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, including:
- Site Establishment including construction of Site access points
  - General Deliveries: Import and export of materials from Site
  - Establishment of Site compounds including:
    - Installation of surfacing for material storage and parking
    - Installation of welfare buildings and Site offices; and
    - Establishment of secondary compounds which would be used to store materials and welfare to limit movement of internal traffic.
  - Site tracks
  - Installation of geotextiles
  - Preparation of substation platform(s)
  - Cabling works
  - Pouring of substation concrete
  - Substation high voltage deliveries

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- Internal high voltage works & buildings
  - Solar Array works
  - Installation of cabling & cabling sand
  - Battery platform
  - Battery foundations
  - Battery cabling
  - Landscaping and habitat enhancement, including fencing
  - Commissioning including testing elements following the completion of key construction elements
  - Final connection; and
  - Staff movements.
- 1.3.3 A detailed list of activities will be produced within the CEMP (as relevant for the part of the Proposed Development the CEMP relates to), in accordance with requirements within this oCEMP.
- 1.3.4 Certain pre-commencement activities will be undertaken prior to construction commencing; these activities are not included within the scope of this oCEMP and will be managed under separate controls.

## Construction Programme

- 1.3.5 The construction phase is expected to span approximately 24 to 36 months. While the exact timeline would depend on various factors, including the submission and determination of the development consent order, the current plan is to commence construction in 2027 and conclude by 2029. However, it should be noted that the construction works would be phased, so it is unlikely for one area to be undergoing construction for a continuous 24 to 36 months. The earliest date of operation would be 2029, in line with the connection date for the Proposed Development.

## Working Hours

- 1.3.6 Construction hours would be between 0700hrs and 1900hrs Monday to Friday, 0700hrs to 1300hrs on Saturdays, and no working on Sundays or bank holidays. Exceptions to this may be required for trenchless crossings or for time sensitive construction activities such as concrete pouring.

## Other Management Measures

- 1.3.7 Other management measures relating to security, lighting, noise, traffic, waste management and the protection of below ground utilities are addressed through a combination of the design parameters of the Proposed Development and topic-specific management plans secured through requirements in the **Draft DCO [EN0110020/APP/3.1]**.
- 1.3.8 The overall approach to construction activities, including site layout, working methods and embedded design measures, is described in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.5]**. Topic-specific mitigation

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and control measures are addressed in **Table 1.2**, some of which are summarised below:

- 1.3.9 Noise and vibration are assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration [EN0110020/APP/6.14]**, where construction noise thresholds for sensitive receptors are defined. These thresholds will be implemented through the CEMP. Where works are required to take place outside of core working hours, they will comply with any restrictions agreed with the relevant planning authorities, with additional mitigation measures applied where necessary to avoid adverse effects. Operational noise mitigation has primarily been considered within the context of Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE), which stipulates that an increase of +5dB above prevailing background noise is not likely to be Significant.
- 1.3.10 Construction traffic and transport effects are managed through the **oCTMP [EN0110020/APP/5.12]**, which sets out measures to control construction logistics, workforce travel and highway safety, with a detailed CTMP to be agreed with the relevant highway authorities prior to construction.
- 1.3.11 Construction waste is addressed through the Outline Site Waste Management Plan, which forms Section 1.7 of this oCEMP.
- 1.3.12 Excavated materials is addressed through the Outline Excavated Materials Management Plan, which forms Section 1.10 of this oCEMP.
- 1.3.13 Below ground utilities will be identified through utility searches and engagement with statutory undertakers. Prior to commencement of construction, safe methods of working and appropriate stand-off distances will be agreed, with exclusion zones implemented where required to avoid impacts on existing assets. Protection of statutory undertakers' infrastructure will be secured through the protective provisions within the **Draft DCO [EN0110020/APP/3.1]**.
- 1.3.14 In addition, an **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan (oBSMP) [EN0110020/APP/5.15]** has been prepared to set out the measures that will be implemented to reduce the risk of fire and related safety events associated with the BESS. The oBSMP will inform the preparation of a detailed Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP), which will be developed in consultation with the relevant local fire and rescue authorities and submitted for approval prior to the operation of the Proposed Development.

## **Environmental Incident Response**

- 1.3.15 Should, despite the measures outlined in **Table 1.2**, an environmental incident occur, the incident will be responded to and managed in accordance with the procedures set out in the Outline Incident Response Plan, included within Section 1.11 of this oCEMP.

## **Environmental Roles and Responsibilities**

- 1.3.16 Environmental roles and responsibilities vary between different stages of a project. This section sets out the indicative construction phase environmental management roles, describing how responsibilities will be discharged from the Applicant through to the Principal Contractor and site-based personnel.
- 1.3.17 The Applicant will retain overarching responsibility for ensuring that construction activities are undertaken in accordance with the DCO, ES and CEMP. The Applicant will be kept informed of any material environmental issues or potential

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non-compliances arising during construction, in order to monitor overall compliance with the DCO.

- 1.3.18 To deliver the works, the Applicant will appoint a Principal Contractor and a Designated On-site Environment and Consents Manager, who will be responsible for implementing and overseeing environmental controls during construction.
- 1.3.19 The key roles and responsibilities during the construction phase in managing environmental impacts will likely include, but are not limited to:

### **Applicant**

- 1.3.20 The Applicant fulfils the role of the commercial client and retains overall responsibility for site compliance. In this capacity, the Applicant has oversight of all construction work packages and is responsible for ensuring that project requirements are effectively implemented, controlled and appropriately documented. The Applicant will ensure that suitable processes and resources are in place to support compliance with health, safety and environmental obligations, including the provision of suitably qualified and experienced personnel and relevant training.

### **Principal Contractor**

- 1.3.21 The Principal Contractor has lead responsibility for practical construction of the Proposed Development, including the appointment of a suitably qualified Site Manager, Health and Safety (H&S) Manager and sub-contractors, agreeing and setting construction environmental targets with the Applicant, and ensuring all activities are in compliance with the requirements of the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP), stage-specific CEMPs, and other associated reports and appendices. This contractor would be deemed to be the Principal Contractor for the purposes of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM Regulations) <sup>1</sup>.

### **Site Manager**

- 1.3.22 The Site Manager for the Proposed Development would oversee all operational aspects of the construction programmes. The Site Manager would be required to familiarise themselves with the contents of this document and liaise with the H&S Manager in order to deliver appropriate environmental awareness and guidance to operatives. It would be important for the Site Manager to establish a system for dealing with enquiries or complaints from the public, local authorities, or statutory consultees. Any complaints that may arise would be logged, reported and addressed, and complaint close-out reports would be produced and submitted.

### **H&S Manager**

- 1.3.23 The H&S Manager role is to oversee and enforce the implementation and adherence to all relevant health and safety provisions on the Site. This role will have overall responsibility for maintaining and updating health and safety arrangements, including implementation of the Construction Health and Safety Plan and relevant task and fieldwork-specific Job Hazard Analyses (JHAs). The H&S Manager will be present on Site to advise, guide, support and promote awareness of on-site health and safety requirements to all personnel. The H&S

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role will be fulfilled by a suitably qualified and experienced member of the Principal Contractor's team.

### **Designated Onsite Environment and Consents Manager**

- 1.3.24 The Applicant would appoint a suitably qualified person or persons (the Designated On-site Environment and Consents Manager) to undertake relevant environmental tasks and supervision as detailed in this document, prior to, during and upon completion of the Works. The Designated On-site Environment and Consents Manager, working alongside the Applicant's Environment and Consents Manager and the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), would monitor and report implementation of the CoCP and CEMP through liaison with the H&S Manager, Site Manager and other relevant parties, as appropriate.

### **Ecological Clerk of Works**

- 1.3.25 A suitably qualified and experienced ECoW would be appointed and would be responsible for providing advice about ecological issues and helping to ensure that the measures in the CEMP specific to ecology are implemented correctly and in line with industry guidance.
- 1.3.26 These roles and responsibilities are indicative and will be confirmed in the CEMP.

### **Public Liaison, General Enquiries and Complaints**

- 1.3.27 In line with best practice at the time of writing, the following approach to communication would be adopted.
- 1.3.28 The Principal Contractor would have in place a plan covering community liaison, enquiries and complaints. Measures that would be adopted by the Principal Contractor as part of the construction of the Works are likely to include:
- The Site Manager would establish a system for dealing with enquiries or complaints from the public, local authorities or statutory consultees
  - An information board containing contact names, telephone numbers and addresses, and the helpline number at appropriate locations on the boundaries of the Site would be in place to inform the local community
  - Prior to commencing main construction activities, occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the Works would be notified by the Principal Contractor of the nature of the works, access restrictions, and provided with contact details to which any enquiries should be directed; and
  - Any complaints that may arise would be logged, reported and addressed. The system would include measures to keep all relevant parties informed about the progress of complaints.
- 1.3.29 During construction, any external enquiries or complaints relating to an environmental and consents matter shall be reported to the Principal Contractor's Communications Manager, as well as the Environmental/Consents Manager, ECoW, and the H&S Manager.
- 1.3.30 The Communications Manager would then work with the on-site team to investigate, address and respond to the complaint accordingly. Environmental complaints would be recorded on the Principal Contractor's Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) system in accordance with HSE management procedures.

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1.3.31 Records of complaints would be regularly monitored by the Principal Contractor and Applicant to check that an appropriate and timely response has been made, and to identify emergent trends which may require further investigation. Roles and responsibilities are defined further in paragraph 1.3.19 to 1.3.31 of this document.

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## 1.4 Environmental Measures

### Introduction

- 1.4.1 This section of the oCEMP sets out the environmental measures to be implemented during the construction of the Proposed Development to reduce the likelihood of Significant effects. All measures presented in **Table 1.2** represent the minimum environmental controls for the construction phase and will be secured, implemented and, where necessary, refined through the preparation and approved implementation of the CEMP.
- 1.4.2 It is assumed that all construction-phase mitigation will accord with the legislation and guidance in force at the time construction is undertaken. **Table 1.2** presents the likely measures based on current baseline information, with all measures to be reviewed and, where necessary, updated within the CEMP prior to and during construction to reflect detailed design, construction methodologies and site-specific conditions.

**Table 1.2 Environmental Measures**

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>		
Nocturnal species	Disturbance from an alteration in baseline conditions (e.g., light, noise, vibration, and human activity)	Construction lighting will be minimised and restricted to active work areas, with the majority of works undertaken during standard daytime hours (0700–1900 Monday to Friday and 0700–1300 on Saturdays, unless otherwise justified). Where required, temporary security lighting will be low-impact, directional and motion-activated. Lighting will be controlled to avoid illumination during crepuscular and nocturnal periods where practicable and will be designed in accordance with relevant bat and lighting guidance. Detailed lighting controls will be secured through the CEMP.
Ecological	Spread of biological material via personnel, machinery and materials	Measures to prevent the spread of biological material will be implemented through biosecurity controls, including cleaning and inspection of plant, machinery, vehicles and footwear where required. Sensitive habitats will be clearly demarcated, with exclusion fencing, signage and compliance checks implemented through the CEMP. Contractor training, site inductions and toolbox talks will raise awareness of ecological risks, with oversight provided by the ECoW.
Protected and priority species	Fragmentation of habitats and species as a result of fencing	Construction activities will be planned to minimise habitat fragmentation and maintain ecological connectivity. Measures will include use of existing tracks and access points where practicable, provision of mammal-friendly crossings, provision of gaps or holes in perimeter fencing, and Design Manual for Roads and Bridges-compliant watercourse crossing design to maintain hydrological and species connectivity. Temporary works sequencing will minimise fragmentation and disturbed areas will be reinstated in accordance with the CEMP and <b>outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (oLEMP) [EN0110020/APP/5.13]</b> .

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		<p>Based on the extensive survey work undertaken, it is considered that sufficient baseline has been recorded to base the assessment on and inform the design. Nonetheless, and in order to ensure readiness for implementation should development consent be granted, further survey work is ongoing to validate the findings of this assessment. The Applicant will provide the Examining Authority with any outputs as part of that workstream (ensuring that sufficient time is provided for interested parties to comment on that material).</p> <p>Where protected or priority species are identified through post-consent or pre-construction surveys, species-specific working methods, mitigation measures and timing constraints will be incorporated into the CEMP prior to works commencing in the affected area. Works will not proceed until appropriate measures have been agreed and implemented, informed by the relevant survey results and with oversight from the ECoW.</p>
Aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats and species	Habitat degradation, destruction, and species fragmentation	<p>Watercourse and ditch crossings will be avoided where practicable. Where in-channel working is required (e.g. temporary dewatering or the use of cofferdams), works will be undertaken using controlled methods to minimise disturbance to aquatic habitats and species. Measures to avoid impacts to fish (including risks of stranding, desiccation and entrainment/impingement) will be implemented in accordance with relevant guidance and secured through the CEMP. Crossing works will be subject to timing constraints to avoid sensitive periods for aquatic species. Trenchless crossings beneath watercourses will be designed to maintain an appropriate minimum depth below the channel bed to avoid disturbance to substrates and aquatic habitats. Construction-phase measures for freshwater habitats, including pollution prevention, sediment control and biosecurity, will be secured through the CEMP, with species-specific requirements (e.g. otter, water vole, fish and white-clawed crayfish)</p>

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		addressed through method statements, appropriate working methods and ECoW supervision where applicable.
Semi-natural habitats	Physical damage, loss of function from construction activities	<p>Construction activities will be planned and managed to avoid unnecessary disturbance to semi-natural habitats. Habitat protection buffers will be set out, fenced and enforced in accordance with the CEMP, including minimum buffers for woodland, trees, hedgerows, watercourses and ponds, informed by species presence and site-specific constraints. Compliance will be monitored by the ECoW, with reinstatement of temporarily affected areas undertaken in line with the CEMP and habitat management objectives.</p> <p>Where aggregate materials are required (e.g. for access tracks or construction platforms), materials will be selected to reflect the underlying geology and soil chemistry of the Site, where practicable, in order to maintain compatibility with existing habitats. This will be secured through the CEMP and informed by the <b>oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13]</b>.</p>
Terrestrial and freshwater habitats	Pollution from fuels, dust and runoff	<p>Pollution prevention measures will be implemented through safe storage and handling of fuels, oils, chemicals, plant and materials, and controls to prevent pathways to surface waters and groundwater. Site drainage, sediment management and freshwater protection measures will be secured through the CEMP, consistent with the EA guidance. Dust suppression, emissions controls and runoff management will be coordinated with the outline Dust Management Plan (oDMP) (see Section 1.8), <b>outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP) [EN0110020/APP/5.12]</b> and outline Excavated Material Management Plan (oEMMP) (see Section 1.10) to protect terrestrial and aquatic habitats.</p>
Terrestrial habitats	Spread of invasive non-native species (INNS)	An INNS management approach will be implemented through the CEMP, including identification and reporting procedures, exclusion and cordoning of affected areas, and biosecurity protocols. Measures

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		will include cleaning and inspection of plant, machinery and vehicles, contractor training and toolbox talks, and ECoW oversight of INNS management and compliance.
Protected species	Injury, disturbance or mortality during construction	<p>Construction activities will be managed to avoid injury, disturbance or mortality of protected species through pre-construction checks where required, precautionary working methods and site-wide measures (e.g. trench protection, pipe capping and exclusion fencing). Species-specific measures for bats, great crested newt, otter, water vole, reptiles, nesting birds, badger and other priority species will be embedded within the CEMP and relevant method statements. The ECoW will be authorised to supervise works and halt activities where ecological risks arise.</p> <p>Precautionary working methods will be applied in areas of suitable habitat where survey access has been constrained or where the presence of protected species cannot be discounted, until surveys or checks confirm otherwise.</p>
<b>Landscape and Visual</b>		
Public Rights of Ways (PRoWs)	N/A	Some PRoWs crossing the Site are proposed to be temporarily diverted during the construction phase. PRoWs will be managed during the construction phase via a PRoW Management Plan (PRoWMP). See <b>Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan (oPRoWMP) [EN0110020/APP/5.14]</b> .
Landscape character, views, visual amenity, and setting	Temporary visual effects arising from construction lighting, plant, compounds and stored materials.	<p>The following measures will be implemented to control temporary visual effects arising from construction activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction lighting will be minimised and be task-specific, operated only where and when required, and focused on active work areas only, with measures to avoid overspill to adjacent land, sensitive receptors and retained landscape features</li> <li>• Directional, hooded and low-spill lighting will be used where practicable, with lighting controls secured through the CEMP; and</li> </ul>

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
	<p>Temporary visual effects arising from construction lighting, plant, compounds and stored materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hoarding will be used around construction compounds and laydown areas where appropriate to reduce visual clutter from stored materials and limit visual intrusion into surrounding views.</li> </ul> <p>The following measures will be applied to manage potential effects on landscape character and features associated with vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and access works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retained vegetation will be protected through the establishment and maintenance of appropriate Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and protective fencing, with vegetation removal limited to the minimum necessary to facilitate access and construction activities</li> <li>• Ground protection measures will be implemented where construction traffic or plant has the potential to affect soil structure, designed to reduce soil compaction and protect soil integrity during construction</li> <li>• The layout and design of haul roads, access routes and construction compounds will seek to reduce loss of physical landscape features and maintain offsets to sensitive receptors and designations where practicable; and</li> <li>• Construction compounds and laydown areas will be located away from sensitive receptors, including residential properties and Public Rights of Way, where reasonably practicable.</li> </ul> <p>Access point design will seek to minimise vegetation loss, with vegetation coppiced rather than fully removed where practicable to achieve visibility splays, in accordance with the <b>Vegetation Removal Plan [EN0110020/APP/2.9]</b> (referenced via the <b>oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13]</b>) and the rights of way, streets and access measures coordinated through the <b>CEMP/oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13]</b>.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage and Archaeology</b>		

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
Known and unknown buried archaeology	Physical damage, loss of or harm to archaeological remains arising from ground disturbance during construction	Where practicable, construction activities will be planned to avoid unnecessary disturbance to buried archaeological remains. Measures will include implementation of <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7: Archaeological Preservation Strategy (APS)</b> [EN0110020/APP/6.20], incorporation of exclusion zones, micrositing of infrastructure and adoption of non-intrusive construction methods where required. These measures will be secured and implemented through the CEMP in coordination with the Archaeological Preservation Strategy.
Areas of Heightened Archaeological Sensitivity	Increased risk of damage to archaeological remains of regional or higher research value during construction	Areas identified as having heightened archaeological sensitivity will be protected through avoidance-led measures, including exclusion zones with no ground disturbance, micrositing of infrastructure and, where necessary, alternative construction methods that allow installation above or below archaeological remains without truncation. The identification and protection of Heightened Archaeological Sensitivity areas and the requirement for implementation of avoidance is secured through <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7: APS</b> [EN0110020/APP/6.20] and the <b>Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (oWSI)</b> [EN0110020/APP/5.16].
Archaeological remains where avoidance is not practicable	Loss of archaeological information arising from unavoidable construction impacts	Where avoidance of archaeological remains is not practicable, controlled archaeological investigation and recording will be undertaken in advance of or during construction to preserve the archaeological resource by record. These measures will be implemented in accordance with the <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7: APS</b> [EN0110020/APP/6.20] and <b>oWSI</b> [EN0110020/APP/5.16].
Archaeological remains during construction works	Damage to archaeological remains from uncontrolled groundworks, trafficking or soil stripping	Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken during defined construction activities where there is potential for impacts to below ground archaeology, including monitoring of soil stripping where required. Procedures for archaeological supervision and monitoring will be in accordance the <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7: APS</b> [EN0110020/APP/6.20] and <b>oWSI</b> [EN0110020/APP/5.16].

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
Archaeological resource and surrounding environment	Pollution-related effects (e.g. contamination, sedimentation) affecting archaeological deposits	Standard pollution prevention and construction management measures will be implemented to reduce the risk of contamination or degradation of archaeological remains. This will include compliance with relevant CDM requirements, safe handling and storage of fuels and hazardous materials, provision of spill kits on site and incident response procedures, all secured through the <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7: APS [EN0110020/APP/6.20]</b> and <b>oWSI [EN0110020/APP/5.16]</b> .
Archaeological remains	Damage to previously unidentified archaeological assets encountered during construction	Procedures will be in place to manage the discovery of previously unknown archaeological remains during construction, including measures to halt works in affected areas and implement appropriate archaeological responses. These procedures will be set out within the <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.7: APS [EN0110020/APP/6.20]</b> and <b>oWSI [EN0110020/APP/5.16]</b> .
<b>Ground Conditions and Land Quality</b>		
Soil resource (including Best and Most Versatile (BMV) and non-BMV land)	Physical damage, compaction and loss of soil structure arising from stripping, trafficking and construction activities	Soil stripping, handling, storage and reinstatement will be undertaken in accordance with a Soil Management Plan (SMP) to be secured through the CEMP. An outline SMP is included within Section 1.8 of this oCEMP. Measures will include segregation of topsoil and subsoil, restriction of soil handling to dry and friable conditions, minimisation of trafficking, and reinstatement in the correct sequence to retain soil structure, function and agricultural capability.
Soil resource	Temporary loss of soil function associated with cable trenching and temporary construction areas	Cable trenching works will be designed to minimise the area and duration of disturbance, with soils reinstated following installation. Soil handling and reinstatement measures will be implemented through the CEMP to ensure effects are temporary and reversible and do not result in permanent loss of soil function.
BMV agricultural land	Degradation of agricultural land quality due to construction activities	Works affecting BMV soils will be avoided where practicable and limited to temporary disturbance only. Where BMV soils are affected, handling, storage and reinstatement will be undertaken in accordance

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		with the SMP secured through the CEMP to protect soil quality and enable return to agricultural use.
Excavated materials	Adverse effects arising from inappropriate handling, storage or disposal of excavated materials	Excavated materials will be managed in accordance with an Excavated Materials Management Plan (EMMP) secured through the CEMP. An outline EMMP is included within Section 1.10 of this oCEMP. Measures will include classification of materials, segregation to prevent cross-contamination, reuse on site where suitable, and off-site disposal only where required and in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance.  If suitable locations for re-use of excavated soils cannot be identified within the Proposed Development, appropriate off-site locations will be sought. Offsite re-use of soils, if undertaken, will be implemented via a Materials Management Plan (MMP)
Soils and underlying geology	Mobilisation of contaminants during excavation and ground disturbance	Construction activities will be informed by <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.7-9.9: Phase 1 Contaminated Land Reports [EN0110020/APP/6.20]</b> and <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.10-9.12: Phase 1 Coal Mining Risk Assessments [EN0110020/APP/6.20]</b> . Ground disturbance will be managed through the CEMP using appropriate working methods, targeted mitigation and material management controls to prevent mobilisation of potential contaminants.
Soils, groundwater and controlled waters	Pollution from fuels, oils, chemicals and concrete during construction	Pollution prevention measures will be implemented through the CEMP, including controlled storage and handling of fuels and chemicals, secondary containment, provision of spill kits and emergency response procedures, and restrictions on refuelling and storage locations to prevent pathways to soils and waters.
Groundwater (including aquifers and source protection zones (SPZs))	Deterioration in groundwater quality from construction activities	Construction works will be planned and managed to protect groundwater resources, with enhanced controls in areas of higher aquifer sensitivity. Measures will include controlled excavation, management of dewatering (where required), and prevention of

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		pollutant pathways, secured through the CEMP and associated method statements.
Soils and groundwater	Adverse effects from dewatering and trenching activities	Dewatering and trenching activities will be designed and implemented in accordance with relevant guidance and managed through the CEMP to prevent drawdown effects, mobilisation of contaminants or uncontrolled discharges to ground and surface waters.
Land stability	Ground instability associated with historic coal mining features and made ground	Areas of known or suspected ground instability, including mine entries and zones of influence, will be managed through avoidance led design and construction measures. Where works are required, mitigation will be informed by <b>ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.10-9.12: Coal Mining Risk Assessments [EN0110020/APP/6.20]</b> and secured through the EMMP and CEMP, with targeted investigations undertaken where necessary to inform safe construction.
Construction workers and soil receptors	Exposure to contaminated soils, dust or materials during construction	Construction activities will be managed to reduce exposure risks through appropriate working methods, dust suppression, use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and adherence to health and safety procedures. Controls will be implemented through the CEMP and informed by Phase 1 contamination risk assessments.
Soils and controlled waters	Adverse effects arising from unexpected contamination encountered during construction	Procedures for the identification, assessment and management of unexpected contamination will be secured through the CEMP. Works will cease in affected areas until appropriate mitigation and management measures are agreed and implemented in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements.
Mineral resources	Temporary sterilisation or damage to safeguarded mineral resources during construction	Construction methods will be designed to minimise disturbance to Mineral Safeguarding Areas, with temporary works managed to avoid permanent sterilisation. Measures will be secured through the CEMP and informed by the ES assessment of minerals.
<b>Water Resources and Flood Risk</b>		

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
<p>Surface waters, groundwater, floodplain function, aquatic habitats</p>	<p>Degradation of surface water or groundwater quality from accidental spills, contaminated runoff, sediment mobilisation and construction plant or materials.</p>	<p>Pollution prevention, sediment control and water quality protection measures will be secured and implemented through the CEMP, informed by embedded mitigation set out below, where relevant:</p> <p>Construction compounds and storage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Storage of fuels, oils, chemicals and fresh concrete within secure bunded areas with impermeable base membranes, providing a minimum of 110% containment capacity</li> <li>● No soils, fuels / chemicals, or other construction materials will be stored within the flood extents shown on the Environment Agency (EA) flood maps. No temporary construction compounds will also be located within the floodplain</li> <li>● Designated impermeable areas for chemical transfer, handling and refuelling activities, with drainage arrangements designed to contain spillages for appropriate disposal; and</li> <li>● Secure storage arrangements located away from watercourses where practicable.</li> </ul> <p>Spill prevention and response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implementation of spill prevention measures in line with best practice guidance</li> <li>● Provision and maintenance of spill kits at strategic locations (e.g. refuelling areas and concrete works), containing absorbent pads, granules, booms and collection materials</li> <li>● Emergency spill response procedures, including incident reporting and clean-up arrangements, secured through the CEMP</li> <li>● Training and site inductions to ensure staff are suitably qualified in spill prevention and response procedures; and</li> <li>● Regular inspection and maintenance of chemical and fuel storage areas, with oversight by environmental personnel where required.</li> </ul>

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		<p>Plant, vehicle and concrete management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where practicable, concrete mixing and washing out will be undertaken off-site to minimise the risk of pollution to land and watercourses</li> <li>• Routine inspection and maintenance of plant and equipment to minimise the risk of fuel or oil leaks</li> <li>• Use of drip trays and absorbent spill pads beneath stationary plant and during maintenance activities</li> <li>• Refuelling undertaken by trained personnel using controlled methods</li> <li>• Speed limits of up to 15mph for vehicles transporting fresh concrete, with adherence to vehicle load capacities to reduce spill risk</li> <li>• Provision of designated concrete wash-out facilities within construction compounds, with impermeable containment and off-site disposal via licensed contractors where required; and</li> <li>• No concrete wash-out or vehicle washing within 10m of watercourses.</li> </ul> <p>Wastewater and welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of sealed welfare facilities (e.g. portable toilets) serviced by licensed waste contractors to prevent discharges to land or water..</li> </ul>
Surface watercourses, floodplain, aquatic habitats, downstream receptors	Increased sedimentation, altered runoff patterns, erosion, or localised flood risk resulting from earthworks, access tracks, drainage works and watercourse crossings.	<p>Surface water management, runoff control and sediment mitigation measures will be secured through the CEMP, informed by the <b>Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy (oSWDS) [EN0110020/APP/5.17]</b> and developed in accordance with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) principles, with construction-phase drainage measures implemented from the outset and maintained throughout the construction period.</p> <p>Management measures will include:</p>

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		<p>Buffers and spatial controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of defined minimum buffers to watercourses during construction activities, comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50m buffers for major construction activities (e.g. BESS infrastructure and construction compounds); and</li> <li>- 10m buffers of watercourses for minor construction activities (e.g. solar PV installation), except where watercourse crossings are required, in which case buffers may be locally reduced and subject to appropriate pollution prevention, sediment control and construction method controls secured through the CEMP.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Careful siting of stockpiles on flat, dry ground at least 10m away from watercourses, with protection measures to prevent erosion and runoff.</li> </ul> <p>Earthworks, runoff and sediment control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where required, stockpiles will be protected using sediment control measures (e.g. silt fencing, sediment traps or bunding) and will be subject to regular inspection and maintenance to prevent erosion, runoff and the mobilisation of sediments</li> <li>• Programming of major earthworks to avoid periods of heavy rainfall where practicable</li> <li>• Use of silt traps, silt fencing, silt mats and other sediment capture measures where required</li> <li>• Installation of check dams within drainage ditches and swales to reduce flow velocities and promote settlement of suspended solids; and</li> <li>• Protection of exposed soils and mineral soils to reduce the risk of erosion and sediment mobilisation.</li> </ul> <p>Drainage and attenuation:</p>

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary drainage systems designed to manage runoff from construction areas and direct flows to vegetated ground for filtration and attenuation where appropriate</li> <li>• Use of settlement lagoons at larger excavation areas (e.g. substations or construction compounds), with controlled discharge and inspection regimes; and</li> <li>• Discharge of treated water away from watercourses, subject to consultation with environmental specialists where required.</li> </ul> <p>Access tracks and watercourse crossings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment of access tracks with existing tracks where practicable to minimise disturbance and the need for new crossings</li> <li>• Use of permeable track materials and SuDS-compatible drainage features (e.g. swales and infiltration features) to control runoff</li> <li>• Maintenance and inspection of access tracks throughout construction to prevent the build-up and spill of materials (e.g. mud, sediments or construction materials) and to minimise the risk of pollution to surrounding land and watercourses</li> <li>• Watercourse crossings to be designed and constructed in accordance with best practice, subject to relevant approvals and method statements; and</li> <li>• Temporary diversion or isolation of watercourses for crossings managed to maintain downstream flows and prevent pollution.</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inspection and maintenance of drainage and sediment control measures throughout construction</li> <li>• Surface water monitoring where required, with scope and locations to be agreed with relevant bodies; and</li> <li>• Location-specific protection measures for works near statutory water assets, agreed with the relevant undertakers.</li> </ul>

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
Surface water resources, groundwater resources, licensed abstraction points, private water supplies	Adverse effects on water quantity arising from abstraction for construction activities, including potential pressure on licensed abstractions and private water supplies	A Water Consumption Plan will be developed prior to construction to identify construction-phase water demand, sources of supply and any relevant abstraction or discharge licensing requirements. The Plan will set out measures to minimise water use, prioritise the use of non-potable water where practicable, and ensure no adverse effects on EA-licensed abstractions or private water supplies. The Water Consumption Plan will be secured through the CEMP and subject to consultation with the EA, where required.
<b>Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases</b>		
Construction workers, site staff, visitors	Health and safety risks to site personnel arising from increased extreme heat conditions during construction	Measures to manage health and safety risks associated with extreme heat during construction will be secured and implemented through the CEMP. These will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of a Construction Health and Safety Plan prior to commencement of construction, incorporating procedures for working during periods of elevated temperatures</li> <li>• Task-specific JHAs and risk assessments to identify and manage heat-related risks associated with construction activities</li> <li>• Provision of site inductions, toolbox talks and workforce briefings addressing heat-related health risks and safe working practices</li> <li>• Implementation of proportionate site management measures (e.g. work scheduling, rest breaks, hydration, welfare provision) to reduce exposure to extreme heat, as appropriate; and</li> <li>• Monitoring and review of health and safety controls during construction, with measures adjusted where necessary to respond to site conditions.</li> </ul>
Global climate	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions arising from construction activities, including emissions from plant, equipment, vehicles,	Measures to minimise GHG emissions associated with construction will be secured and implemented through the CEMP, informed by embedded mitigation identified in <b>ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.11]</b> . These will include, where practicable:

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
	material manufacture and transport, and waste generation, contributing to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of lower GHG-emitting construction plant, equipment and technologies, and efficient construction practices to minimise fuel consumption</li> <li>• Engineering design and construction sequencing to reduce unnecessary material use and construction activities</li> <li>• Minimisation of waste generation and re-use of excavated materials on site where suitable</li> <li>• Recycling and local disposal of construction waste to reduce transport-related emissions</li> <li>• Avoidance or minimisation of equipment containing high-global-warming-potential insulating gases (e.g. SF<sub>6</sub>), where practicable and consistent with design requirements; and</li> <li>• Contractor awareness and implementation of measures to reduce construction-phase GHG emissions, secured through the CEMP.</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality</b>		
Human health receptors (residential properties, users of PRowS, community facilities)	Dust emissions and particulate matter generated during construction activities (including earthworks, construction activities and trackout), with potential short-term effects on local air quality and amenity	Dust and air quality risks during construction will be managed through the implementation of proportionate control measures secured via the CEMP, informed by Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance and detailed through a Dust Management Plan. Measures will include appropriate site planning, sequencing of works to minimise dust generation, use of water-based suppression where required, control of drop heights, and prompt clean-up of spillages. All measures will be refined and implemented through the approved CEMP.
	Temporary nuisance effects arising from dust or air quality issues during construction if not appropriately managed	Construction-phase air quality management arrangements will be set out in the CEMP, including procedures for logging, investigating and responding to air quality-related complaints. A designated site contact responsible for environmental matters will be identified, with records maintained and corrective actions implemented where required. These procedures will be secured and operated through the CEMP.

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
Human receptors along construction access routes and local highways	Trackout of mud and dust from construction areas onto public roads, with temporary effects on local air quality and amenity	Measures to minimise trackout and associated dust will be implemented through the CEMP and coordinated with the <b>oCTMP [EN0110020/APP/5.12]</b> , including the use of defined access points, hard-surfaced haul routes where required, wheel-cleaning arrangements where practicable, and regular inspection and cleaning of affected routes. These measures will be secured and refined through the approved CEMP.
Ecological receptors (including designated and non-designated sites within relevant distances)	Temporary deposition of dust on sensitive habitats and vegetation during construction, with potential short-term effects	Measures to minimise dust emissions and deposition will be implemented through the CEMP, including spatial planning of works to maintain appropriate stand-offs from sensitive features, application of dust suppression and surface stabilisation where required, and monitoring of compliance. These measures will be secured and overseen through the CEMP and relevant method statements.
Human and ecological receptors	Dust and emissions arising from construction plant, vehicles and materials handling	Construction plant and vehicles will be managed through the CEMP to minimise dust and exhaust emissions, including restrictions on unnecessary vehicle idling, use of appropriately maintained equipment, and implementation of controlled materials handling practices. Measures will be proportionate to risk and refined within the approved CEMP and associated method statements.
<b>Traffic and Transport</b>		
Local communities, public road users and highway infrastructure	Temporary disturbance, congestion, amenity effects and safety risks arising from construction traffic, including HGVs and abnormal loads	Construction traffic will be managed in accordance with the <b>oCTMP [EN0110020/APP/5.12]</b> , which has been prepared and submitted with the Application. The oCTMP sets out approved vehicle routes, site access arrangements, entry/exit designs, visibility splays, signage and traffic controls designed in accordance with national road design standards and in consultation with relevant highway authorities. These measures will be implemented, monitored and enforced through the CEMP prior to and during construction.

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
Local communities, sensitive receptors and the local highway network	Disturbance and congestion arising from peak-time movements, uncontrolled deliveries or non-compliance with traffic restrictions	Measures to manage construction traffic timing and delivery scheduling are set out within the <b>oCTMP [EN0110020/APP/5.12]</b> . These include a Delivery Management System (DMS) to control heavy goods vehicle (HGV) arrival times, defined delivery windows, and measures to avoid or limit movements during local highway network peak periods where practicable. Traffic monitoring arrangements, including route and timing compliance checks (e.g. GPS or ANPR where applied), will be used to address non-compliance. These measures will be implemented and overseen through the CEMP.
Road users, PRoW users, nearby communities and environmental receptors	Safety risks, road soiling and environmental effects arising from HGV movements, abnormal loads or fuel transport	HGVs will be required to follow approved designated routes in accordance with the <b>oCTMP [EN0110020/APP/5.12]</b> , with measures to encourage efficient vehicle use (including back-loading where practicable). Traffic marshals will be deployed where required to manage vehicle movements safely at access points. Measures for road maintenance and cleanliness, including road sweeping and wheel-washing where required, are set out in the oCTMP and will be implemented through the CEMP. Abnormal loads will be managed using specialist haulage, permits and coordination procedures in accordance with the oCTMP and relevant regulatory requirements.
Local communities, PRoW users (including walkers, cyclists and equestrians) and road users	Temporary effects on amenity, accessibility and safety arising from workforce travel and construction traffic interactions with PRoWs	Construction worker movements will be managed in accordance with the <b>oCTMP [EN0110020/APP/5.12]</b> , including a Worker Travel Plan, management of arrival and departure times, limited and allocated parking, carsharing and use of minibuses. Measures to manage interactions between construction traffic and PRoW users are set out within the <b>oPRoWMP [EN0110020/APP/5.14]</b> and the oCTMP. These measures will be coordinated, implemented and monitored through the CEMP to ensure safe access and appropriate management of temporary diversions where required.
<b>Noise and Vibration</b>		
Human receptors (residential properties,	Temporary disturbance, nuisance and potential	Mitigation measures to control construction noise will be implemented via the approved CEMP. Measures will include:

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
community facilities and other noise-sensitive receptors)	adverse effects arising from construction noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noisier activities will be scheduled, where practicable, during daytime periods when ambient sound levels are higher</li> <li>• Exhaust silencers will be installed on vehicles and mechanical plant and regularly maintained</li> <li>• Inherently quieter plant will be selected, where appropriate</li> <li>• Mufflers or silencers will be installed on ancillary pneumatic percussive tools</li> <li>• Machines will be shut down between work periods or throttled down to a minimum</li> <li>• All equipment used on-site will be regularly maintained, including maintenance related to noise emissions</li> <li>• Vehicles will be loaded to ensure minimal drop heights</li> <li>• Ancillary plant (such as generators and pumps) will be positioned to minimise noise disturbance and, where necessary, temporary acoustic screens or enclosures will be provided</li> <li>• Mobile plant will be fitted with directional white noise reversing alarms to avoid tonal noise from the Site</li> <li>• Noise generating equipment will not be used within 10m of receptors</li> <li>• On-site construction traffic routes will be selected to maintain a minimum distance of 100m from noise sensitive properties, where practicable, unless it can be demonstrated in the CEMP that impacts can be appropriately managed through alternative means</li> <li>• High voltage cable installation works will not occur adjacent to sensitive receptors for 10 or more days or nights in any 15 consecutive days or nights, or exceed a total of 40 days in any 6 consecutive months, where practicable</li> <li>• Launch pads for trenchless crossing drilling rigs will be installed no less than 80m from the nearest noise sensitive receptors and will include acoustic site hoardings; and</li> </ul>

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary acoustic barriers in the form of site hoardings will be installed around substation construction areas to limit construction noise impacts adjacent to these areas.</li> </ul> <p>As operational noise effects are influenced by the layout and design established during construction, the CEMP will set out embedded mitigation measures to control operational noise at source.</p>
Human receptors and vibration-sensitive structures	Disturbance, annoyance or risk of complaint arising from construction vibration	<p>Construction vibration will be managed in accordance with the principles and controls set out in this oCEMP, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inherently lower vibration plant will be selected, where appropriate</li> <li>Vibratory compaction will not be used for backfill of open trench Cable Corridors in areas of soft ground, including Cable Route B</li> <li>Piling associated with the installation of solar infrastructure will not occur within 20m of Harthill Reservoir; and</li> <li>A management approach will be developed with the appointed construction contractor to ensure that construction vibration levels do not exceed 15mm/s at Chesterfield Canal, to be secured through the CEMP.</li> </ul>
Human receptors in close proximity to construction activities	Elevated noise and vibration effects due to close proximity of works	<p>Location-specific embedded mitigation measures will be applied where receptors are most at risk, including restrictions on the use of noise- and vibration-generating equipment within 10m of receptors; selection of on-site construction traffic routes to maintain separation distances of at least 100m from noise and vibration-sensitive receptors where practicable; and limits on the duration of high-voltage cable installation works adjacent to sensitive receptors to avoid prolonged exposure. These measures will be secured and managed through the CEMP.</p> <p>Operational noise will be controlled such that the Proposed Development does not give rise to Significant Adverse effects on health and quality of life, with mitigation designed to avoid</p>

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		<p>exceedances of +5dB above prevailing background sound levels at sensitive receptors.</p> <p>Any exceedance of this level would only occur where agreed with the relevant landowner and occupier and secured through the approved CEMP.</p>
All human receptors	Disturbance associated with out-of-hours working or unplanned events	Core construction working hours will be controlled through the CEMP. Any works required outside these hours will be subject to consultation with the relevant local planning authority. Procedures for monitoring, record-keeping and responding to noise or vibration complaints are defined within this oCEMP and will be implemented through the CEMP.
<b>Socio-Economics, Tourism, Recreation and Land Use</b>		
Local communities, tourism and recreation receptors, and users of recreational routes	Temporary disturbance or reduced amenity arising from construction activities, including noise, dust, visual presence, construction traffic and changes in local access patterns	The CEMP will include measures to manage construction activities and workforce behaviour to minimise disturbance to communities and users of recreational resources. Measures will include control of working hours, coordination with construction traffic, noise and dust management measures, communication and complaints handling arrangements, and location-specific controls where construction occurs close to tourism or recreational receptors.
Agricultural land and land use within the Order Limits	Temporary loss of access to agricultural land and changes in land use during construction	The CEMP will include measures to manage temporary land take and construction activities affecting agricultural land, including control of construction areas, protection of remaining agricultural operations where practicable, and coordination with soil and materials management plans to support reinstatement following construction.
<b>Waste</b>		
Regional and national landfill capacity	Generation of construction waste, including surplus soils and other construction	The CEMP will include a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) to manage construction-phase wastes in accordance with waste legislation and the waste hierarchy. An outline SWMP has been included within this oCEMP, see Section 1.7.

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
	wastes, with potential demand on landfill capacity	Measures will include minimisation of waste generation through design and construction practices, segregation of waste streams, maximisation of reuse (including reuse of suitable excavated soils where practicable), and recycling of materials off-site where reuse is not feasible. Records of waste types, quantities and disposal routes will be maintained to demonstrate compliance.
Soils, groundwater and surface waters	Adverse effects arising from inappropriate handling, storage or disposal of construction-phase wastes	The CEMP will include measures for the safe handling, storage and management of construction wastes to prevent contamination of soils, groundwater and surface waters. Controls will include designated storage areas, appropriate containment, spill prevention measures and coordination with relevant construction-phase management plans, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and prevention of secondary pollution effects.
<b>Telecommunications and Utilities</b>		
Underground utilities and telecommunications infrastructure	Damage to existing utilities from ground disturbance, trenching or piling during construction	The design of the Proposed Development will incorporate protective measures agreed with asset owners to safeguard existing utilities and telecommunications infrastructure, including laying cables perpendicularly across existing utilities and maintaining a minimum vertical separation of 0.6m above or below infrastructure in accordance with relevant guidance, with the CEMP setting out procedures for consultation with statutory undertakers, review of asset records, trial holes where required, agreed stand off distances and controlled excavation in line with HSG47 guidance which outlines how to avoid danger and prevent accidental damage to underground services.
<b>Major Accidents and Disasters</b>		
Construction workers, local communities and the environment	Potential for major accidents or emergency events during construction activities	Following standard industry practice, a Hazard and Risk Analysis (HRA) will be undertaken, with a Construction Health and Safety Plan and relevant JHAs prepared to manage construction risks, and the CEMP will set out proportionate emergency preparedness and response measures including emergency procedures, incident

Potential Receptors	Predicted Changes and Potential Effects	Proposed Measures
		<p>reporting, training and site inductions, coordination with health and safety systems, and construction-phase risk assessments and method statements to prevent or appropriately control effects arising from major accidents or disasters.</p> <p>BESS infrastructure will be constructed on hardstanding designed to incorporate an impermeable layer to prevent infiltration of potential contaminants to underlying soils and groundwater, consistent with the design approach described in <b>ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.5]</b>.</p> <p>In the event of a fire at the BESS, any fire water generated will be contained and managed in accordance with the <b>oSWDS [EN0110020/APP/5.17]</b>, ensuring controlled capture, storage and appropriate disposal to prevent uncontrolled discharge to the surrounding environment.</p>
<b>Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)</b>		
Construction workers and members of the public	Short-term exposure to electromagnetic fields associated with electrical infrastructure installation	All high-voltage cabling will be laid below ground in accordance with relevant British Standards and regulatory requirements, generally to a maximum depth of up to 3m below ground level, with cables crossing watercourses installed at least 1.5m below the bed, and the CEMP will include procedures to manage construction activities in proximity to electrical infrastructure through controlled working methods, exclusion zones where required, clear signage and workforce awareness measures to minimise exposure and ensure construction-phase EMF effects remain within accepted limits, with operational EMF mitigation secured through the Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP).

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## 1.5 Implementation

- 1.5.1 The CEMP will set out the roles, responsibilities and procedures required to implement the measures identified within this oCEMP. This will include arrangements for governance, communication and control during construction, covering:
- An organisational structure defining roles, responsibilities and reporting lines
  - Environmental training requirements for relevant personnel
  - Arrangements for site inductions, briefings and toolbox talks to ensure staff are aware of applicable environmental controls
  - Procedures for communicating changes in site conditions or working practices as construction progresses
  - Internal and external communication arrangements, including liaison with stakeholders
  - Procedures for the receipt, management and resolution of complaints
  - Monitoring, inspection and reporting procedures to demonstrate compliance
  - Document control arrangements; and
  - Procedures for responding to environmental incidents and emergencies.

## 1.6 Monitoring, Recording and Reporting

- 1.6.1 Monitoring, inspection and reporting will be undertaken for the duration of the construction phase of the Proposed Development to demonstrate the effectiveness of the measures set out in the CEMP and associated construction controls, and to enable corrective action to be taken where necessary.
- 1.6.2 A suitably qualified Designated On-site Environment and Consents Manager will be appointed by the Applicant to undertake environmental tasks and supervision in accordance with this oCEMP. The role will include monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the CoCP and CEMP, including through site inspections, identification of any deviations from the approved CEMP, and recording of actions taken, as appropriate.
- 1.6.3 Any material non-compliance will be reported to the Applicant as soon as practicable, with proportionate follow-up undertaken where required. The Designated On-site Environment and Consents Manager will liaise with the ECoW, the H&S Manager, the Site Manager and other relevant parties, and will act as a point of contact with the relevant local authorities and other regulatory bodies, including the EA, as appropriate.
- 1.6.4 During construction, regular walkover inspections will be undertaken to verify compliance with the requirements of the CEMP. Actions arising from these inspections will be recorded within an Environmental Action Schedule, discussed with the Site Manager to inform programming and corrective measures, and issued on a regular basis for close-out. In addition, formal inspections and audits will be undertaken at agreed intervals, including

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review of the measures secured through the oCEMP, to confirm ongoing compliance. Further details of monitoring, inspection and audit arrangements will be provided within the CEMP.

- 1.6.5 Following completion of construction works, a final review will be undertaken to confirm that construction-phase environmental controls have been implemented in accordance with the approved CEMP.

## Recording

- 1.6.6 Records associated with monitoring, inspections and audits will be managed through the Principal Contractor's Quality and Safety Management Systems and Environmental Management System, certified in accordance with ISO 14001. Records will be retained in a suitable and secure manner and will include, as appropriate: site inspection records, environmental surveys and investigations, environmental action schedules, equipment and test records, relevant licences and approvals, and records of corrective actions arising from incidents, non-compliances or third-party complaints.
- 1.6.7 The CEMP may be updated where necessary to include additional control measures. Any material amendments to the approved CEMP will be subject to prior agreement with the relevant local authorities, where required.

## 1.7 Outline Site Waste Management Plan

### Introduction

- 1.7.1 This Outline Site Waste Management Plan (oSWMP) has been prepared to support the sustainable management of waste and use of resources during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, in accordance with the requirements of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Waste generated during the operational and decommissioning phases will be managed in accordance with the **oOEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.10]** and the **oDEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.11]**, respectively.
- 1.7.2 This oSWMP will inform the preparation of a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) by the appointed Principal Contractor, which will be prepared prior to commencement of construction and will form part of the CEMP to be approved and implemented during the construction phase.
- 1.7.3 The Principal Contractor would take ownership of the SWMP and would adhere to the principles presented within it.
- 1.7.4 Construction-phase waste is expected to comprise:
- General waste arising from site offices and welfare facilities
  - Small quantities of waste associated with the maintenance of construction vehicles and plant
  - Packaging waste from incoming materials (such as cardboard, timber and plastics); and
  - Waste generated during the construction of fencing, internal access tracks, substations, field stations, construction compounds and other supporting infrastructure.

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- 1.2 Solar panels, mounting structures, inverters, transformers, switchgear and associated equipment will be manufactured off-site to specified dimensions and delivered ready for installation; as a result, waste generation during installation is anticipated to be minimal.
- 1.7.1 It is anticipated that all excavated materials will be utilised on-site as part of the permanent works and site restoration process resulting in no waste arising from these elements of the Proposed Development.
- 1.7.2 Any import, export (not anticipated) and reuse of material generated on-site would be undertaken in line with the requirements of the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (version 2)<sup>2</sup>. As such, this oSWMP considers only the management of the waste arising from other imported construction materials.
- 1.7.3 The oSWMPs for the operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development are included within **oOEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.10]** and **oDEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.11]**, respectively.

## Purpose and Benefits

- 1.7.4 This oSWMP sets out standard good-practice measures to be implemented by the Principal Contractor to manage construction phase waste, with the aim of ensuring compliance with relevant legislation and contractual requirements, minimising waste generation, and reducing reliance on disposal. The Principal Contractor will prepare the SWMP substantially in accordance with this oSWMP, for use throughout the duration of the Proposed Development's construction phase, as secured through requirement 7 of the **Draft DCO [EN0110020/APP/3.1]**.
- 1.7.5 The Principal Contractor will take all reasonable steps to ensure that:
- All waste from the Proposed Development is dealt with in accordance with the waste duty of care (defined in section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990<sup>3</sup> and The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended)<sup>4</sup>; and
  - Materials are handled efficiently, and waste managed appropriately.

## Scope

- 1.7.6 This oSWMP includes:
- An overview of applicable policy, legislation and guidance
  - Details of the Proposed Development, at an appropriate outline level
  - Management arrangements for construction-phase waste, including roles and responsibilities, training and best-practice measures
  - Anticipated construction waste streams; and
  - Opportunities for waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
- 1.7.7 The oSWMP provides the framework to inform the preparation of a detailed SWMP by the Principal Contractor and applies to the construction phase only.

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## Policy Context and Legislation

- 1.7.8 As of 2013, the production and implementation of a SWMP is no longer a legal requirement, however it is regarded as best practice<sup>5</sup>. Policy and legislation do dictate the management of waste and therefore, the following items have been considered when developing the SWMP:
- The Environmental Protection Act 1990<sup>6</sup>, which originally set out the Duty of Care provisions which require producers and holders of waste to ensure anyone dealing with their waste has appropriate authorisation to do so
  - The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005<sup>7</sup>, which contains the regulatory framework for hazardous waste and sets out the requirement for further assessment of dangerous substances
  - The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011<sup>8</sup>, which implement the Duty of Care provisions and Waste Framework Directive
  - The Waste Framework Directive<sup>9</sup>, which establishes waste management measures from a number of directives and amendments across the European Union and remains applicable to the UK in accordance with the Retained EU Law (revocation and Reform Act 2023); and
  - The Waste Management Plan for England 2021<sup>10</sup>, which aims to collate all waste management policies into one national plan.
- 1.7.9 Should any surplus waste remain which cannot be reused or recycled, then the Landfill Directive 1999<sup>11</sup> would apply.

## Guidance

- 1.7.10 Several guidance documents were also used to develop this oSWMP and include:
- Environment Agency, 2015, Manage Water on Land: Guidance for Land Managers<sup>12</sup>
  - British Standards Institution, 2015, BS 5930:2015, Code of practice for ground investigations<sup>13</sup>
  - CIRIA, 2015, Environmental Good Practice on-site (C741), 4th edition<sup>14</sup>
  - Defra and Environmental Agency, 2018, Waste Duty of Care Code of Practice<sup>15</sup>
  - Defra and Environmental Agency, 2019, Pollution Prevention for Businesses<sup>16</sup>
  - Defra and Environmental Agency, 2021, Discharges to Surface water and groundwater: environmental permits<sup>17</sup>
  - Defra and Environmental Agency, 2020, Oil Storage Regulations for Businesses<sup>18</sup>
  - Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), 2008, Practitioner Vol. 11 Waste Management: a guide for businesses in the UK<sup>19</sup>, and
  - Wrap, [www.wrap.org.uk](http://www.wrap.org.uk)<sup>20</sup>.

1.7.11 The above guidance on waste management would be used to ensure the following objectives are met through the oSWMP:

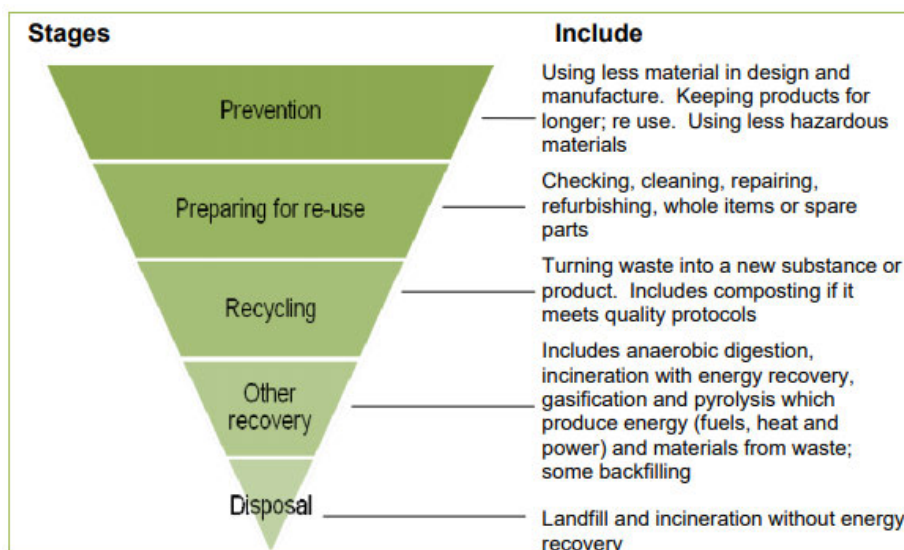
- Legal obligations of the Proposed Development
- Waste production is minimised
- Waste is recognised as a resource
- Project build costs are minimised
- A framework for continuous improvement and best practice is implemented and maintained; and
- Adverse environmental impacts associated with the production and management of waste materials are minimised.

## Application of the Waste Hierarchy to Construction Waste Management

1.7.12 The 'Waste Hierarchy' provides an outline approach of how waste management should be assessed within the oSWMP. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011<sup>4</sup> place a duty on all persons who produce, keep or manage waste to apply the 'Waste Hierarchy' in order to minimise waste production at every stage of the Proposed Development.

1.7.13 The 'Waste Hierarchy' promotes selection of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) and preferred option for management of waste.

**Waste Hierarchy Diagram** <sup>21</sup>



1.7.14 The core waste management principles of reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and disposal as defined in the 'Waste Hierarchy', are embedded within this oSWMP. The following sections describe how the core principles are applied within this oSWMP.

### Waste Prevention and Preparing for Reuse

1.7.15 Waste generation during the construction phase of the Proposed Development will be minimised through design-led measures, efficient

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resource use and the application of the waste hierarchy. The Principal Contractor will implement proportionate and practicable measures to prevent waste where possible and to reduce the quantity of waste requiring disposal, including efficient material use, procurement controls, and appropriate handling and storage arrangements. These measures will be set out in detail within the SWMP.

## **Waste Recycling**

- 1.7.16 Where possible, the separation of waste would be carried out at the source in order to maximise opportunities for reuse and recycling. The Principle Contractor will be responsible for implementing waste segregation arrangements, including the provision of site-specific training, monitoring of compliance, and enforcement through site management procedures.

## **Waste Storage, Disposal and Transportation**

- 1.7.17 All areas used for temporary storage of waste on-site would comply with Defra and EA guidelines<sup>15</sup> and would be clearly signed. Waste storage facilities would be provided at source using the best environmental options available. Any hazardous or special waste would be stored in separate, secure containers and clearly identified as such.
- 1.7.18 Disposal activities will be carried out in accordance with applicable waste legislation and relevant EA and Defra guidance<sup>15</sup>, including current GOV.UK guidance on pollution prevention for businesses<sup>16</sup>.
- 1.7.19 Where relevant, historic Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs) and Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs) may be referred to as sources of established good practice, noting that PPGs have been withdrawn and GPPs do not constitute regulatory guidance for England.
- 1.7.20 Waste transportation would take place at regular intervals to avoid the accrual of waste. Where possible, delivery vehicles would aim to remove waste materials on return trips.
- 1.7.21 Only registered waste carriers would be authorised to transport waste and a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) would be completed for each load of waste, which must contain a record of their waste carrier registration number. Copies of each WTN would be filed as an appendix to the SWMP and held for at least two years. The appropriate European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code would be established using updated Technical Guidance (WM3)<sup>22</sup> and would be noted on the WTN, in addition to how it is contained. All sites receiving waste must have an appropriate permit, licence or registration exemption, the details of which will also be recorded.
- 1.7.22 If required, the EA would be advised in advance of any hazardous waste movements and Waste Consignment Notes (WCNs) would be purchased in advance for this type of waste transportation. These consignment notes would be held for at least three years.

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## **Construction Materials and Waste Management On-site**

### **Anticipated Waste Streams**

1.7.23 The list below provides an indication of the anticipated waste streams associated with the construction phase. This list is not exhaustive and may be refined or expanded as the works progress:

- Waste from welfare facilities
- Waste chemicals, fuels and oils
- Packaging
- Waste metals; and
- Waste water.

### **Waste from Welfare Facilities**

1.7.24 Temporary welfare facilities would be provided during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. These facilities would include toilets, washing and drinking water. All on-site welfare facilities would be clearly signposted and maintained.

#### **Toilet Facilities**

1.7.25 During the initial construction phase, 'Porta-loo' type facilities, or equivalent, would be used and emptied by an approved waste contractor, therefore minimising potential effects on drainage ditches and watercourses.

#### **Other Domestic Refuse**

1.7.26 Collection facilities for refuse would be provided to segregate waste. These facilities would be clearly marked, positioned in appropriate locations and protected from the weather and animals.

### **Fuels, Oils and Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) materials**

1.7.27 All fuel and oil would be stored within designated areas and contained by a small bund constructed from material sourced on-site and lined with an impermeable membrane in order to prevent any contamination of the surrounding soils, vegetation and water table, in accordance with Defra and Environmental Agency Oil Storage Regulations for Businesses<sup>23</sup>.

1.7.28 For COSHH materials, fuels and oils, appropriate control and management measures will be implemented by the Principal Contractor and set out in detail within the SWMP and CEMP. These measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Storage of COSHH materials, fuels and oils within secure, banded and sheltered areas, with segregation of waste streams as appropriate

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- Avoidance of storage of COSHH liquids, fuels and oils within Flood Zone 3 where reasonably practicable
  - Supervision of storage areas, with inventories and records maintained for materials stored, used and removed from site
  - Handling, storage and disposal of COSHH materials undertaken in accordance with the relevant COSHH Assessments and associated Safety Data Sheets; and
  - Provision of spill prevention and response measures, including spill kits located in proximity to storage areas, mobile plant and welfare facilities, with site personnel trained in their use and disposal.
- 1.7.29 Fuels and oils (including mould oils) will be stored and managed in accordance with applicable legislation, including the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001<sup>24</sup>. Measures may include the use of compliant storage tanks and mobile bowzers, appropriate stand-off distances from watercourses and drainage features (at least 10m), controlled refuelling practices, and regular inspection and maintenance of tanks, bunds, pipework and plant to minimise the risk of pollution.
- 1.7.30 Any contaminated run-off within the bunds would be disposed of at an appropriate waste management facility.
- 1.7.31 Any used (contaminated) spill kits, absorbent granules, sheets or fibres must be disposed of in accordance with the COSHH Regulations<sup>25</sup> and amended workplace limits for exposure to COSHH materials<sup>26</sup> and in accordance with the spill management plan.

## **Packaging**

- 1.7.32 Construction waste generated is expected to be restricted to general construction waste (e.g., off cuts of timber, timber pallets, cardboard, wire, cleaning cloths, paper, etc.) which would be sorted and either recycled or disposed of off-site to an appropriately licenced landfill by the Principal Contractor.
- 1.7.33 Packaging would be separated at the source of generation on-site, where practical. This approach uses the Waste Hierarchy by encouraging reuse and recycling of materials, such as plastic, wood and paper.

## **Waste Metals**

- 1.7.34 It is likely that waste metals would be produced from excess construction materials for the Proposed Development. Any waste metal would be recycled as appropriate.

## **Wastewater**

### **Dewatering of Excavations**

- 1.7.35 At this stage it is anticipated that groundwater will not be encountered. However, should groundwater be encountered, and dewatering is required, water will be pumped into settlement lagoons for treatment and discharged onto vegetated surfaces. Dewatering activities will be undertaken in accordance with relevant permitting requirements, and all applicable

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legislation relating to the abstraction, treatment and discharge of water will be complied with.

- 1.7.36 Alkali (limestone) may be added to the base of dewatering pits to buffer acidic water, should intrusive site investigations indicate the presence of acid mine water in near surface groundwater. Settlement lagoons may also be constructed with a composting layer also to allow for the treatment of any ochre water before being discharged into the hydrological system.

### **Cleaning Activities**

- 1.7.37 A vehicle washing facility or designated jet-wash water bowser will be in the construction compound or other designated area, if necessary. The sump water will either be pumped to a licenced carrier and disposed of offsite or discharged to vegetated surfaces if the water quality meets EA requirements.

## **Key Responsibilities**

### **Reporting and Auditing**

- 1.7.38 The effectiveness of the SWMP will depend on its implementation and enforcement on site by the Principal Contractor, supported by the Site Manager and relevant environmental personnel.
- 1.7.39 The Principal Contractor will be responsible for maintaining appropriate records to demonstrate compliance with the SWMP and the waste duty of care. This will include:
- Maintaining records of materials brought onto the Site, including where relevant the quantities of reused, recycled or secondary materials, together with supplier details and confirmation that materials meet applicable technical and regulatory requirements
  - Maintaining records of wastes removed from the Site and their management routes, including details of waste carriers, receiving facilities and the intended recovery, recycling or disposal outcomes for each waste stream
  - Monitoring waste storage and segregation arrangements on site to minimise the risk of contamination and to support reuse and recycling where practicable
  - Periodically reviewing the types and quantities of surplus materials and waste generated, and adjusting site arrangements where practicable to minimise waste arisings and maximise reuse or recycling; and
  - Training and site induction procedures will incorporate relevant requirements of the SWMP, including waste handling, segregation, storage and record-keeping measures, to ensure personnel are aware of and comply with applicable waste management controls.
- 1.7.40 The Applicant or its representatives may undertake periodic checks to confirm that waste documentation, including Waste Transfer Notes and, where applicable, Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes, is being appropriately maintained.
- 1.7.41 Roles and responsibilities will be further defined in the SWMP.

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## **Review of the Site Waste Management Plan**

- 1.7.42 The Principal Contractor will periodically review the SWMP during the construction phase to confirm that waste management objectives are being achieved and that appropriate arrangements remain in place to respond to any unplanned events or abnormal waste streams. The frequency and scope of such reviews will be proportionate to the nature and scale of construction activities and may be informed by construction phasing, waste arisings and site conditions.
- 1.7.43 Where significant changes to the Proposed Development or construction methodology occur, the SWMP will be reviewed and, where necessary, updated accordingly. Outcomes of reviews may be reported to the Applicant or its representative in an agreed format.

## **Additional Duty of Care Checks**

- 1.7.44 In accordance with the waste duty of care, the Principal Contractor may undertake periodic checks on waste movements to confirm that waste has been transferred to the facilities identified on the relevant Waste Transfer Notes. Any irregularities identified will be investigated promptly and managed in accordance with the incident response procedures set out in the CEMP, including notification to the Applicant where appropriate.

## **Site Inspections**

- 1.7.45 The Site Manager or a nominated deputy will undertake regular inspections of construction areas, including areas used for waste storage and management, to confirm that waste segregation and storage arrangements remain effective. Any issues identified will be recorded and appropriate corrective actions implemented.

## **Closure Reporting**

- 1.7.46 Following completion of construction works, the Principal Contractor may prepare a summary record or closure report for the Applicant, demonstrating how construction materials and waste have been managed in accordance with the SWMP during the construction phase.

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## 1.8 Outline Dust Management Plan

### Introduction

- 1.8.1 An outline Dust Management Plan (oDMP) has been prepared and is presented in this section of the oCEMP. This oDMP is based on the design of the Proposed Development detailed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.5]**.
- 1.8.2 The aim of this oDMP is to identify any construction activities associated with dust production and implement the necessary mitigation measures to reduce the significance of any potential effects.
- 1.8.3 A Dust Management Plan (DMP) will be prepared post-consent, prior to the commencement of construction phase. The DMP will be developed substantially in accordance with this oDMP and will form part of the CEMP. The DMP will be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authorities prior to implementation. The DMP will include measures to limit dust production during the operational and decommissioning phases. Operational dust effects are not anticipated to be Significant; however, where required, appropriate controls will be applied. Dust management during decommissioning will be undertaken using measures substantially consistent with those applied during the construction phase.

### Legislation, Policy and Guidance

#### Legislation

- Air Quality Standards Regulations (2016) (as amended)<sup>27</sup>.

#### Policy

- Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (2025)<sup>28</sup>
- NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (2025)<sup>29</sup>
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Amended 2025)<sup>30</sup>; and
- The Air Quality Strategy for England (2023)<sup>31</sup>.

#### Guidance

- The Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM): Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction (2024)<sup>32</sup>.

### Anticipated Dust Sources

- 1.8.4 Construction activities associated with dust production include, but are not limited to:
- Site preparation, clearance and earthworks
  - Archaeological or ground investigations
  - The erection of temporary enclosures, hard standings or welfare facilities
  - Material handling and stockpiling

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- Creation of site access; and
  - Construction traffic and trackout.

## Mitigation

### 1.8.5 Mitigation measures relating to dust are likely to include:

- Minimise dust and environmental impact on site by locating machinery and dust-generating activities away from sensitive receptors, as far as practicable; erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the Site boundary; and fully enclose specific operations where there is a high potential for dust generation. Site layout will be planned to avoid runoff of water or mud, and site fencing, barriers and scaffolding will be maintained in a clean condition using wet methods. Materials with the potential to generate dust will be removed from site as soon as practicable or appropriately covered where retained on-site
- Promote sustainable construction practices by ensuring all vehicles switch off engines when not in use (no idling), reducing the use of diesel or petrol generators through use of mains electricity or battery-powered equipment where practicable, and implementing logistics and travel planning through the **oCTMP [EN0110020/APP/5.12]** to support efficient deliveries and sustainable worker travel
- Control dust and particulate emissions during construction through use of equipment fitted with suitable dust suppression systems (e.g. water sprays or local extraction), enclosed handling methods (e.g. covered skips, conveyors and chutes), minimisation of drop heights, and prompt clean-up of spillages using wet methods. An adequate non-potable water supply will be maintained for dust suppression
- Appropriately manage waste and ensure no bonfires or on-site burning of waste materials occur
- Stabilise exposed earthworks and soil stockpiles as soon as practicable through re-vegetation or temporary coverings (e.g. hessian, mulches or similar), limiting removal of such coverings to small active areas only during works
- Ensure materials management practices reduce dust generation, including storage of aggregates in bunded areas, use of enclosed tankers and silos for bulk cement and fine powders with appropriate emission controls, and sealing and appropriate storage of bagged materials
- Minimise trackout and dust dispersion by using water-assisted sweepers on access and local roads, avoiding dry sweeping of large areas, covering vehicles during transport, installing and maintaining hard-surfaced haul routes with damping and cleaning systems, implementing wheel washing facilities (with rumble grids where practicable), and positioning access gates at least 10m from sensitive receptors where practicable. Inspections of haul routes will be undertaken, recorded and maintained
- Dusty materials will be dampened using water sprays in dry conditions or covered, and dust-generating plant and screening equipment will be located to minimise impacts on nearby receptors

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- Stockpiles and material handling areas will be kept as clean as practicable, with stockpiles covered, seeded or fenced as appropriate to prevent wind entrainment and retained on-site only for the minimum duration necessary
  - Access roads will be regularly cleaned and damped down using water. All vehicles entering and exiting the Site will pass through wheel-cleaning facilities where practicable, and vehicle movements will be controlled through defined routes and speed limits (typically 15mph on surfaced haul routes and 10mph on unsurfaced routes)
  - Site management procedures will include the logging and investigation of dust and air quality complaints, identification of causes, implementation of corrective actions and maintenance of a complaints log, which will be made available to the relevant local authority upon request. Exceptional dust-related incidents will also be recorded with details of actions taken
  - Daily on-site inspections (and off-site inspections where sensitive receptors are nearby) will be undertaken to monitor dust, including checks for dust soiling within 100m of the Order Limits. Inspection records will be maintained and made available to the relevant local authority upon request. Inspection frequency will be increased during high-risk activities and periods of dry or windy conditions
  - Where required and agreed with the relevant local authority, appropriate dust monitoring (e.g. dust deposition, dust flux or real-time particulate monitoring) will be implemented, with locations and scope defined in the DMP; and
  - Stakeholder communication measures will include provision of site contact details for a nominated responsible person for air quality and dust management, displayed at the Order Limits, and implementation of proportionate stakeholder engagement arrangements prior to commencement of construction activities.

## Monitoring and Reporting

- 1.8.6 Site management processes will be in place to enable complaints and issues to be logged. This will involve recording all complaints within a registration system which will detail when the complaint was received, the subject, cause or origin and location (if applicable) of the complaint and any corrective actions taken to address the complaint. The complaint registration system will allow systemic monitoring of complaints to be undertaken throughout the construction phase.
- 1.8.7 In addition, written notification will also be given to the relevant authorities where complaints are received by members of the public. Written notification will primarily be via email and will include the complaint details and any corrective actions undertaken if appropriate.
- 1.8.8 Any complaints regarding dust will be promptly investigated, and appropriate measures will be taken to address the source or mitigate the impact as necessary.

## Roles and Responsibilities

- 1.8.9 The DMP will outline the roles and responsibilities associated with identification of dust production and dust management during construction activities.
- 1.8.10 This is likely to include, for example:
- The Principal Contractor will be responsible for implementing the DMP; and

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- Oversight will be provided by suitably qualified environmental personnel; and

## 1.9 Outline Soil Management Plan

### Introduction

- 1.9.1 This Outline Soil Management Plan (oSMP) has been prepared as part of the oCEMP for the Proposed Development. The oSMP sets out the principles and approach that will be applied to the management of soils during the construction phase, and where relevant during maintenance and decommissioning activities involving ground disturbance.
- 1.9.2 The oSMP has been developed to directly support the mitigation assumptions and conclusions set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]**, including those relating to agricultural land quality, soil function, land stability and contamination. In particular, the oSMP provides the framework through which potential effects on soil resources identified in the ES are avoided, reduced or managed, such that residual effects are Not Significant.
- 1.9.3 A Soil Management Plan (SMP) will be prepared post-consent by the appointed Principal Contractor, in accordance with this oSMP, and will form part of the CEMP submitted to the relevant Local Planning Authorities for approval prior to commencement of construction.

### Purpose

- 1.9.4 The purpose of the oSMP is to set out the principles and controls that will be applied to soil management during construction to:
- Protect soil structure, function and quality
  - Minimise soil compaction, erosion and degradation
  - Safeguard agricultural land quality, including BMV land
  - Enable effective reinstatement of temporarily disturbed land to its pre-construction condition, as far as reasonably practicable; and
  - Support the conclusions of the ES that effects on soil resources are temporary, reversible and Not Significant.
- 1.9.5 The SMP will be used to inform construction planning, sequencing and working methods and will be aligned with the Excavated Materials Management Plan (EMMP), the CEMP and other relevant management plans.

### Scope

- 1.9.6 This oSMP applies to all areas of the Proposed Development where soil disturbance may occur, including:
- Solar PV array areas
  - BESS and substation areas
  - Temporary and permanent access tracks
  - Construction compounds and laydown areas; and
  - Cable Corridors and associated trenching or trenchless works.

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- 1.9.7 The oSMP applies to soils affected by both temporary and permanent works and addresses soil management during construction and decommissioning, as well as maintenance activities during operation where ground disturbance may occur.

## Relationship with the Environmental Statement

- 1.9.8 The oSMP has been prepared with direct reference to the baseline information, risk assessments and mitigation requirements presented in **ES Volume 3, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]** and its supporting appendices, including:
- **Phase 1 Contaminated Land Reports, ES Volume 3, Appendices 9.7-9.9 [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**
  - **Phase 1 Coal Mining Risk Assessments, ES Volume 3, Appendices 9.10-9.12 [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**
  - **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN0110020/APP/9.20]**; and
  - The Conceptual Site Model underpinning the ES assessment.
- 1.9.9 The oSMP provides the mechanism through which the soil-related mitigation measures identified as embedded mitigation in the ES are secured and implemented during construction.

## Soil Resource Baseline and Sensitivity

- 1.9.10 Baseline soil conditions within the Site are described in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]**, informed by site-specific Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) surveys and desk-based information. The Site comprises a mixture of BMV land (Grades 1, 2 and Subgrade 3a) and non-BMV land (Subgrade 3b and lower).
- 1.9.11 The oSMP recognises that soils vary in sensitivity across the Site and that soil handling methods will be proportionate to soil type, ALC classification, moisture condition and proposed land use following reinstatement.
- 1.9.12 ALC data will be used to inform soil stripping depths, segregation requirements and reinstatement methods in the SMP.

## Key Soil Management Principles

- 1.9.13 The following principles will guide soil management during the construction phase:

### Minimisation of Soil Disturbance

- Soil disturbance will be minimised wherever practicable through design and construction planning; and
- Soils will be retained in situ where ground disturbance is not required.

### Timing of Soil Handling

- Soil stripping, handling and trafficking will only be undertaken when soils are in a suitable, dry and friable condition; and

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- Soil handling will be avoided during periods of excessive rainfall or when soils are at or above their plastic limit.

### **Protection of Soil Profiles**

- Where soil stripping is required, topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stored separately; and
- Soil horizons will not be mixed during stripping, storage or reinstatement.

### **Prevention of Compaction**

- Vehicle movements will be restricted to defined routes
- Low-ground-pressure machinery will be used where practicable; and
- Trafficking on stripped or exposed soils will be minimised.

### **Management of BMV and Non-BMV Soils**

- 1.9.14 The oSMP explicitly supports the ES assumption that effects on agricultural land quality, including BMV land, will be temporary and reversible.
- BMV soils will be clearly identified prior to construction using ALC data
  - BMV soils will be stripped, stored and reinstated separately from non-BMV soils; and
  - Storage durations for BMV soils will be minimised.
- 1.9.15 Reinstatement of BMV land will be undertaken to restore soil structure and function, not solely surface levels.

### **Soil Storage and Stockpile Management**

- Soil stockpiles will be located outside floodplains where practicable and away from watercourses
- Stockpiles will generally not exceed 3m in height
- Stockpiles in place for more than six months will be seeded with an appropriate grass mix; and
- Stockpiles will be protected from erosion and run-off.

### **Reinstatement and Aftercare**

- Temporarily disturbed land will be reinstated to its pre-construction condition, as far as reasonably practicable
- Reinstatement will follow the reverse order of stripping
- Restoration will commence from the furthest point from site access points to avoid re-compaction; and
- Following reinstatement, soils will be stabilised and appropriate vegetation established.

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## **Interface with Land Stability and Coal Mining Risks**

- 1.9.16 In areas affected by historic coal mining or land instability:
- Soil handling and excavation will take account of Coal Mining Risk Assessments
  - No soil stripping or disturbance will occur within mine entry Zones of Influence unless agreed through detailed design; and
  - Where targeted ground investigations are required to inform construction methods, soil management measures will be reviewed accordingly.

## **Unexpected Ground Conditions and Contamination**

- 1.9.17 This oSMP includes explicit procedures for the identification and management of unexpected ground conditions or previously unidentified contamination, including potential effects on soils, groundwater and controlled waters, consistent with ES commitments and EA consultation responses.
- 1.9.18 If unexpected contamination or deleterious ground conditions are encountered:
- Works in the affected area will cease
  - The area will be made safe and isolated
  - The Environment and Consents Manager will be notified
  - The condition will be assessed with reference to the Phase 1 Contaminated Land Reports and Conceptual Site Model, including consideration of potential risks to groundwater and controlled waters
  - Appropriate management measures will be agreed, including any requirement for permits or exemptions under the Environmental Permitting Regulations and consultation with the relevant Local Planning Authority and EA where required; and
  - Soil handling, storage or disposal methods will be updated as required, including coordination with the EMMP and implementation of a detailed contamination management protocol secured through the CEMP.

## **Roles, Responsibilities and Monitoring**

- The Principal Contractor will be responsible for implementing the SMP
- Soil management will be overseen by suitably qualified personnel
- Compliance with the SMP will be monitored through inspections and audits; and
- Records of soil stripping, storage and reinstatement will be maintained.

## **Review and Updating**

- 1.9.19 The SMP will be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect:
- Detailed design development
  - Results of targeted ground investigations
  - Changes in construction methodology; and

- 
- Site conditions encountered during construction.

1.9.20 Any material changes will be subject to approval through the CEMP review process.

## 1.10 Outline Excavated Materials Management Plan

### Introduction

- 1.10.1 This Outline Excavated Materials Management Plan (oEMMP) has been prepared to set out the framework for managing excavated materials arising during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The oEMMP describes the principles and approach that will be applied to the handling, storage, reuse and, where necessary, disposal of excavated materials generated by construction activities.
- 1.10.2 The oEMMP has been prepared to directly support the mitigation assumptions and conclusions set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]**, including those relating to agricultural land quality, land contamination, land stability, mineral safeguarding and groundwater protection. The oEMMP provides the mechanism through which excavated materials are managed in accordance with the Phase 1 Contaminated Land Reports, Coal Mining Risk Assessments and the Conceptual Site Model underpinning the ES assessment.
- 1.10.3 This oEMMP will inform the preparation of a Excavated Materials Management Plan (EMMP), which will be developed post-consent by the appointed Principal Contractor and will form part of the CEMP submitted for approval prior to commencement of construction.

### Purpose

- 1.10.4 The purpose of the oEMMP is to outline how excavated materials are likely to be managed during the construction phase to:
- Minimise environmental effects arising from excavation activities
  - Support the efficient and sustainable use of resources
  - Prevent contamination of soils, groundwater and surface waters
  - Support reinstatement of land to its pre-construction condition; and
  - Ensure compliance with the assumptions and mitigation relied upon in the ES.

### Scope

- 1.10.5 The oEMMP applies to excavated materials arising during the construction phase only and includes materials generated from:
- Site preparation, clearance and earthworks
  - Archaeological or ground investigations
  - The erection of temporary enclosures, hard standings or welfare facilities
  - Creation of site access
  - Cable trenching and trenchless crossings

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- Foundation excavations for BESS, substations and associated infrastructure; and
  - Construction of access tracks, compounds and drainage features.
- 1.10.6 Operational and decommissioning phase material management will be addressed through separate management plans where relevant.

## Relationship with the Environmental Statement

- 1.10.7 The oEMMP has been prepared with direct reference to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]** and its supporting appendices, including:
- **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**
  - **ES Volume 3, Appendices 9.7-9.9: Phase 1 Contaminated Land Reports [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**
  - **ES Volume 3, Appendices 9.10-9.12: Phase 1 Coal Mining Risk Assessments [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**; and
  - The Conceptual Site Model underpinning the ES assessment.
- 1.10.8 The oEMMP provides the mechanism through which excavated materials arising from construction activities are managed in a manner consistent with the ES assessment and ensures that effects remain temporary, reversible and Not Significant.

## Excavated Materials – Overview

- 1.10.9 Excavated materials generated during construction may include, but are not limited to:
- Topsoil and subsoil arising from stripping works
  - Excavated materials from trenching, foundations and piling
  - Materials excavated during the formation of access tracks, compounds and drainage features; and
  - Made ground or materials associated with historic land use.
- 1.10.10 The nature and quantities of excavated materials will vary depending on construction activity, depth of excavation and location within the Order Limits, including areas intersecting Cable Corridors, coal mining risk areas and locations identified as having potential contamination risk.

## Classification of Excavated Materials

- 1.10.11 Excavated materials will be classified to inform appropriate handling, storage, reuse or disposal. Classification will be informed by the relevant Appendices listed in Section 0.
- 1.10.12 Materials are anticipated to broadly fall into the following categories:
- Clean natural soils suitable for reuse
  - Made ground

- 
- Materials with potential contamination requiring further assessment; and
  - Materials requiring off-site disposal.

1.10.13 Where targeted intrusive investigations are undertaken post-consent, material classification will be reviewed and updated accordingly.

## **Management Principles for Excavated Material**

1.10.14 The following principles will guide the management of excavated materials during the construction phase:

- Minimising the generation of surplus excavated materials through efficient design and construction practices
- Prioritising reuse of excavated materials on-site where practicable and appropriate
- Avoiding unnecessary handling or double-handling of materials
- Segregating different material types to prevent cross-contamination; and
- Managing materials in a manner that protects soils, groundwater, surface waters and other environmental receptors.

## **Handling, Storage and Re-use of Excavated Materials**

1.10.15 Excavated materials will be handled and managed in accordance with their classification and the requirements of the SMP and CEMP.

1.10.16 Measures are likely to include:

- Segregation of topsoil, subsoil, made ground and other excavated materials
- Temporary storage of excavated materials in designated areas, located away from watercourses and flood-prone areas where practicable
- Protection of stockpiled materials from erosion, run-off and contamination; and
- Reuse of suitable excavated materials on-site to support reinstatement and construction activities, where appropriate.

## **Cable Corridor-Specific Management**

1.10.17 Excavated materials arising from cable trenching works will be managed to support the ES conclusion that effects on soils and land quality are temporary and reversible.

- Trenches will be reinstated to their original profile following cable installation
- Topsoil and subsoil will be segregated during excavation and reinstated in the correct order
- Reinstatement will be undertaken in accordance with the SMP to enable a return to agricultural use; and
- Excavated materials unsuitable for reuse will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

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## **Interface with Land Stability and Coal Mining Risks**

1.10.18 In areas affected by historic coal mining or land instability:

- Excavated materials management will take account of Coal Mining Risk Assessments
- No excavation will occur within mine entry Zones of Influence unless agreed through detailed design
- Where targeted ground investigations are required, excavated materials handling and reuse strategies will be reviewed accordingly; and
- Coordination will be maintained with the SMP to ensure soil protection and reinstatement objectives are met.

## **Unexpected Contamination**

1.10.19 This oEMMP includes explicit procedures for the management of excavated materials where unexpected contamination is encountered, consistent with ES commitments and EA consultation responses.

1.10.20 If previously unidentified contamination is encountered:

- Works in the affected area will cease
- The area will be made safe and isolated
- The Environment and Consents Manager will be notified
- The material will be assessed with reference to the Phase 1 Contaminated Land Reports and Conceptual Site Model
- Appropriate management measures will be agreed, including any requirement for permits or exemptions under the Environmental Permitting Regulations
- Excavated material handling, storage, reuse or disposal methods will be updated as required; and
- Coordination with the SMP and CEMP will be maintained.

## **Groundwater and Controlled Waters Protection**

1.10.21 Management of excavated materials will be undertaken in conjunction with groundwater and pollution prevention measures set out in the CEMP.

- Enhanced controls will be applied in areas of higher aquifer sensitivity, including Principal Aquifers and Source Protection Zones
- Measures will be implemented to prevent leaching or mobilisation of contaminants to groundwater and surface waters; and
- Dewatering, where required, will be managed in accordance with agreed drainage and treatment arrangements.

## **Off-Site Movement and Disposal (Where Required)**

1.10.22 Where excavated materials cannot be reused on-site:

- Off-site movement and disposal will be undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation and permitting requirements

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- Only suitably licensed facilities will be used; and
  - Alignment will be maintained with the SWMP.

## Roles and Responsibilities

- 1.10.23 The EMMP will outline the roles and responsibilities associated with the management of excavated materials. This is likely to include, for example:
- The Principal Contractor will be responsible for implementing the EMMP
  - Oversight will be provided by suitably qualified environmental personnel; and
  - Coordination will be maintained with the SMP and other relevant management plans.

## Monitoring, Review and Updating

- 1.10.24 Management of excavated materials will be monitored during construction through inspections and audits.
- 1.10.25 The EMMP will be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect:
- Detailed design development
  - Results of targeted ground investigations
  - Changes in construction methodology; and
  - Site conditions encountered during construction.
- 1.10.26 Any material changes will be subject to approval through the CEMP review process.

## 1.11 Outline Incident Response Plan

### Introduction

- 1.11.1 An Incident Response Plan (IRP) will be implemented throughout the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development. The Outline Incident Response Plan (oIRP) included within this oCEMP focuses on the construction phase of the Proposed Development. However, where procedures in the oIRP are applicable to other phases, these could be included within the oOEMP and oDEMP. Where phase-specific measures are required, these will be set out within the OEMP and DEMP, as appropriate.
- 1.11.2 Prior to the commencement of construction, the lead principal contractor shall set up an emergency response plan/procedure, in order to ensure that this plan is adequate for the nature and lifetime of the project and the environment in which works are being undertaken.
- 1.11.3 The IRP will include emergency contacts who would coordinate response activities in the event of a pollution incident.
- 1.11.4 This Incident Response Plan will include an outline procedure similar to that set out below:
- **Make the situation safe:** Do not compromise the health and safety of Site personnel in controlling a pollution incident. Ensure that appropriate PPE is available to use where necessary

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- **Stop the source of the pollution incident:** Identify the cause of the emergency or incident and act immediately to prevent further pollution
  - **Contain the pollution incident:** Once the source of the pollution has been stopped, act to prevent the pollution that has already taken place from spreading. Ensure that appropriate materials are available in appropriate quantities to use where necessary. For example, absorbent materials and booms to soak up the pollution are required to deal with spillages of liquid contaminants. For example, an excavator may be used to dig containment facilities or bunds where containing large volumes of pollutants is required
  - **Notify the pollution incident:** Any emergency or incident will be reported as soon as possible after the above initial control measures have been implemented detailing the nature, cause and location to ensure that appropriate action is taken. Where appropriate, the Site team will refer the incident to a specialist clean up Contractor. Where pollution is serious, or containment has failed, it may be necessary to contact the Local Authority, the EA and/or Natural England as relevant to the incident
  - **Monitor the pollution incident:** Once the pollutants are contained, the site of the pollution will be monitored on an ongoing basis until the pollutants and contaminated materials are successfully removed and if necessary, further action taken to contain the pollutants. Where it is possible that pollution has spread, the surrounding water bodies and watercourses will be inspected and monitored on an ongoing basis to identify the extents of the pollution. In the event of pollution due to sedimentation of watercourses, those watercourses will be checked during periods of high rainfall or during construction activities with the potential for significant run-off
  - **Clean up the pollution incident:** Once the pollution incident has been stopped, contained and the full extents defined, a strategy for cleaning up will be developed. All waste generated by clean-up activities will be disposed of in accordance with current legislative requirements and the Site Waste Management Plan and copies of all transfer notes retained; and
  - **Learn from the pollution incident:** Ensure that any lessons from the incident are communicated to all relevant staff and appropriate action taken elsewhere on-site if necessary. Update all relevant Method Statements and Toolbox Talks, and ensure new information is communicated to Site staff.

## Environmental Incident Protocol

1.11.5 In the event of an environmental incident occurring, the following protocol (or similar) will be adopted:

- The appropriate notification protocols shall be implemented immediately following a planning or environmental spillage or incident, followed by immediate notification of the Site Manager. Should a serious environmental incident occur, the EA will also be notified
- The Site Manager will investigate the incident, with inputs from specialist advice as to appropriate measures to remedy or mitigate any potential pollution arising from the incident
- Assuming the issue arose from the failure of a control system, the issue shall be rectified at the earliest opportunity

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- The response action shall be recorded on the Environmental Complaints/ Spills/ Incidents Report by the Site Manager or ECoW
  - A log of all environmental spills/ incidents and follow-up actions will be kept and made available for inspection; and
  - All complaints received from the public or other interested parties as a result of the installation works must be recorded on the Environmental Complaints/ Spills/ Incident Form.

## **Reporting of Environmental Incidents**

- 1.11.6 All accidents, incidents and near misses (including spills, dust, noise pollution etc) will be reported to the Site Manager immediately, these would be recorded and investigated by the Site Manager and if there is legitimate concern for the surrounding flora and fauna after the incident, then an ECoW would be contacted for advice.
- 1.11.7 Details which will be recorded on the report would include:
- A description of the incident
  - Contributory causes
  - Adverse effects
  - Measures implemented to mitigate adverse effects; and
  - Effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent pollution incidents.

## **Emergency Contact Details**

- 1.11.8 A notice displaying emergency contact details will be displayed in a prominent location within the Site accommodation / office, including emergency spill response team details.

## **Internal Emergency Pollution Response Team**

- 1.11.9 The details of at least two lead members of staff with responsibility for emergency pollution response would be included in this section, as well as the details of the Ecological Clerk of Works during construction:
- Primary emergency contact
  - Secondary emergency contact; and
  - Ecological Clerk of Works.

## **External Organisations**

- 1.11.10 This section will be populated with contact telephone numbers for organisations to be contacted following a pollution incident (contact details are specifically excluded to ensure that the final version of the CEMP includes the most up to date details). Examples of the types of organisations/call lines to be included are:
- EA Incident Hotline; and
  - Natural England.

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## Review and Updating

- 1.11.11 The IRP will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders, as appropriate to the nature of the risks being addressed. This is expected to include, where relevant:
- The relevant Local Planning Authorities
  - The EA
  - The Local Authority emergency planning officer
  - Emergency services, including the local fire and rescue service; and
  - Other statutory bodies where specific risks or site conditions require targeted engagement.
- 1.11.12 The purpose of this consultation will be to ensure that the IRP is proportionate, coordinated with local emergency response arrangements, and appropriate to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
- 1.11.13 The final IRP will form part of the CEMP submitted for approval in accordance with the requirements of the DCO. Construction works will not commence until the CEMP, including the IRP, has been approved.
- 1.11.14 Any subsequent material amendments to the approved IRP will be managed through the CEMP change control process and, where required, agreed with the relevant approving authority.

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