The Great Grid Upgrade

North Humber to High Marnham

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3: Appendix 4.1 Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice

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nationalgrid

Contents

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1. Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This document is the Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for the Project.

Purpose of this Draft Outline CoCP

1.1.2 This Draft Outline CoCP has been produced to support the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This CoCP sets out the required mitigation measures and environmental commitments that will be undertaken during the construction phase of the Project (as described further in **Chapter 4 Description of the Project** in Volume 1**)**, if the DCO is granted, as identified through the preliminary environmental assessments in the PEIR. The mitigation measures and commitments are required to avoid or reduce potential effects of the Project on the environment during construction.

1.1.3 This CoCP has been updated for the PEIR to reflect both updates to the design and feedback from engagement with consultees. It will continue to be updated as the Project evolves to include additional measures identified through the engineering design, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and from engagement with stakeholders. A CoCP will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Compliance with the CoCP will be secured by way of a requirement in the Development Consent Order (DCO).

1.1.4 It is assumed that measures in the CoCP will be in place before undertaking the preliminary assessments. This will enable the assessment to be proportionate and focused on the likely significant effects that would be material to decision-making. This is in accordance with The Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's guidance document, Delivering Quality Development (Ref 1.1). Each control and management measure as provided in Table 1.3, has been assigned a unique reference.

1.1.5 The Project will be delivered in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits. Any statutory requirements listed in this document and industry good practice guidance which has informed each part of the document are not to be seen as exhaustive.

1.1.6 National Grid will put in place robust procedures to audit and inspect the Project, including its supply chain of contractor(s), to make sure the control measures set out in the CoCP are adopted when constructing the Project. The CoCP will apply to all areas of the Project delivered pursuant to the DCO, during construction.

Overview of the Project

1.1.7 The Project includes the following principal components:

- Approximately 90 km of new overhead line between the new Birkhill Wood and High Marnham 400 kV Substations.

- Replacement and re-alignment of a section of the existing 400 kV 4ZQ overhead line route between Brantingham and east of Broomfleet.
- Replacement and re-alignment of a section of the existing 400 kV ZDA overhead line route between Ealand and west of Keadby.
- A new 400 kV Birkhill Wood substation, with a new permanent access. This is proposed to be a Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation.
- Replacement and re-alignment of a section of the existing 400 kV 4ZR route to allow for connection into the new Birkhill Wood substation.
- A new 400 kV High Marnham substation, with a new permanent access. This is proposed to be an Air Insulated Switchgear (AIS) substation.
- Replacement and re-alignment of the existing 4ZV and XE 275 kV overhead line routes and existing 400 kV ZDA and ZDF overhead line routes, to allow for connection into the new High Marnham substation.

1.1.8 The Project will include other required works, for example, temporary diversions for works on existing overhead line routes, temporary access roads, highway works, temporary works compounds, work sites and ancillary works. The Project will also include utility diversions and drainage works. There would also be land required for mitigation, compensation and enhancement of the environment including biodiversity net gain.

1.1.9 Following submission of the EIA Scoping Report (Ref 1.14) the approach to the inclusion of the proposed Birkhill Wood Substation and proposed High Marnham Substation (to which the overhead line is proposed to connect) has altered. Whilst implementation of these two substations remains subject to achieving consent through separate applications made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) procedures (and other required consent application procedures), in order to achieve a comprehensive consenting position for the Project these substations and their associated overhead line reconfigurations have been included as part of the Project.

1.1.10 The Project is located within four local authorities as illustrated on **Figure 1.1 Project Location and Route Sections** in Volume 2. These are:

- East Riding of Yorkshire Council;
- North Lincolnshire Council;
- Bassetlaw District Council in Nottinghamshire; and
- Newark and Sherwood District Council in Nottinghamshire.

1.1.11 For ease of reference the Route Sections adopted during both Non-Statutory Consultations have been applied along the route of the Project. These Route Sections are illustrated on **Figure 1.1 Project Location and Route Sections** and comprise:

- Route Section 1: Creyke Beck to Skidby
- Route Section 2: Skidby to A63 dual carriageway
- Route Section 3: A63 dual carriageway to River Ouse crossing
- Route Section 4: River Ouse crossing
- Route Section 5: River Ouse crossing to Luddington

- Route Section 6: Luddington to M180 motorway
- Route Section 7: M180 motorway to Graizelound
- Route Section 8: Graizelound to Chesterfield Canal
- Route Section 9: Chesterfield Canal to A620 east of North Wheatley
- Route Section 10: A620 east of North Wheatley to Fledborough
- Route Section 11: Fledborough to High Marnham

1.1 Project Team Roles and Responsibilities

Environmental Management Systems

1.1.1 National Grid will implement management processes and briefings so that the works are carried out in accordance with current legislation and guidance at the time of construction. This will be achieved by the application of well-established work processes that apply the recognised British Standard (BS) EN ISO 14001:2015 (Ref 1.12) or equivalent.

1.1.2 The Contractor will have an Environmental Policy that meets the requirements of ISO 14001:2015 or equivalent, through their internal Business Management System procedures. The policy statement will be displayed on the site notice boards, publicised to all site staff and operatives, and made available to interested parties upon request.

Project Responsibilities

1.1.3 A management structure that includes an organisational chart encompassing all staff roles responsible for environmental work would be included within the CoCP submitted with the DCO application. This will set out the respective roles and responsibilities about the environment and identify the nominated Construction Environmental Manager(s). Illustrative key roles and responsibilities are set out in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 – Illustrative key roles and responsibilities for the Project

Role	Responsibilities
Environmental Manager(s)	The Environmental Manager(s) will be responsible for the maintenance of all environmental plans and registers, including monitoring that the environmental measures and mitigations are implemented on site. They will be the main point of contact for all environmental matters on the Project. They will also develop good working relationships with external stakeholders such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and the relevant planning authorities.
Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW)	The EnvCoW will monitor that the works proceed in accordance with relevant environmental DCO requirements and adhere to the required mitigation

Role	Responsibilities
	measures. The EnvCoW will be supported as necessary by appropriate technical specialist advisors.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoWs)	The ECoW(s) will monitor the works to ensure compliance with any licences, permits and consents obtained to avoid adverse effects on protected species and habitats, along with ensuring compliance with environmental legislation. The ECoW will oversee ecological pre-construction surveys and will also manage ecological operatives engaged in ecological mitigation activities – such as undertaking ecological watching briefs and translocation of protected species.
Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)	The ACoW(s) will monitor works conducted by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist to/within proximity to high grade trees, including trees under Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, to ensure relevant control measures are in place to protect these trees.
Permits and Consents Manager(s)	The Permits and Consents Manager(s) will work with the Environmental Manager(s) to draft and submit permits and consents on behalf of the Project, track the progress, provide updates and communicate approvals.
Works Supervisor(s)	The Works Supervisor(s) will be responsible for delivering site works in accordance with the requirements of the CoCP and implementing good environmental practices required by the Environmental Manager(s). They are responsible for managing operatives, plant and their areas of work in accordance with the principles of good environmental practice.
Land Officer(s)	The Land Officer will have an agricultural background and experience of working with utility companies. They will provide a single point of contact for both the Main Works Contractor(s) and the landowner/occupier of the land. They will be responsible for delivering site access in line with pre-agreed timescales, help facilitate the dialogue between the Main Works Contractor(s) and the landowner/occupier as necessary and will be the first point of contact for any issues escalated by the landowner/occupier or the Main Works Contractor(s). They will be responsible for witnessing and agreeing all land condition surveys conducted by the Main Works Contractor(s)
Technical specialist advisors	These will have the relevant experience to supervise the relevant aspects of the works, which might include an arboriculturist, land contamination specialist, soil specialist, ecologist and archaeologist.

1.2 Information Training and Awareness

1.2.1 In accordance with good practice measure GG06 (see Table 1.3), all staff and operatives working on the Project will undergo training to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the Project. Topics would include but not be limited to:

- Working hours;
- Ecology: working in or adjacent to protected sites and priority habitats, protected species, management, mitigation and controls;
- Water management: legislation, buffer zones, control mechanisms, flood risks and emergency response procedures;
- Waste management: legislation, segregation, contamination, best practice;
- Agreed traffic routes and access points;
- Nuisance: dust, behaviour, noise, vibration, management and controls;
- Working around trees: tree and root protection;
- Contaminated land: recognising and dealing with contaminated material;
- Pollution prevision and incident response; and
- Spill and emergency response.

1.2.2 Specific training needs will be identified and provided for all personnel involved in work activities that could result in an adverse effect on the environment. The training will include reference to the importance of adhering to the contents of the CoCP and the potential consequences of departure from specified method statements.

1.2.3 Environmental training in the form of toolbox talks will also be undertaken on site, evidence of which (along with all other training) will be maintained on record as part of the Contractor(s) management system.

1.2.4 Prior to commencing work on site, all personnel will also undergo a site induction, where the Contractor(s) will communicate the environmental objectives, requirements, and responsibilities to the workforce. Environmental Site Rules will detail site personnel's obligations while on site. This will introduce accountability for personnel working on the Project.

1.2.5 Site specific environmental information will be made available for reference by the site teams where required and will be included in the site supervisors safe work pack.

1.3 Consents, Commitments and Permissions

1.3.1 The Project will be operated and constructed in accordance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits. The Permits and Consent Manager(s) for the Main Works Contractor(s) will be responsible for drafting and submitting permits and consents on behalf of the Project, tracking the progress, providing updates, and communicating approvals, as detailed in Table 1.2. This is with the exception of any consents, commitments and permissions that would be included within the DCO.

1.3.2 A list of the anticipated licences, assents, consents and permits required to deliver the Project are detailed in Table 1.2. This will be developed and confirmed within the CoCP

included within the DCO application, together with confirmation as to which consents will be included within the DCO, and which would need to be secured outside of the DCO.

Table 1.2 - Anticipated licences, assents, consents and permits

Consent type	Consenting agency
European Protected Species (EPS) Licensing – Bats	Natural England
Protected Species Licence – District Level Licencing (DLL) – Great Crested Newts	Natural England
Protected Species Licence – Otter	Natural England
Protected Species Licence – Water Vole	Natural England
Protected Species Licence – Dormice	Natural England
Badger Licence	Natural England
Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP)	Environment Agency
Land Drainage Consent (ordinary watercourse outside of Internal Drainage Board's (IDB) areas)	Lead Local Flood Authority
Land Drainage Consent (ordinary watercourse)	Relevant IDB
Consent to discharge surface water to watercourses within an IDB district	Relevant IDB
Permit to discharge waste water to watercourse (main river)	Relevant Drainage Authority (Environment Agency or relevant IDB)
Abstraction licence	Environment Agency
Storage of waste permit	Environment Agency
Waste Permit (soil contamination)	Environment Agency
Control of pollution consent (Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974)	Relevant Local Authority
Consent to remove hedgerows (including any 'important hedgerows')	Natural England
Consent to carry out works within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) under section 28E and 28H of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Natural England

1.4 Community Engagement and Public Information

1.4.1 The Contractor will implement a system for the provision of information to local residents and occupiers about the works. It is anticipated that a community relations team will be appointed to provide dedicated community relations and external communication support during construction. The information to be provided to local residents will be specific to the works to be carried out, describing the nature of the works, the location and extent of the works, the duration of works and the hours to be worked.

1.4.2 Local residents will be informed of the commencement and likely duration of the construction work activities through a letter drop. It is anticipated that the letter(s) will be tailored to a specific area and reflects the works to be carried out and the duration of works. The letter will include a contact telephone number, which is assumed to be manned at all times that construction activities are being undertaken on site.

1.4.3 The name and contact details for the Project will be displayed at the entrance to the main site compounds. This will include an emergency telephone number. In addition, it is anticipated that details of the works, including contact details, will be provided to relevant community groups, such as the local parish councils and landowners before work commences.

1.4.4 It is anticipated that a free telephone Project helpline and project website will be maintained and managed by the National Grid community relations team. The Project helpline and website information will be displayed on boards placed in appropriate locations where they will be visible to the public. The telephone number and Project website details will be provided to the local authorities and other relevant parties.

1.4.5 The community relations team will record the details of any complaints and how these are to be investigated and appropriately managed.

1.5 Emergency Procedures

1.5.1 National Grid has the following processes in relation to an emergency incident during construction. The primary objectives in responding to any incident are as follows:

- Preserve and protect life;
- Prevent or mitigate damage to the environment; and
- Prevent or mitigate losses to property.

1.5.2 In accordance with good practice measure GG23 (see Table 1.3), the Contractor will develop an Emergency Action Plan that will set out the specific incident response procedures. This will detail the roles and responsibilities aligned with the delivery strategy for construction. Details and close out actions of incidents that have been reported to the relevant planning authorities will be provided as soon as practicable.

1.5.3 Relevant organisations will be contacted as part of the incident response, these include but are not limited to the Environment Agency, relevant planning authorities, Natural England, gas/water/electricity providers and the relevant emergency services. Any incident will be notified to the relevant planning authority as soon as practicable.

1.6 Control and Management Measures

1.6.1 Control and management measures have been identified that would reduce effects from the Project on the environment, are set out in Table 1.3. These are generally measures that would normally be implemented on a well-run construction site, but also include a number of good practice measures that have been identified through EIA scoping and the preliminary environmental assessments. They also include measures that have typically been employed on other National Grid projects. The contractor(s) will be expected to demonstrate compliance with these measures during construction.

1.6.2 The control and management measures presented in Table 1.3 have been assigned a reference number, for example (GG01). This is for ease of cross-reference.

1.6.3 In addition to the control and management measures outlined in Table 1.3, the following environmental management plans are anticipated to be required. Once the Project has been developed further and finalised for the purposes of the DCO application, this list will be reviewed and presented in the application for development consent:

- Code of Construction Practice (CoCP);
- Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC);
- Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP);
- Soil Management Plan (SMP);
- Public Rights of Way Management Plan;
- Materials and Waste Management Plan (MWMP);
- Noise and Vibration Management Plan;
- Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) including an Outline Landscape Maintenance and Management Plan; and
- Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

Table 1.3 - Control and management measures

Ref	Control and management measures
	General Project commitments
GG01	The Project will be run in compliance with all relevant legislation, consents and permits including the limitations and requirements set out in the DCO.
GG02	The Project design will be compliant with the guidelines and policies relating to electric and magnetic fields stated in National Policy Statement EN-5 (Ref 1.2), including the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection guidelines (Ref 1.3).
GG03	The following environmental management plans will be produced prior to construction. • Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) • Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC) • Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) • Soil Management Plan (SMP) • Public Rights of Way Management Plan • Materials and Waste Management Plan (MWMP) • Noise and Vibration Management Plan • Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) including an Outline Landscape Maintenance and Management Plan • Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
GG04	The CoCP shall include measures to manage dust, waste, water, noise, vibration and soil during construction. The contractor(s) shall undertake site inspections to check conformance to the Management Plans.
GG05	A suitably experienced Environmental Manager will be appointed for the duration of the construction phase. In addition, a qualified and experienced EnvCoW will be available during the construction phase to advise, supervise and report on the delivery of the mitigation methods and controls outlined in the CoCP. The EnvCoW will monitor

Ref	Control and management measures
	that the works proceed in accordance with relevant environmental DCO requirements and adhere to the required good practice and mitigation measures. The EnvCoW will be supported as necessary by appropriate technical specialist advisors, including archaeologists, ecologists, soil scientists, and arboriculturists.
GG06	Construction workers will undergo training to increase their awareness of environmental issues as applicable to their role on the Project. Topics will include but not be limited to: • Working hours; • Ecology: working in or adjacent to protected sites and priority habitats, protected species, management, mitigation and controls; • Water management: legislation, buffer zones, control mechanisms, flood risks and emergency response procedures; • Waste management: legislation, segregation, contamination, best practice; • Agreed traffic routes and access points; • Nuisance: dust, behaviour, noise, vibration, management and controls; • Working around trees: tree and root protection; • Contaminated land: recognising and dealing with contaminated material; • Pollution prevision and incident response; and • Spill and emergency response.
GG07	A record of condition will be carried out (photographic and descriptive) of the working areas that may be affected by the construction activities, prior to works commencing. This record will be available for comparison following reinstatement after the works have been completed to ensure that the standard of reinstatement at least meets that recorded in the pre-condition survey.
GG08	Land used temporarily will be reinstated where practicable to its pre-construction condition and use. Hedgerows, fences and walls (including associated earthworks and boundary features) will be reinstated to a similar style and of similar or higher quality to those that were removed, unless otherwise agreed.
GG09	Where sensitive features are to be retained within or immediately adjacent to the draft Order Limits, an appropriate protective area will be established using appropriate fencing and signage and will be inspected, repaired and

Ref	Control and management measures
	replaced as necessary. The protective areas will be shown on the Retention and Reinstatement Plans contained within the LEMP.
	Construction site setup
GG10	The name and contact details for the Project will be displayed at the entrance to all compounds. This will include an emergency number and free telephone Project helpline.
GG11	Any activity carried out or equipment located within a construction compound that may produce a noticeable nuisance, including but not limited to dust, noise, vibration and lighting, will be located away from sensitive receptors such as residential properties or ecological sites where practicable.
GG12	Appropriate site layout and housekeeping measures will be implemented by the contractor(s) at all construction sites. This will include but not be limited to: • inspecting and collecting any waste or litter found on-site; • locating or designing site offices and welfare facilities to limit the overlooking of residential properties; • locating designated smoking/vaping areas to avoid nuisance to neighbours; • managing staff/vehicles entering or leaving site, especially at the beginning and end of the working day; and • managing potential off-site Contractor and visitor parking.
GG13	Vehicles will be correctly maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and in a responsible manner. The operators of plant and vehicles will be required to switch off their engines when not in use and when it is safe to do so. Electric, or other low carbon plant and equipment should be used where available and where practicable.
GG14	Materials and equipment will not be moved or handled unnecessarily. When loading and unloading materials from vehicles, including excavated materials, drop heights will be limited, where practicable.
GG15	Fuels, oils and chemicals will be stored responsibly, away from sensitive water receptors. Where practicable, they will be stored >15 m from watercourses, ponds and groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Where it is not practicable to maintain a >15 m distance, additional measures will be identified. All refuelling, soiling and greasing of construction plant and equipment will take place above drip trays and also away from drains as far as is reasonably practicable. Vehicles and plant will not be left unattended during refuelling. Appropriate spill kits will be made easily accessible for these activities. Potential hazardous materials used during construction will be safely and securely stored including use of secondary containment where appropriate. Stored flammable liquids such as diesel will be

Ref	Control and management measures
	protected either by double walled tanks or stored in a bunded area with a capacity of 110 % of the maximum stored volume. Spill kits will be located nearby.
GG16	Runoff across the site will be controlled through a variety of methods including header drains, buffer zones around watercourses, on-site ditches, silt traps and bunding. There will be no intentional discharge of site runoff to ditches, watercourses, drains or sewers without appropriate treatment and agreement of the appropriate authority (except in the case of an emergency).
GG17	Wash down of vehicles and equipment will take place in designated areas, for example within construction compounds and intermittently along construction access roads. Wash water will be prevented from passing untreated into watercourses and groundwater. Appropriate measures will include use of sediment traps.
GG18	Wheel washing facilities will be provided at each main compound, where appropriate. Road sweepers will be deployed on public roads where necessary to prevent excessive dust or mud deposits.
GG19	Earthworks and stockpiled soil will be protected by covering, seeding or using water suppression where appropriate.
GG20	Bonfires and the burning of waste material will be prohibited.
GG21	Construction lighting will be of the lowest luminosity necessary to safely perform each task. It will be designed, positioned and directed to reduce the intrusion into adjacent properties, protected species and habitats.
GG22	A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be developed prior to construction. The SWMP shall include but not be limited to: • waste forecasts; • how waste will be reduced reused, managed and disposed of in accordance with the waste hierarchy; • identification of recovery routes; and • actual waste figures once work has begun. Consideration will be given to the guidance in the Code of Practice developed by Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE), A Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (DoWCoP) (Ref 1.4). Dedicated waste management areas will be designed to sufficiently accommodate the types and volumes of waste produced and to reduce the environmental risk of storing waste on-site (covered, secured and away from drainage).

Ref	Control and management measures
GG23	An Emergency Action Plan will be developed for the construction phase which will outline procedures to be implemented in case of unplanned events, including but not limited to site flooding and pollution incidents.
GG24	Where necessary, stone pads will be installed in areas where heavy equipment, such as cranes and piling rigs, are to be used. The stone pads will provide stable working areas and will reduce disturbance to the ground. The stone pad area will be stripped of the topsoil, which will be stored and reinstated in accordance with the soil management measures contained in the CoCP. Other soil stabilisation techniques will be considered where appropriate
GG25	Working areas will be appropriately fenced. The type of fencing installed will depend on the area to be fenced and will take into consideration the level of security required in relation to the surrounding land and public access, rural or urban environment and arable or stock farming. For some locations the fence used may also serve to provide acoustic and visual screening of the work sites and reduce the potential for disturbance of users in the surrounding areas. Fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained and removed as part of demobilisation unless otherwise specified.
GG26	Members of the community and local businesses will be kept informed regularly of the works through active community liaison. This will include notification of noisy activities, heavy traffic periods and start and end dates of key phasing. A free telephone Project helpline will be provided which members of the public can use to raise any concerns or complaints about the Project. All construction-related complaints will be logged by the contractor(s) in a complaint register, together with a record of the responses given and actions taken.
GG27	Active private water supplies would be identified with landowners through the landowner discussions. Appropriate measures would be considered during construction. In the event of a landowner or tenant reporting that installation activities have affected their private water supplies, an initial response would be provided. Where the installation works have affected a private water supply, an alternative water supply would be provided, as appropriate.
	Site restoration
GG28	The construction work area will be reinstated to pre-existing conditions as far as reasonably practical in line with a SMP and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) 2009 Code of Construction Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Ref 1.5). This will include a commitment to the development of an Aftercare Management Plan (including the aftercare period) prior to the completion of construction.
	Landscape and Visual
LV01	The contractor(s) will retain vegetation where practicable. Where vegetation is lost and trees cannot be replaced in situ due to the restrictions associated with land rights required for operational safety, replacement vegetation will be

Ref	Control and management measures
	planted as close by as practicable and will complement landscape character and be sympathetic to the local habitat type in order to provide a high biodiversity value.
LV02	The contractor(s) will apply the relevant protective principles set out in British Standard (BS) 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. All works to trees, including trees under Tree Preservation Orders and veteran trees, will be undertaken or supervised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.
LV03	A five-year aftercare period will be established for all reinstatement and mitigation planting.
LV04	Construction lighting will be directional and minimised where possible.
	Ecology
B01	The contractor(s) will comply with relevant protected species legislation. Appropriate licences will be obtained where necessary from Natural England for all works affecting protected species as identified by the Environmental Statement and through pre-construction surveys. All applicable works will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant requirements and conditions set out in those licences.
B02	In the event that vegetation, structures, walls or pylons with the potential to support breeding birds is required to be removed or otherwise disturbed during the breeding bird season, the habitats affected will first be checked for signs of nesting by the ECOW (or a suitably experienced taxon specialist supporting the ECOW if required); works would also be supervised by an ECoW if definitive evidence to prove or disprove nesting cannot be determined. Appropriate protection measures will be put in place should active nests be found. These will include exclusion zones determined on a case by case basis by an ECOW under the advice of a taxon specialist if required, around active nests until chicks fledge or nests become inactive as determined by monitoring by the ECoW.
B03	Pre-works checks for nesting birds listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Ref 1.6) will be carried out prior to site clearance or construction works within a 500 m radius of mature trees and existing pylons, and a 200 m radius from nest boxes, buildings and trees with potential to support nesting birds. The EnvCOW will apply pre-construction measures on a case by case basis, as required.
B04	Habitat checks for nesting barn owl, where required, will be carried out by an ornithologist in possession of an appropriate class licence issued by Natural England.
B05	Where there will be a risk of animal entrapment, a means of escape will be installed into all excavations left open overnight.

Ref	Control and management measures
B06	To control the spread of invasive weeds in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (Ref 1.6), any plant or machinery that has been used in areas infested with invasive species (both terrestrial and aquatic), such as Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam, will be thoroughly cleaned. Water used to clean vehicles will be controlled to prevent the spread of the plant (through seeds, rhizomes, fragments for example.). The area will be cordoned off to prevent any inadvertent spreading.
B07	All habitats suitable for common reptiles will be subject to two-stage habitat manipulation that will take place between mid-March and mid-October. Firstly, vegetation will be cut to approximately 150mm (with the arisings removed), overseen by an ECoW and the site left for a minimum of two days to allow reptiles to naturally disperse from the area. Secondly, vegetation will be cleared down to ground level, which will be overseen by the ECoW. Vegetation will be cleared using appropriate equipment based on the type of vegetation to be removed, the area affected, and the risk of mortality or injuring reptiles. Construction works could commence immediately after completion of the second stage. Reptile hibernacula will be retained and protected during construction where practicable. If unavoidable, the removal of vegetation and groundworks at hibernacula will be timed to avoid the hibernation season (late October to early March). Replacement hibernacula and refugia will be provided.
B08	Alternative roost structures (bat boxes) will be provided (with landowner consent) on retained trees within the draft Order Limits or areas outside of the draft Order Limits agreed with landowners.
B09	Any tree that requires maintenance and/or removal will be subject to a pre-works re-assessment by a suitably experienced and licenced ecologist, to check that the baseline conditions have not changed. Where the removal/reduction of a tree categorised as PRF-I or PRF-M cannot be avoided, and the presence of a bat roost has not been confirmed through survey, the tree will be soft felled/pruned under an ecological watching brief. The ecologist present will be registered to use the Level 2 Natural England Bat Survey Class Licence and will carry out a pre-construction check to confirm roost absence. All trees with confirmed bat roosts would be required to be felled under protected species mitigation licence from Natural England, and be subject to stated mitigation and procedures outlined within the said licence.
B10	Where the works require the removal of sections of hedgerow, the gap will be reduced to a width required for safe working. Where hedge removals are necessary, ‘dead hedging’ should be used, where practicable, in the interim periods to retain connectivity during construction. Dead hedging can comprise vegetation arisings or artificial provision, such as willow screening panels or Heras fencing covered in camouflage netting. New hedgerow planting will contain native, woody species of local provenance.

Ref	Control and management measures
B11	All ponds will be retained, with minimum 10 m buffers applied where practicable. Stand-off buffers to all watercourses and land drains to 10 m will be maintained where practicable, with the exception of those to be crossed with a new or modified crossing point.
B12	Develop a method statement to ensure works within watercourse crossings include suitable measures to allow the passage of otters, water vole and fish throughout construction (i.e., during fluctuating water levels).
B13	Where works require dewatering, of waterbodies known to contain fish, fish removal and relocation will be required (which will require appropriate permits such as an FR2 licence from the Environment Agency).
B14	Where any in channel watercourse work are required, works will be completed outside of fish spawning season (March 16-June 16 inclusive) and fish migratory seasons (species specific, dependant on the waterbody) subject to likely fish presence confirmed through pre-construction fish surveys
	Cultural Heritage
H01	Locations of known archaeological or heritage interest/value, or areas where archaeological work is planned, will be signposted/fenced off to avoid unintentional damage. Construction workers will be informed of relevant measures through toolbox talks.
H02	Where a previously unknown heritage asset is discovered, or a known heritage asset proves to be more significant than foreseen at the time of application, the work will stop and the Project will consult an archaeologist and inform the local planning authority to agree a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as is practicable, within the Project parameters or provide appropriate archaeological mitigation measures.
H03	Where practicable, maintain elements within the historic landscape such as vegetation and hedgerows (including re-instating hedgerow, fences and wells).
H04	Archaeological mitigation in the form of excavation and recording. This will be specified through an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation.
	Water Environment
W01	All works within main rivers or ordinary watercourses will be in accordance with a method approved under environmental permits issued under the Environmental Permitting Regulations or the protective provisions of the DCO for the benefit of the Environment Agency and the Lead Local Flood Authorities.

Ref	Control and management measures
W02	For open cut watercourse crossings and installation of vehicle crossing points, good practice measures will include but not be limited to, where practicable: • reducing the working width for open cut crossings of a main or ordinary watercourse whilst still providing safe working; • installation of a pollution boom downstream of open cut works; • the use and maintenance of temporary lagoons, tanks, bunds, silt fences or silt screens as required; • have spill kits and straw bales readily available at all crossing points for downstream emergency use in the event of a pollution incident; • the use of all static plant such as pumps in appropriately sized spill trays; • prevent refuelling of any plant or vehicle within 15 m of a watercourse; • prevent storing of soil stockpiles within 15 m of a main river; • inspect all plant prior to work adjacent to watercourses for leaks of fuel or hydraulic fluids; and • reinstating the riparian vegetation and natural bed of the watercourse, using the material removed when appropriate, on completion of the works and compacting as necessary. If additional material is required, appropriately sized material of similar composition will be used.
W03	Riverbank and in-channel vegetation will be retained where not directly affected by installation works. Natural substrate will be provided through temporary watercourse crossings box culverts.
W04	Where watercourses are to be crossed by construction traffic, measures to be applied include the use of temporary culverts or temporary clear spanned bridges. Once the temporary culvert is installed, the area above the temporary culvert will be backfilled and construction mats or stone placed over the backfilled area to permit the passage of plant, equipment, materials and people. Temporary culverts will be sized to reflect the span width and the estimated flow characteristics of the watercourse under peak flow conditions and kept free from debris. Where used, temporary bridges will be designed specifically to consider the span length and the weight and size of plant and equipment that will cross the bridge.
W05	The contractor(s) will comply with all relevant consent conditions or DCO provisions regarding de-watering and other discharge activities. This will particularly be with regard to volumes and discharge rates and will include discharges to land, water bodies or third-party drains/sewers.
W06	Where new or additional surfacing is required on any access tracks and compound areas, these will be permeable surfaces where ground conditions allow. The Project will incorporate appropriate surface water drainage measures into its final design for the any access tracks so that they do not lead to a significant increase in flood risk.

Ref	Control and management measures
	Temporary haul routes will be removed at the end of the construction phase and the ground surface will be reinstated to pre-Project levels.
W07	The contractor(s) will subscribe to the Environment Agency's flood warning e-service, which provides advance notification of potential local flooding events, and subscribe to the Met Office's Weather Warnings email alerts system and any other relevant flood warning information. The contractor(s) will implement a suitable flood risk action plan, which will include appropriate evacuation procedures should a flood occur or be forecast.
W08	Active private water supplies will be identified with landowners through the landowner discussions. Appropriate measures will be considered during construction. In the event of a landowner or tenant reporting that installation activities have affected their private water supplies, an initial response will be provided within 24 hours. Where the installation works have affected a private water supply, an alternative water supply will be provided, as appropriate.
W09	In the event of a significant spill during construction, all relevant landowners/tenants located within 250 m of the spill, will be contacted as soon as is reasonably practicable, within 24 hours, to determine if there are any private water supplies that might be affected; an assessment of the likelihood of groundwater contamination reaching identified private water supplies will be undertaken, and where a private water supply is judged likely to be affected, an alternative water supply will be provided, as appropriate.
W10	Severance of existing land drainage routes, including agricultural field drainage systems would be managed during construction through provision of temporary alternative drainage routes. Any affected drainage systems would be reinstated or replaced to ensure their existing function is maintained.
W11	Temporary infrastructure such as construction compounds and access routes would be drained using Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) techniques that are suitable for local ground conditions and topography.
W12	Where construction works are undertaken in proximity to existing main river flood defences, the Contractor would carry out works in accordance with the conditions of the associated Environmental Permit and agree any necessary monitoring requirements with the Environment Agency.
	Geology and Hydrogeology
GH01	Intrusive ground investigations and assessment will be undertaken prior to construction which will inform appropriate geotechnical design in relation to the site/structure specific ground conditions including, where appropriate, ground instability/adverse ground conditions/ground gas.

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GH02	Construction methods such as appropriate piling techniques (if required) to minimise the risk of mixing of aquifer bodies through the creation of new pathways will be applied. This includes the provision of a foundation works risk assessment undertaken by the Contractor, in areas where the use of piled foundations is proposed and at trenchless crossings. This would be undertaken once detailed design has been undertaken and in accordance with Environment Agency guidance Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination (Ref 1.7)
GH03	Use of appropriate occupational health and safety measures e.g., Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and statutory health and safety compliance (e.g., compliance with the Confined Spaces Regulations 1997 in relation to ground gas from working in confined spaces/trenches) to minimise the risks associated with anticipated/unexpected contamination. Based on risk assessment informed by site specific information.
GH04	Appropriate training of construction and maintenance workers in the handling and use of potentially hazardous substances and the associated risks.
GH05	All use and storage of chemicals and fuels are to be undertaken in accordance with Environment Agency guidance and the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations, 2001 (Ref 1.13). The use and storage of chemicals and fuels will also be controlled and monitored under the CoCP which will include, for example, procedures for good general construction site practices, environmental and waste management procedures, regular vehicle checks, use of spill kits, correct waste storage and disposal, use of oil-water separators as necessary (for example, for drainage from refuelling areas), collection of process water from the washout/cleaning of ready-mix concrete vehicles and equipment for treatment/disposal.
GH06	The control of earthworks or materials movement (including any re-use of materials) under appropriate Environmental Permits, exemptions or CL:AIRE The definition of Waste: The DoWCoP (Ref 1.4).
GH07	Any temporary dewatering activities during construction will be undertaken in accordance with Environment Agency guidance (including appropriate assessment undertaken as required by the guidance), and if required, an Abstraction Licence and Environmental Permit (for the discharge) and will be limited to the depth and time required to facilitate construction activities.
GH08	A protocol for dealing with any unexpected contamination will be included within the CoCP.
GH09	In any areas of trenchless crossings, a hydrogeological risk assessment will be undertaken to assess the specific risks to groundwater and groundwater receptors at those locations and identify any additional mitigation or

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	remediation that may be required. The nature and scope of any mitigation or remediation will be agreed with the Environment Agency or other stakeholders, as appropriate.
GH10	The provision of a drilling fluid breakout plan, where horizontal directional drilling is proposed, will be developed by the Contractor and included within the CoCP.
GH11	Where specific sites have been identified in the study area with a moderate (or above) potential for generating contamination– these sites will initially be reviewed against the draft Order Limits. Where the draft Order Limits and proposed construction activities do not interact with these sites, no further assessment will be required. However, where there is potential for any interaction of the draft Order Limits or proposed construction activities with these sites, each site will be individually investigated and assessed to determine any mitigation measures or remediation requirements required. The nature and scope of any mitigation or remediation will be agreed with the Environment Agency and LA (as appropriate).
	Agriculture and soils
AS01	Soil management measures will be set out in a SMP. Measures within the SMP will include but not be limited to the following: • how topsoil and subsoil will be stripped and stockpiled (based on detailed soil survey data); • suitable conditions for when handling soil will be undertaken, for example avoiding handling of waterlogged soil; • indicative soil storage locations; • how soil stockpiles will be designed taking into consideration site conditions and the nature/composition of the soil; • specific measures for managing sensitive soils; • suitable protective surfacing where soil stripping can be avoided, based on sensitivity of the environment and proposed works; • approach to reinstating soil that has been compacted, where required; and • details of measures required for soil restoration.
AS02	Where land is being returned to agricultural use, the appropriate soil conditions (for example through the replacement of stripped layers and the removal of any compaction) will be recreated. This will be achieved to a depth of 1.2 m (or the maximum natural soil depth if this is shallower).

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AS03	Access to and from residential, commercial, community and agricultural land uses will be maintained throughout the construction period or as agreed through the landowner discussions. This may require signed diversions or temporary restrictions to access. The means of access to affected properties, facilities and land parcels will be communicated to affected parties at the start of the Project, with any changes communicated in advance of the change being implemented. Where field-to-field access points require alteration as a result of construction, alternative field access will be provided in consultation with the landowner/occupier.
AS04	Existing water supplies for livestock will be identified pre-construction. Where supplies will be lost or access compromised by construction works, temporary alternative supplies will be provided. Water supplies will be reinstated following construction.
AS05	Consultation with affected landowners will be carried out to investigate the current extent of land drainage. A scheme of pre-construction land drainage will be designed with the intent of maintaining the efficiency of the existing land drainage system and to assist in maintaining the integrity of the working area during construction. The Project may include a system of 'cut-off' drains which feed into a new header drain and the Project will also take into account surface water runoff measures.
AS06	Should animal bones be discovered during construction, which may indicate a potential burial site, works will cease, and advice will be sought from the Animal Health Regional Office on how to proceed, relevant to the origin and age of the materials found.
AS07	All movement of plant and vehicles between fields will cease in the event of a notification by Defra of a disease outbreak in the vicinity of the site that requires the cessation of activities. Advice will be sought from Defra in order to develop suitable working methods required to reduce the biosecurity risk associated with the continuation of works.
AS08	Clay bungs or other vertical barriers will be constructed within trench excavations where deemed necessary by a suitably experienced person, to prevent the creation of preferential drainage pathways.
AS09	Should peat deposits or peaty soils be identified, impacts to these areas would be avoided, where practicable, in line with the requirements of other disciplines and engineering constraints. A provision for this will also be included in the SMP.
	Traffic and Transport
TT01	The CTMP will set out measures to reduce route and journey mileage to and from, and around, the site, and to prevent potential nuisance to residents, businesses and the wider community associated with parking, vehicle

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	movements and access restrictions. It will also provide suitable control for the means of access and egress to the public highway and set out measures for the maintenance and upkeep of the public highway. The CTMP will also identify access for emergency vehicles. It will also set out measures to reduce safety risks through construction vehicle and driver quality standards and measures to manage abnormal loads.
TT02	The contractor(s) will implement a monitoring and reporting system to check compliance with the measures set out within the CTMP. The contractor(s) will also be expected to monitor the number of construction vehicles between the site and the strategic road network. Deviations from the authorised routes or changes to traffic levels that are higher than the CTMP assumptions will require discussion of the need for additional mitigation measures with highways authorities.
TT03	All Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) will be identified, and any potential temporary closures applied for/detailed in the DCO. All designated PRoWs crossing the working area will be managed with access only closed for short periods while construction activities occur. Any required temporary diversions will be clearly marked at both ends with signage explaining the diversion, the duration of the diversion and a contact number for any concerns.
	Noise and Vibration
NV01	Construction working will be undertaken within the agreed working hours set out within the DCO. Best practicable means to reduce construction noise and limit effects on perceptual aspects of landscape, such as tranquillity, will be set out within the CoCP.
NV02	Contractor(s) will be required to follow good construction practices (referred to as best practicable means (BPM)) as outlined in BS 5228-1 (Ref 1.8) and BS 5228-2 (Ref 1.9) to control noise and vibration respectively. BS 5228-1 and BS 5228-2 have Approved Code of Practice status (in England) under the powers conferred by Sections 71(1)(b), (2) and (3) of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Ref 1.10), as enacted under The Control of Noise (Code of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (England) Order 2015 (Ref 1.11). Compliance with the good practice noise and vibration requirements stated therein are a statutory obligation under the Act.
NV03	In certain instances where construction noise and/or vibration may cause a significant adverse effect at nearby NSRs, applications for prior consent under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Ref 1.10) may be submitted to the relevant local authority to ensure that BPM are applied to control noise and vibration.
	Socio-economics, recreation and tourism
S01	Provision of training to construction workers, particularly in relation to working hours and the management of emissions (dust, noise, vibration, etc).

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S02	PRoWs crossing the working areas will be managed in discussion with the relevant local authorities and applications for any temporary closures will be discussed with the relevant local authority. Access disruption will be minimised, where practicable and safe, while construction activities occur. Any required temporary diversions will be clearly marked at both ends with signage explaining the diversion, the duration of the diversion and a contact number for any concerns.
	Air Quality
AQ01	Communications Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site. Contact details for the Project will be displayed at the entrance to the main site compounds. This will include an emergency telephone number. A free telephone Project helpline and project website will be maintained and managed by the National Grid community relations team. The Project helpline and website information will be visible on boards placed in appropriate locations where they will be visible to the public. .
AQ02	Site Management Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken. Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book. Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 500 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.
AQ03	Monitoring Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the Local Authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary. Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.

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	Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM_{10} continuous monitoring locations with the Local Authority. Where possible, commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site or, if it a large site, before work on a phase commences. Further guidance is provided by IAQM on monitoring during demolition, earthworks and construction.
AQ04	Preparing and Maintaining the Site Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible. Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities such as around the construction compounds so that they are at least as high as any stockpiles on site (where appropriate and practical). Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods. Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site, cover as described below. Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping (where needed and depending on duration).
AQ05	Operating Vehicle/Machinery and Sustainable Travel Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit on surfaced and unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required, these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the Local Authority, where appropriate). Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. Implement a Construction Staff Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel where possible (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing) and encourage construction works to report to an offsite location before loading into a site vehicle and travelling to site, where practicable.
AQ06	Operations Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems. Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate. Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips where reasonably practicable. Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate.

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	Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.
AQ07	Demolition Ensure effective water suppression is used during demolition operations. Hand held sprays are more effective than hoses attached to equipment as the water can be directed to where it is needed. In addition high volume water suppression systems, manually controlled, can produce fine water droplets that effectively bring the dust particles to the ground. Avoid explosive blasting, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives where reasonably practicable. Bag and remove any biological debris or damp down such material before demolition. Should any hazardous waste be identified this will be removed by an appropriate specialist in a controlled manner.
AQ08	Earthworks Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable, where appropriate. Use Hessian, mulches or tackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once, where practicable.
AQ09	Construction Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible. Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place. Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery. For smaller supplies of fine powder materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.
AQ10	Trackout Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. Avoid dry sweeping of large areas.

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	Ensure vehicles carrying dust generating materials entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport. Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable. Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log book. Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned so as far as reasonably possible. Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits. Access gates to be located at least 10 m from receptors where possible.
AQ11	Use stage 4 Non-Road-Mobile-Machinery (NRMM) as a minimum and stage 5 where possible. Additionally, where possible use electric, or other low carbon plant and equipment where practicable.

1.7 References

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