



DOGGER BANK
WIND FARM

BY



**Dogger Bank C and Sofia
Offshore Wind Farms Onshore Works**

Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)

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Glossary

Table 1 – Glossary of terms featured in this Discharge of Requirements

Term	Definition
2014 ES (2014 Environmental Statement)	The Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Environmental Statement 2014 that accompanied the Development Consents Application for the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).
Construction	Onshore site preparation, material delivery, excavated material disposal, waste removal, reinstatement and related engineering and construction activities as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 1 in the DCO and also those required for the two Town and Country Planning Act applications (TCPA#1 and #2)
CDM 2015 Regulations	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DB-C	Dogger Bank C Wind Farm
DCO (Development Consent Order)	The Dogger Bank Teesside A and B Offshore Wind Farm Order 2015 (as amended).
Employer	Either SOWFL or Projco 3 depending on which party has employed the Principal Contractor for the relevant Stage.
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current onshore cable that connects the OCS to the National Grid substation
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current onshore cables that connect the transition joint bay to the OCS
Landscaping Bund	Areas named 7L on the DCO Works Plans (awarded consent by the DCO)
OCS	Onshore Converter Stations
OCS Enabling Works	Onshore Converter Stations Enabling Works – this includes DCO Stages 7, 8 and 10, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCS Southern Access (TCPA #2) and Stage TCPA 4 – (shared works) of TCPA #1– retaining and reprofiling works defined as the retaining and reprofiling works including the temporary haul road and the construction compounds CC H and CC I authorised by that permission.
OCS Enabling Works Site	The delineated area that will be utilised as part of the OCS enabling works package, as described under “OCS Enabling Works”. Includes Work No 7, Work No 7L (landscaping bund), Stage TCPA 4 retaining and reprofiling works and TCPA #2.

Term	Definition
OCS Northern Access	Permanent access into the OCS Enabling Works Site accessed from within Wilton International.
OCS Southern Access	Access point permitted by TCPA #2 that provides access to the OCS Enabling Works and other work areas to the west of Work No. 7 and 7L (on the DCO Works Plan).
Onshore Works	All Stages of the DB-C and Sofia onshore works permitted by the DCO and TCPA #1 and TCPA #2 applications.
Onshore Works Site	The whole site covered by the description of the Onshore Works above.
Primary Compound	Compound referred to as CC H within Stage TCPA 4 that lies between Work No 7L and 7.
Principal Contractor	The contractor with control over the construction phase of the project.
Projco 3	Doggerbank Offshore Wind Farm Project 3 Projco Limited, the DB-C project company
RCBC	Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
Retaining Works	The retaining works within Stage TCPA 4 of TCPA #1
Sofia	Sofia Offshore Wind Farm
SOWFL	Sofia Offshore Wind Farm Limited, the Sofia project company.
Temporary Construction Compound (TCC 17)	Compound referred to as CC H within Stage TCPA 4 that lies adjacent to the north of the retaining works and haul road.
The Projects	Sofia and DB-C
Town and Country Planning Act #1 (TCPA #1)	The planning application (RCBC reference R/2020/0355/FFM) granted 14 th October 2020 for installation of underground cable, associated construction compounds, accesses, haul road and retaining and reprofiling works.
Town and Country Planning Act #2 (TCPA #2)	The planning application (RCBC reference R/2020/0511/FF) submitted 14 th September 2020 for the formation of a construction access, layby and ancillary works to the OCS Enabling Works site.
Stage	The Onshore Works are allocated into 'Stages' in the DCO (as amended), which group various elements of the works according to whether they are a shared work or allocated to an individual project.
Wilton International	Any land within Wilton International.
Wilton International Access	DCO Work No. 10I
Work No.	The Onshore Works are divided up and numbered as per the DCO Works Plan (as amended).

1 Introduction

- 1 Sofia Offshore Wind Farm (Sofia) and Dogger Bank C Wind Farm (DB-C) are consented offshore wind farms in the North Sea with a combined generating capacity in excess of 2.8 gigawatts (GW). The Sofia undertaker, Sofia Offshore Wind Farm Limited (SOWFL) is wholly owned by RWE whilst the DB-C undertaker, Doggerbank Offshore Wind Farm Project 3 Projco Limited (Projco 3) is a consortium comprising SSE and Equinor. Sofia and DB-C are collectively known as ‘the Projects’.
- 2 This Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) has been produced to fulfil Condition 9 of the Town and Country Planning Act #1 (TCPA #1, as defined further in the Glossary) and Requirement 27 of the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Offshore Wind Farm Order 2015 (as amended) (‘the DCO’) in its entirety and applies to all utilised Stages of the DCO in respect of the Projects. This CoCP will be applied in the discharge of relevant planning conditions for any planning permissions granted in respect of the Projects.
- 3 The DCO is currently the subject of two further applications for non material changes. One of these applications was made jointly by both Projco 3 and SOWFL in May 2020 (the Joint NMC) and sought to change, amongst other matters, the staging set out in the DCO as consented to facilitate project delivery. The Joint NMC, if granted in the form applied for, requires evidence of each undertakers’ consent in respect of certain works. This document relates to these additional requirements on the assumption that the DCO will be amended in the form submitted under the Joint NMC.
- 4 This document is being submitted by Projco 3 and SOWFL in anticipation of the determination of the Joint NMC, to Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (RCBC) to discharge Requirement 27 of the DCO (as expected to be amended) for all stages of the Onshore Works.
- 5 It is noted that it is not within the power of RCBC to discharge this requirement until such times as the Amendment Order sought by the joint NMC request has come into force. All references to Requirement 27 hereafter, refer to the draft wording included in the Joint NMC application.
- 6 The scope of this document refers to construction of the Projects’ Onshore Works. For the purposes of this document, the Onshore Works include:
 - the Project A Onshore Works and Project B Onshore Works as defined Schedule 1, Part 1 of the DCO;
 - the installation of underground cable, associated construction compounds, accesses, haul road and retaining and reprofiling works approved by TCPA #1; and
 - the formation of a construction access, layby and ancillary works to the OCS Enabling Works site included in TCPA #2 (pending determination).
- 7 A detailed description of the Onshore Works is provided in Section 2.
- 8 The term ‘construction’ within the CoCP includes site preparation, material delivery, excavated material disposal, waste removal, engineering and construction operations associated with the authorised Onshore Works and reinstatement.
- 9 This CoCP sets out the overarching environmental and social principles and mitigation measures which apply to all Stages of the Projects’ Onshore Works. The purpose of this CoCP is to establish the principles for appropriate mitigation and management to be applied during onshore construction of the Projects in order to maintain best practice levels of environmental management to limit disturbance from construction activities as

far as reasonably practicable. The CoCP is in accordance with the Outline CoCP as part of the DCO and formalises mitigation proposed that applies to all Stages of the Onshore Works within the Dogger Bank Teesside A & B Environmental Statement 2014 (the 2014 ES) including commitments made to key stakeholders throughout the development process.

- 10 The CoCP sets out general principles for the specific topics set out in Requirement 27 of the DCO and Condition 9 of TCPA #1. In addition to this a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) shall be drafted, in accordance with Condition 10 of TCPA #1 and Requirement 28 of the DCO, to cover each DCO Stage. Each CEMP will detail Stage-specific construction methods and mitigation measures proposed during construction of the Onshore Works.
- 11 Requirement 27 of the DCO (as expected to be amended by the joint NMC application) and Condition 9 of TCPA #1 states:
- (1) *No stage of the onshore works may commence until, for that stage a code of construction practice (“CoCP”) in accordance with the outline code of construction practice has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority and as appropriate Highways England, following consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation body.*
 - (2) *Each CoCP must reflect and ensure delivery of the construction phase mitigation measures included in the environmental statement and must include consideration of the following matters, amongst others, during construction of the onshore works—*
 - (a) *construction noise and vibration management;*
 - (b) *air quality including dust management;*
 - (c) *sustainable waste management during construction;*
 - (d) *traffic management and materials storage on site;*
 - (e) *water management (surface water and groundwater);*
 - (f) *the mechanism for the public to communicate with the construction teams, including contact details;*
 - (g) *land use and agriculture, including the management, excavation and removal of soils, land drainage, land quality and biosecurity;*
 - (h) *a method statement for the crossing of watercourses;*
 - (i) *method statements for horizontal directional drilling activities of highways, railways and apparatus in the Wilton Complex;*
 - (j) *plans for public and private access across the Order limits, including details of the temporary re-routing of public rights of way during the construction of the authorised development including the provision of signage and other information alerting the public to the construction works and any re-routing;*
 - (k) *management and mitigation of artificial light emissions.*
 - (3) *For the avoidance of doubt, each CoCP approved under paragraph (1) of this requirement may cover one or more stages of the onshore works.*
- 12 This document will be adhered to by the Projects’ personnel, Principal Contractors and sub-contractors involved with onshore construction activities and is applicable to all works.
- 13 The principles detailed in this CoCP are grouped in Table 2 below by reference to the items identified above.

Table 2 - Principles within the CoCP and the DCO Requirement/Planning Condition they apply to

Principle	Associated Requirement
General principles of the construction phase including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication; - Artificial light emissions; and - Pollution prevention. 	Requirement 27(2)(f) and Condition 9(2)(f) Requirement 27(2)(k) and Condition 9(2)(k) Requirement 27(2)(g) and Condition 9(2)(g)
Construction noise and vibration management	Requirement 27(2)(a) and Condition 9(2)(a)
Air quality, including dust management	Requirement 27(2)(b) and Condition 9(2)(b)
Land use and agriculture	Requirement 27(2)(g) and Condition 9(2)(g)
Waste management	Requirement 27(2)(c) and Condition 9(2)(c)
Soil management	Requirement 27(2)(g) and Condition 9(2)(g)
Land quality	Requirement 27(2)(g) and Condition 9(2)(g)
Biosecurity	Requirement 27(2)(g) and Condition 9(2)(g)
Traffic and access management	Requirement 27(2)(d), and (j) and Condition 9(2)(d), and (j)
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	Requirement 27(2)(f), and (j) and Condition 9(2)(f), and (j)
Water management (surface water and groundwater)	Requirement 27(2)(e), and (h) and Condition 9(2)(e), and (h)
Method statement for crossing of water courses (Appendix 4.6)	Requirement 27(2)(h) and Condition 9(2)(h)
Method statement for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) (Appendix 4.7)	Requirement 27(2)(i) and Condition 9(2)(i)

14 Terrestrial ecology and archaeology are other topics which although not explicitly mentioned in Requirement 27 or Condition 9, are relevant and so are further considered within this CoCP.

2 Description of Works

15 The Onshore Works are defined in this Section 2 by reference to their DCO Works Nos. They comprise underground cables, OCS and ancillary works such as temporary accesses, temporary compounds and landscaping works. The landfall of the HVDC cables for the Projects lies between Redcar and Marske-by-the-Sea. The HVDC cables run through agricultural land to the OCS site which is located on arable land, inside the Wilton International complex, to the north east of the village of Lazenby. The OCS will convert the power generated by the Projects from HVDC to HVAC. HVAC cables continue west to the existing National Grid Lackenby substation south of Grangetown where they connect into the existing National Grid. The total length

of the onshore cables is approximately 9 km. Appendix 2.1 illustrates the extent of the Projects' Onshore Works.

- 16 The relevant stages of the Onshore Works as defined in the DCO are set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Stages of Onshore Works

DCO Stage	Works
Stage 1 (Dogger Bank C)	Work nos. 3A, 4A and 5A (Landfall works)
Stage 2 (Sofia)	Work nos. 3B, 4B and 5B (Landfall works)
Stage 3 (Dogger Bank C)	Work nos. 6A, 8A
Stage 4 (Sofia)	Work nos. 6B, 8B
Stage 5 (shared)	Cable preparation works (civil works)
Stage 6 (shared)	Work nos. 10A-10I (accesses)
Stage 7 (shared)	Work nos. 7L & 10I
Stage 8 (Dogger Bank C)	Project A converter station enabling works and associated development for that Stage
Stage 9 (Dogger Bank C)	Project A converter station works
Stage 10 (Sofia)	Project B converter station enabling works and associated development for that Stage
Stage 11 (Sofia)	Project B converter station works
Stage 12 (Dogger Bank C)	Project A HVAC cable works (where the Project A HVAC cable works are not undertaken as a shared work) and Work No. 8A
Stage 13 (Sofia)	Project B HVAC cable works (where the Project B HVAC cable works are not undertaken as a shared work) and Work No. 8B
Stage 14 (shared)	Works no. 9 (where Work no. 9 is undertaken as a shared work)
Stage 15 (Dogger Bank C)	Project A National Grid substation connection works (where the Project A National Grid substation connection works are not undertaken as a shared work)
Stage 16 (Sofia)	Project B National Grid substation connection works (where the Project B National Grid substation connection works are not undertaken as a shared work)

- 17 In addition to the Stages set out in the DCO, TCPA #1 includes stages that broadly correspond to the relevant DCO Stages. These are set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Stages of TCPA #1

TCPA #1 Stage	Works
Stage TCPA1 (Dogger Bank C)	Work No. 6A(2)
Stage TCPA2 (Sofia)	Work No. 6B(2)
Stage TCPA3 (Shared)	cable preparation works (where the cable preparation works are undertaken as a shared work)
Stage TCPA4 (Shared)	retaining and reprofiling works
Stage TCPA5 (Shared)	Work No. 10C(2), 10D(2), 10E(2), 10J(2), 10J(3) and 10J(4);

TCPA #1 Stage	Works
Stage TCPA6- (Dogger Bank C)	Work No. 8S(2) (excluding the retaining and reprofiling works), Work No. 8A(2)
Stage TCPA7 - (Sofia)	Work No. 8B(2)

18 A detailed programme of works phases is provided, in the Onshore Phasing Plan submitted to Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council (RCBC) for approval under Requirement 18 of the DCO.

3 General Principles

3.1 COVID-19 Pandemic

19 This document has been prepared during the global COVID-19 pandemic and all construction will take place in accordance with latest Government guidance to reduce the spread of the coronavirus. As responsible employers, safety of employees is of the highest priority for both SOWFL and Projco 3.

3.2 Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)

20 In accordance with Requirement 28 of the DCO and Condition 10 of TCPA #1, prior to the commencement of each stage of the Onshore Works, a CEMP for that stage, drafted in accordance with the principles set out in this CoCP, must be submitted to, and approved by, the relevant planning authority.

21 The developers of the Projects and their Principal Contractor and sub-contractors must ensure that all construction and associated works are undertaken in accordance with this CoCP and each relevant CEMP, or any equivalent variation or replacement thereof, approved by RCBC.

22 Each CEMP must specify control measures and mitigation measures and demonstrate how the appointed Principal Contractor will mitigate against specific environmental risks associated with the construction activities of that stage. The CEMPs may vary in line with different internal management system requirements and templates established by each operator, Principal Contractor or sub-contractor.

23 For each stage and activity of work, the CEMP must identify:

- specific construction work processes, including a requirement for a site induction for all personnel working on the site;
- specific mitigation measures to be used relating to that stage of work; and
- the relevant procedure or method of work to be followed.

3.3 Contractor Environmental Management System

24 The Principal Contractor will have its own certified Environmental Management System (EMS) which underpins their business. The established processes defined in their EMS are implemented on site, and provide the basis for those specific measures outlined in the CoCP, this CEMP and associated management plans.

3.4 Health and Safety

25 Alongside the CoCP, the Principal Contractor will provide a Health and Safety Statement which sets out the systems which will be established to address specified safety criteria, for example the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015 Regulations).

26 Construction workers including sub-contractors will follow good site practices and hygiene rules as set out in BS5930 and BS10175:2011.

27 Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be worn by construction workers including sub-contractors to mitigate any short-term risk during construction. Further detail regarding PPE will be given in the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan.

3.5 Construction Hours

28 In order to minimise disruption to the local community through noise and traffic, restrictions to construction working hours are secured in Requirement 29 of the DCO and state that the Onshore Works and any construction-related traffic movements to or from the Onshore Works Site must take place only between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Monday to Saturday, with no activity on Sundays, public or bank holidays, with certain exemptions. The Principal Contractor will comply with these consented working hours.

3.6 Restoration

29 In accordance with Requirement 36 of the DCO, any land which is used temporarily for construction of the relevant Stage of the Onshore Works, and not ultimately incorporated in permanent works or approved landscaping, must be reinstated to its former condition, or such condition as the relevant planning authority may approve, within six months of completion of the Onshore Works, or such other period as the relevant planning authority may approve. Restoration of the areas will be undertaken as soon as practicable.

3.7 Housekeeping

30 A good housekeeping policy will be applied at all times. As far as reasonably practicable, the following principles will be applied:

- All working areas will be kept in a clean and tidy condition;
- Construction sites and working areas will be secured to prevent unauthorised access;
- Open fires and the burning of rubbish will be prohibited at all times;

- All necessary measures will be taken to minimize the risk of fire and the Principal Contractor will comply with the requirements of the local fire authority;
- Adequate welfare facilities will be provided for site and construction staff;
- Site waste will be stored securely to prevent wind blow;
- Rubbish will be removed at frequent intervals;
- All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure mud, water and other loose material does not encroach onto the public highway, and if it does steps will be taken to immediately address the concern.

3.8 Site Induction

31 The Principal Contractor will ensure that personnel working on and accessing the Onshore Works are made aware of the content of this CoCP and the Stage-specific CEMPs relevant to their work via a site induction on any personnel's first visit to the Works Site. This will include an introduction to all health and safety measures applicable on site, as well as any Stage-specific environmental considerations. As a minimum, the following information will be provided to all inductees:

- Identification of environmental risks associated with the Onshore Works specific to the work undertaken by the inductee. For example:
 - Species and / or habitat protection requirements relating to breeding birds, bats and grass snake;
 - Protocol for archaeological discoveries;
 - Pollution prevention (e.g. silt mitigation and protection of the water environment);
 - Watercourse crossing works;
 - Measures for minimising the risk of spreading invasive species; and
 - Waste management practices.
- Emergency Response Procedures (ERP).

32 Stage-specific environmental constraints will be presented in the induction. This will include known sensitive areas, restricted working zones, watercourses and buffer zones, refuelling (or refuelling exclusion) areas, location of skips, etc. Where updates occur, all site personnel will be informed of the change via a Toolbox Talk (see Section 3.9 of this CoCP).

3.9 Training and Toolbox Talks

33 During construction, in order to provide on-going reinforcement and awareness training, Toolbox Talks are given on environmental issues. Toolbox Talks and training are arranged by the Principal Contractor and delivered by specialist personnel on site as required. The Principal Contractor submits a schedule for Toolbox Talks to the Projects at least one week prior to commencement of construction. The proposed schedule, to be considered as a live document, is consistent with the programme; i.e. toolbox talks for specific environmental issues are scheduled in advance of when those issues are anticipated to be encountered during the construction programme, if possible.

34 Additional Toolbox Talks are added as required, based on circumstances such as unforeseen risks, repeated observation of bad practices, perceived lack of awareness, pollution events, etc. Specifically, the Principal Contractor provides, as a minimum, the following environmental training:

- Training on the use of spill kits (on ground and in surface waters), provided on a regular basis (to account for staff/sub-contractor changes etc.).
- Training on silt mitigation e.g. installation of silt fencing etc., silt mitigation measures to relevant construction / site staff.

35 An example of a Toolbox Talk would be a discussion to support the objectives and measures contained in the Construction Travel Plan which has been submitted separately in accordance with Requirement 32. A record of all training and Toolbox Talks, their content and the attendees is maintained by the Principal Contractor.

3.10 Pollution Prevention

36 Produced by the Environment Agency (EA), Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs) give advice on statutory responsibilities and good environmental practice. Each PPG addresses a specific industrial sector or activity. Whilst the PPG documents have now been archived by the EA, they still provide a useful resource for managing on site activities. The following are of relevance to surface water groundwater, coastal waters and soil resources:

- PPG1: Understanding Your Environmental Responsibilities;
- PPG2: Above ground oil storage tanks;
- PPG4: Disposal of sewage where no mains drainage is available;
- PPG5: Works and maintenance in or near water;
- PPG6: Working at construction and demolition sites;
- PPG18: Managing fire water and major spillages; and
- PPG21: Pollution incident response planning.

37 A review plan for the PPGs is currently underway, replacing them with a replacement guidance series, Guidance for Pollution Prevention (GPPs). GPPs provide environmental good practice guidance for the whole UK. The following are of relevance:

- GPP2: Above ground oil storage tanks;
- GPP4: Treatment and disposal of wastewater where there is no connection to the public foul sewer;
- GPP5: Works and maintenance in or near water; and
- GPP21: Pollution incident response planning.

38 All works will be planned and carried out in line with the PPGs and GPPs. The following other principles will be applied:

- All works will comply with Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – A Guide to Good Practice, CIRIA (SP156 – 2002);
 - Appropriate spill and leak containment systems will be incorporated into the construction procedures to ensure no uncontrolled releases of contaminants occur;

- Storage of fuels, oils and chemicals will be in appropriately bunded static tanks within the site of the relative works. This storage will be in compliance with the respective Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessments;
- Refuelling will take place within dedicated refuelling areas within the site. Where applicable, fuel systems will have automatic shut-off pistol grip nozzles;
- Oil and fuel storage containers will meet the following requirements:
 - Bunded to at least 110% of the volume stored;
 - Associated pipework to be stored within the bund;
 - Located at least 10m from any existing surface water drainage systems;
 - Mobile bowsers will be locked when not in use; and
 - Mobile bowsers will be double-bunded.
- Using appropriate measures e.g. drip trays when refuelling at all locations and providing spill kits with these at all working areas;
- If required, construction plant will only be washed in designated areas;
- All concrete washout will be in a designated controlled area to prevent contamination of nearby surface water drains;
- A Drainage Scheme will be submitted separately to RCBC to fulfil Requirement 25 and will be implemented for each Stage of the Onshore Works to manage surface water and ensure that surface water runoff is controlled; and
- A suitable settlement system will be implemented in accordance with the Drainage Scheme, where applicable, to minimise the risk of suspended sediment entering the nearby surface water drains.

39 In the event of an incident resulting in pollution, e.g. spillage of fuel or other chemicals, the following additional responses will be made:

- All incidents will be immediately reported to the Site Manager and logged;
- Appropriate spill kits will be available at all times and employed during any such instances in order to try and limit and contain the affected area; and
- Compliance with the ERP, detailed further in Section 3.15.

40 The Environment Agency's (EA) guidance on pollution prevention encourages the reporting of all spillages, particularly under the following circumstances:

- Incidents that the operator cannot deal with, or does not know how to deal with;
- Spills that reach surface water drains or flow into the ground;
- Spills that run over hard surfaces and leave the site or run into surface waters; and
- Fires where the fire service has been called out.

41 If any of these criteria are met, the pollution incident should be reported to the EA as soon as possible.

42 Section 4.13 of this CoCP discusses in detail the water management mitigation procedures that will be undertaken in order to minimise the risk of pollution.

43 General trenching, piling and drilling activities associated with the construction of the HVDC and HVAC cable routes have the potential to have a direct impact upon geological features. The protection of geological features is considered in **Chapter 24** Geology, Water Resources and Land Quality of the 2014 ES.

44 A range of mitigation measures are provided for in **Chapter 24** of the 2014 ES which reduce the impacts on underlying geology. This includes measures for avoiding the likelihood of spills and leakages, such as:

- The implementation of properly designed shoring systems to avoid unstable excavations;
- The removal of superficial deposits should be minimised wherever possible;
- Storage of oils and fuel within designated areas in impervious storage bunds with a minimum of 110% capacity to contain any leakages of spillages;
- Limiting of refuelling activities to designated, impermeably surfaced areas and use drip traps where possible;
- Checking and maintain equipment regularly to ensure that leakages do not occur;
- Having spill kits available on site at all times; and
- Ensuring site inductions are completed for all staff including the Principal Contractor and sub-contractors; include the above procedures and the locations of spill kits.

45 The specifics of each of these measures will be detailed in each Stage-specific CEMP.

3.11 Security

46 The Onshore Works are to be fenced throughout construction as per the Fencing Plan which will be approved separately under Requirement 22 of the DCO. Access to the Onshore Works will be limited to specified entry points and all personnel entries/exits will be recorded, by mode and vehicle occupancy and monitored for security, Travel Plan and health and safety purposes. This will be detailed within the staged Construction Travel Plans produced in accordance with Requirement 32.

3.12 Fire Prevention and Control

47 The office and welfare facilities associated with the Onshore Works Site will have in place appropriate plans and management controls to prevent fires in line with the Joint Code of Practice on the Protection from Fire on Construction Sites (9th ed). A response plan, in the event of a fire breaking out, will be explained to personnel during site inductions. The Plan will be prepared by the Principal Contractor and will be specific to those Stages of the Onshore Works being undertaken.

3.13 Site Inspections

48 Environmental site inspections will be undertaken throughout construction at a frequency to be agreed as appropriate to the construction activity underway at the time. These are undertaken by the Environment and Consents Manager assisted by the wider team. The Environmental/Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and Health and Safety (H&S) Manager will also undertake site inspections on behalf of the Principal Contractor.

49 The results of these inspections are fed back to both the Principal Contractor and the Employer. Evidence of good practices are highlighted and where issues are identified, remedial actions are put in place.

3.14 Site Lighting

50 Temporary lighting installed within the welfare and work areas, as required. These will ensure the safety of work for specific tasks and maintain security on the construction site during low light conditions. Such lighting will use low voltage network supplies to minimise noise from localised generators. Lighting is to be angled and facing into the work or welfare areas to reduce light pollution as much as possible with the use of hoods and cowls. Where practicable the lighting will be low energy LED type automatically switched, i.e. via dawn to dusk sensor, timer or passive infrared sensor (PIR).

51 Details of operational lighting proposed for the Onshore Works is provided in the Lighting Plan, which is approved separately, prior to the OCSs being brought into operation, under Requirement 31 of the DCO.

52 The lighting scheme will be delivered in accordance with the Institute of Lighting Engineers Guidance Notes for Reduction of Obtrusive light and Reduction of Light Pollution.

3.15 Emergency Response Procedures

53 As part of the Construction Phase Plan, the Principal Contractor shall give details of their proposals for dealing with emergencies which might arise during the construction works. This shall include proposed methods of initiating evacuation of the site where necessary, emergency access and egress, muster points, location of first aid facilities and a list of emergency contact telephone numbers for key personnel and emergency services. Emergency arrangements will be documented on all site notice boards, and would include details of:

- A map with route to nearest A&E;
- Emergency contact number (Police, Fire and Rescue and Ambulance);
- On-site team contacts;
- Incident Notification;
- First Aid Arrangements;
- Fire Emergency Arrangements;
- Environmental Incidents; and
- Security Arrangements.

54 Should an incident involving injury or damage to vehicles or plant take place, the Site should be left undisturbed as far as is reasonably practicable (in accordance with personal health and safety). Where it is necessary to move equipment, materials or people to prevent or reduce environmental impact, photographs will be taken, wherever reasonably practicable (in accordance with personal health and safety), to allow easy reconstruction of the incident layout for any required investigative purposes. Both the Principal Contractor and Employer will be immediately notified of any incidents and contact will be made with the relevant emergency services, if required. Section 3.10 of this document details pollution prevention measures that will be followed in the event of an environmental incident.

3.16 Public Liaison

55 Community liaison is an important part of the overall Onshore Works of the Projects. Measures that will be adopted by the Principal Contractor as part of the construction of the Onshore Works include:

- A Communications Manager will be appointed and will establish a system for dealing with enquiries or complaints from the public, local authorities or statutory consultees;
- Displaying an information board containing contact names, telephone numbers and addresses, and the helpline number at appropriate locations on the boundaries of the Onshore Works sites will be in place to inform the local community;
- Prior to commencing main construction activities, occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the Onshore Works will be notified by the Principal Contractor of the nature of the works and provided with contact details to which any enquiries should be directed;
- Any complaints that may arise will be logged, reported and addressed. The system will include measures to keep all relevant parties informed about the progress of complaints;
- Complaints will be investigated and where required, mitigation implemented; and
- A complaint close-out report will be provided, as appropriate, to RCBC. Discussions will be undertaken to agree a timescale for this.

3.17 General Enquiries and Complaints

56 During site construction enquiries and complaints will be managed by the Principal Contractor. In addition to this, the Projects will make available a telephone number and project email address. All channels will be monitored and managed by the Communications Manager at both site and Project level. Details of how contact information will be displayed will be provided as part of the CEMP.

57 The Communications Manager will assess, redirect and respond to the enquiries and complaints, in coordination with other members of the on-site team as appropriate – with the action dependent on the nature of the complaint.

58 Enquiries and complaints received by others in the team will be redirected to the Communications Manager for agreement on how to best deal with the respective issue, the action will align to the nature of the complaint.

59 The Communications Manager will maintain a complaints register, which will: track and monitor issues raised and by whom; detail progress of the responses, and note the actions taken to close out each complaint. Roles and responsibilities are defined further in Section 3.19 of this document.

3.18 Environmental Complaints

60 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 ECoW and the HSEQ Manager.

61 The Communications Manager will then work with the on-site team to investigate, address and respond to the complaint accordingly. Environmental complaints will be recorded on the Principal Contractor's HSE system in

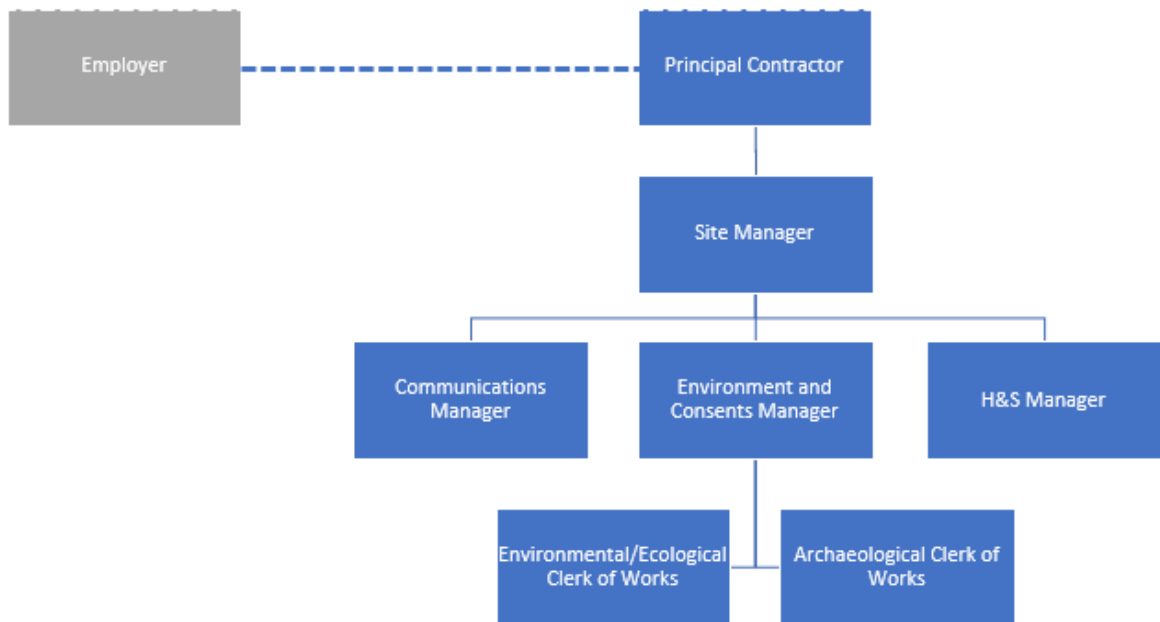
accordance with HSE management procedures. A specific Noise Complaints Procedure can be found as Appendix 4.1 to this document.

62 Records of complaints are regularly monitored by the Principal Contractor and Employer 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 Section 3.19 of this document.

3.19 Environmental Roles and Responsibilities

63 Environmental roles and responsibilities vary between different Stages of the Projects. The roles and responsibilities in the organogram displayed as Figure 3.1 and defined in the text below apply across all Stages of the Onshore Works. Detailed information regarding Stage-specific roles and responsibilities can be found in each Stage-specific CEMP.

Figure 3.1 – Roles and responsibilities organogram



64 **Employer:** The Employer fulfils the role of the commercial client, and as such has oversight of all construction work packages. The Employer ensures that project requirements are properly implemented, controlled and

effectively documented. It is the Employer's responsibility to ensure that suitable processes and resources are in place to ensure the Principal Contractor complies with the Onshore Works health, safety and environmental obligations.

65 **Principal Contractor:** The Principal Contractor, will lead responsibility for practical construction of the Development, including the appointment of a competent Site Manager, Health and Safety (H&S) Manager, and sub-contractors, agreeing and setting construction environmental targets with the Employer, and ensuring all activities are in compliance with the requirements of the CoCP, Stage-specific CEMPs and other associated reports and appendices as provided to RCBC. This contractor will be deemed to be the Principal Contractor for the purposes of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM Regulations).

66 The Principal Contractor will consider all mitigation measures and best practice construction methods detailed within this CoCP in their design and in any detailed environmental plans as required by the Contract. Where approaches, methods or designs deviate from the 2014 ES, CoCP, Stage-specific CEMPs or associated reports and appendices as provided to RCBC, notification should be made to the Employer and RCBC to confirm that they achieve the objectives of the Projects.

67 **Site Manager:** The Site Manager will have the overall day to day responsibility for the delivery of the Onshore Works and will oversee all operational aspects of the construction programmes. The Site Manager will be responsible for:

- Ensuring F10 notice and signage indicating where and whom visitors should report to are clearly displayed;
- Ensuring the site and all stored materials and chemicals are safe and secure;
- Ensuring that the site is kept in a tidy and managed orderly fashion.
- Controlling access arrangements as so those entering site may avoid hazards.
- Controlling emergency egress arrangement so those leaving site in the event of a pollution or spillage incident may do so safely.
- Ensuring that there are First Aid Facilities and appropriately trained First Aid staffs, spill kits are available and appropriately trained staff.

68 The Site Manager will ensure all those that work on site:

- Are Site-inducted including briefing on environmental issues pertinent to the project and relevant Toolbox Talks;
- Understand and obey the Site Rules;
- Are made aware of the emergency egress arrangements, muster points, first aid facilities and first aiders, spill and clean up procedures;
- Read and understand the site hazard board;
- Have current certification for activities as required; and
- Are aware of all environmental matters which arise on site.

69 **H&S Manager:** The Health and Safety (H&S) Manager role is to oversee and enforce the implementation and adherence to all relevant health & safety provisions within the site. This role will have overall responsibility for maintaining and updating H&S provisions, and be on site to advise, guide, support and promote awareness of

the onsite requirements to all personnel. The H&S role will be filled by an appropriately qualified and experienced staff member of the Principal Contractor.

70 **Environment and Consents Manager:** The Principal Contractor will appoint an appropriately competent person or persons (the Environment and Consents Manager) to undertake relevant environmental tasks and supervision as detailed in this document, prior to, during and upon completion of the Onshore Works. Together with the Principal Contractor and their Environmental/Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW), the Environment and Consents Manager will monitor and report CoCP implementation through liaison with the H&S Manager, Site Manager, and other parties as appropriate. The Environment and Consents Manager's responsibilities will include (but not be limited to):

- Regularly reviewing and updating the CoCP and other complementary plans and procedures to ensure their compliance with the CoCP;
- Obtaining all necessary ancillary consents, licences, and permissions for construction activities as required by current legislation governing the protection of the environment, and communicating these requirements with the site construction team;
- Preparing and undertaking environmental awareness training for the site construction team (e.g. environmental input to site induction, Toolbox Talks etc.);
- Monitoring CoCP implementation by site construction team and sub-contractors with the Principal Contractor;
- Undertaking regular inspections, and audits to ensure CoCP requirements have been carried over;
- Reviewing and reporting against the construction environmental targets, identifying corrective actions and opportunities for continuous improvements;
- Co-ordinating the technical and environmental specialists to monitor and record the impact of construction activities; and
- Act as the first point of contact for all environmental issues encountered by the Principal Contractor, and to investigate all incidents, ensuring recording and reporting, and applying corrective or preventative actions.

71 **Environmental/Ecological Clerk of Works.** A suitably qualified and experienced ECoW will be appointed and will be responsible for providing advice about ecological issues and helping to ensure that the measures specified in the Ecological Management Plan (EcMP) are implemented correctly and in line with industry guidance.

72 ECoW responsibilities will include (but not be limited to):

- Thoroughly understanding the ecological issues and good practice relevant to the Onshore Works;
- Planning (as far in advance as possible) for known ecological issues, and responding to new ones, appropriately;
- Advising on the location of sensitive ecological features (e.g. pre-construction checks) and the type of protection or mitigation required;
- Supervising and monitoring the implementation and maintenance of protective or mitigation measures to ensure legal compliance and to safeguard ecological features;
- Liaising with, and reporting to, the Principal Contractor, the construction project management team (the client), site personnel and site contractors, and relevant stakeholders;

- Delivering Toolbox Talks and briefings (principally site staff and contractors) about ecologically sensitive features, legal obligations, good practice, and procedures;
- Ensuring that the EcMP is updated according to new information; and
- Engaging with stakeholders and consultees on behalf of the Project, at the instruction of the client.

73 **Archaeological Clerk of Works.** The Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) will undertake monitoring during major earthworks. The ACoW is ultimately responsible for advising the Principal Contractor and Employer on mitigation of the impacts of the development on the archaeological resource. This might include avoidance, micro-siting, design alternatives or preservation through excavation and recording. To achieve this, their duties include but are not limited to:

- Liaising with all relevant bodies and individuals, including the Employer, Principal Contractors, RCBC and other stakeholders;
- Advising on fencing off of known sites;
- Inputting to site inductions;
- Providing Toolbox Talks;
- Co-ordinating archaeological staff carrying out monitoring and excavations;
- Preparing method statements; and
- Producing regular reports on progress to the Employer, Principal Contractor and RCBC.

74 **Communications Manager.** A Communications Manager will be appointed and will establish a system for dealing with enquiries or complaints from the public, local authorities or statutory consultees. Any complaints that may arise will be logged, reported and addressed and complaint close-out reports will be produced and submitted, as appropriate, to RCBC.

75 **Agricultural Liaison Officer.** The Agricultural Liaison Officer (ALO), will ensure that the specifications of the Soil Management Plan (SMP) and any location or task specific construction method statements (where required) are implemented. It is envisaged that the ALO will have sufficient soil science experience. The main duties of the ALO will constitute but will not be limited to:

- Liaison between the Principal Contractor, landowners and key stakeholders;
- Assessment of the soil condition before, during and after the works using tactile and visual methods to determine appropriate methods for handling soil and material;
- Assessing compliance of the work on site with the SMP; and location or task specific construction method statements (where required);
- Signing off the quality of reinstatement (with respect to soils) to allow for the commencement of the aftercare;
- Soil sampling and production of aftercare reports; and
- Signing off completion of the aftercare.

4 Environmental Management

In this section, general environmental constraints applicable to all of the Onshore Works are presented within information boxes under each topic.

76 Overarching best practice and mitigation measures to manage construction effects are detailed below. Mitigation measures specific to each Stage of construction of the Onshore Works can be found in the relevant CEMP.

4.1 Noise and Vibration Management

The 2014 ES **Chapter 29** Noise and Vibration found that there is the potential for noise and vibration to be generated during the construction phase of the development, in particular from heavy plant and machinery.

77 This CoCP captures overarching best practice approaches that will be adopted by the Principal Contractor during the Onshore Works in respect of noise and vibration management. Stage-specific mitigation measures will be set out in the CEMP that accompanies each Stage of the Onshore Works, and will be implemented in relation to all receptors likely to experience a minor impact or greater from construction work noise or vibration.

78 The following standards will be adhered to during construction:

- BS5228 - Noise and Vibration control on construction and open sites;
- Environmental Protection Act 1990; and
- The Control of Pollution Act 1974 (COPA).

79 Noise and vibration will be generated by activities associated with the construction, and this section of the CoCP sets out how the impact on sensitive receptors will be managed during the construction phase. There is a commitment to minimise noise and vibration disturbance to local residents as much as possible, and to ensure that they are accurately informed of planned construction activities that may cause disturbance.

80 The significance of the effect of noise and vibration on receptors depends on the sensitivity of the receptor, the time of day of the activity, the duration of the activity, and the level of noise received at the receptor. The noise assessment criteria (limits) that will be adhered to are set out at Table 5 below.

81 The relevant noise and vibration lower limiting values for each time period, taken from BS5228 - Noise and Vibration control on construction and open sites, as described in Table 5 below, are the lowest limits applicable (irrespective of existing background noise levels) for construction activities of duration greater than one month. The noise limits apply to the average noise level occurring from construction activity over a given time period (usually the working day).

Table 5 - Noise and Vibration Limits Applicable to Construction Activities

Limit Period	Noise Limit Applicable (dB LAeq,t)	Vibration Limit Applicable (Peak Particle Velocity mm/s)
Night-time (2300-0700 hours)	45	0.14
Evening and Weekends (1900-2300 hours)	55	0.3
Daytime (weekday 0700-1900 hours, and Saturday 0700-1300 hours)	65	0.3

- 82 The impact is acceptable if the relevant criteria described in Table 5 are met. These limits apply for construction activities with a duration of more than one month. Where there are exceedances of the limits, but the duration is less than one month the impact is also considered to be acceptable, although mitigation will be implemented to reduce the impact as much as possible (which would include informing residents of instances when the above limits are likely to be exceeded, i.e. when noisy activities are likely to occur).
- 83 Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the proposed work schedule and plant will be reviewed to determine whether the limits set out above are likely to be exceeded. Where exceedances of the limits are predicted mitigation will be implemented to reduce the impact as reasonably practicable.
- 84 The procedure to be followed to assess the significance of the impact from noise will be as follows:
- For each construction activity, the noise levels for each item of plant will be collated, either from manufacturers' documentation, measurements, or from the tables within BS5228. The percentage on-time for each plant will be reviewed, and the source noise levels will be corrected for the on-time.
 - Predictions will be undertaken to determine the distance at which the noise from each activity would meet the noise limits defined at Table 5. Construction activities will generally be carried out during the daytime, but there may be requirements for evening and night time construction activities which will be assessed against the relevant limits.
 - Where noise sensitive properties are within the distances derived as above, detailed noise predictions (including topography and buildings/barriers) will be undertaken for each construction activity to ascertain whether noise from construction activities are likely to exceed the relevant noise limits shown at Table 5 in practice.
 - Where noise levels are predicted to exceed the relevant noise limit and the construction duration is more than one month, appropriate mitigation will be implemented.
 - Where noise levels are predicted to exceed the relevant noise limit, but the duration is less than one month, mitigation will be implemented to reduce noise levels using the best available technique not entailing excessive cost (BATNEEC) principle, and residents potentially affected by noise above the limit will be contacted by letter drops which will describe when noisy activities are scheduled to occur.
 - Where noise from construction activities is likely to exceed the limits for more than one month once mitigation has been implemented, RCBC will be informed, with details of the noise levels that will arise, which noise sensitive properties will be affected, the mitigation that will be adopted, and how they have been contacted.

85 Where initial screening identifies a potential exceedance of the noise limits set out at Table 5, mitigation will be implemented to ensure that the limits are met. Specific mitigation may include the following:

- Use of alternative plant, plant location, or methods of construction;
- Restriction of use of noisy plant (e.g. use for only a certain amount of time per day); and
- Screening of plant through barriers.

86 The potential impact from vibration associated with construction activities is has been assessed in the 2014 ES to be of negligible significance, and therefore no specific vibration assessment will be undertaken prior to construction activities. No blasting or impact piling is anticipated which are the construction activities most likely to give rise to perceptible vibration. There will be no construction activities that could give rise to levels of vibration that would cause cosmetic building damage. Vibration will be minimised as much as possible, and off-site vibration from Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) on haul roads will not be significant as long as the roads are well-maintained.

87 If complaints about noise or vibration are made by sensitive receptors in the vicinity of construction activities, the complaints will be reviewed, and the activity that is giving rise to the noise or vibration will be determined. Sensitive receptors are those receptors with medium and high sensitivity as defined in Figure 4.1 below, which has been taken from the 2014 ES. If deemed appropriate, measurements of the levels arising from the relevant activity will be measured at the complainant’s property to determine whether the limits set out at Table 5 are being met. If levels exceed the relevant criteria, action will be taken to minimise the impact as much as possible. The noise complaints procedure can be found as Appendix 4.1 to this document.

Figure 4.1 – The sensitivity of receptors

Sensitivity	Definition
High	Hospitals (e.g. operating theatres or high dependency units), care homes at night
Medium	Residential accommodation, private gardens, hospital wards, care homes, schools, universities, research facilities, national parks, during the day; and temporary holiday accommodation at all times
Low	Offices, shops, outdoor amenity areas, long distance footpaths, doctors surgeries, sports facilities and places of worship
Negligible	Warehouses, light industry, car parks, agricultural land

88 All enabling construction-related traffic movements are limited to the hours stipulated in Requirement 29 of the DCO.

89 The following best practice procedures will be implemented during the Onshore Works:

- Locating static noisy plant in use as far away from noise sensitive receptors as is feasible for the particular activity;
- Ensuring that plant and equipment covers and hatches are properly secured and there are no loose fixings causing rattling;
- Using the most modern equipment available and ensuring such equipment is properly maintained and operated by trained staff;

- Using silenced equipment where possible, in particular silenced power generators if night-time power generation is required for site security or lighting and/or noise shielding;
- Ensuring plant machinery is turned off when not in use;
- Ensuring that vehicles and mobile plant are well maintained such that loose body fittings or exhausts do not rattle or vibrate;
- Imposing vehicle speed limits for heavy goods vehicles travelling on access roads close to receptors and ensuring that vehicles do not park or queue for long periods outside residential properties with engines running unnecessarily;
- Deliveries to site will be coordinated with other parties and managed to avoid traffic queues;
- Ensuring, where practicable, that site access routes are in good condition with no pot-holes or other significant surface irregularities;
- Maintaining good public relations with local residents that may be affected by noise from the construction works;
- Providing site contact details in the event that noise disturbance detrimental to amenity from the construction works occurs, ensuring such complaints are dealt with pro-actively with subsequent resolutions communicated to the complainant;
- Informing local residents by means of leaflet drops or posters of any potential evening and night time activities that has been agreed with council which may occur in close proximity to receptors; and
- For all work activities a daily plant inspection report will be completed by the site operative, who will check the plant for loose hatches, hoses, broken silencers or anything that could resonate and cause a noise disturbance.

90 There is no requirement for monitoring of noise or vibration from construction activities. However, there is a commitment to respond to, and investigate, complaints about noise from construction activities causing nuisance. Where there is a concern that the construction activity may give rise to noise or vibration levels above the defined criteria, measurements may be undertaken to assess the levels arising.

91 Where measured noise levels are above the limit, and the construction activity is due to continue for more than one month, mitigation will be implemented to reduce the impact from the activity giving rise to the high noise or vibration levels as much as possible.

4.2 Air Quality, Including Dust Management

The construction works associated with the project have the potential to impact on local air quality conditions without mitigation in place, as acknowledged in **Chapter 30** Air Quality of the 2014 ES. In summary, the activities with the potential to impact local air quality are:

- Dust emissions generated by excavation, construction and earthworks along the cable route, haul road usage, construction of the converter stations, landscaping and enabling works at the existing National Grid Lackenby substation;
- Emissions of exhaust pollutants, especially Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and fine particulate matter (PM10) from construction traffic; and

- Emissions of NO₂ and PM10 from non-road mobile machinery operating within the construction footprint.

92 A Dust and Air Quality Management Plan (DAQMP) has been created to support this CoCP and can be found as Appendix 4.2. The DAQMP prescribes the procedures and protocols that will be adhered to during the Onshore Works, ensuring full compliance with environmental legislation, and environmental contractual requirements with respect to air quality and dust management. The impacts of the activities listed above will therefore be minimised.

93 Stage-specific mitigation measures relating to air quality and dust management can be found in the relevant CEMP.

4.3 Land Use and Agriculture

As stated in **Chapter 26** of the 2014 ES, the Onshore Works will likely have an impact on land use and agriculture.

The following potential impacts have been identified in relation to the construction phase on land use and agriculture:

- Land taken out of existing use;
- Land isolated due to construction activities, and temporarily taken out of existing use;
- Loss of areas subject to Environmental Stewardship Agreements; and
- Disturbance and nuisance.

94 The following text prescribes the procedures and protocols that will be adhered to with regard to land use and agriculture during the Onshore Works.

95 Stage-specific mitigation measures relating to land use and agriculture can be found in the relevant CEMP.

4.3.1 Embedded Mitigation

96 During the site selection and assessment of alternative scenarios, a number of design decisions were made that will inherently reduce the impact on land use and agriculture. Most importantly these were:

- Development footprint minimised to smallest technically feasible area;
- Siting of development within agricultural land as opposed to other land uses; and
- Minimisation of areas of land that will become isolated or inaccessible during construction by following existing field boundaries.

4.3.2 Land Taken Out of Existing Use

97 The following mitigation is proposed:

- Construction footprint will be minimised and land reinstated where possible to its former condition as soon as reasonably possible following construction.

4.3.3 Land Inaccessible During Construction

98 Access to fields will be maintained wherever possible through careful construction planning. Access for farm vehicles, to land severed by the works, will be maintained where practicable in consultation with individual landowners and occupiers, and where necessary, alternative routings and crossing points will be agreed prior to the commencement of construction works in that location.

4.3.4 Impacts on Environmental Stewardship

99 To minimise impacts on Environmental Stewardship the following mitigation measures will be implemented:

- Full and continued consultation with landowners/occupiers will be undertaken, and advice sought, during the site planning and construction phase, to ensure that the potential impacts of construction activities upon land in Environmental Stewardship are minimised. This will be achieved through, for example, the phasing of works to allow new Environmental Stewardship sites to be identified before existing stewardship sites are impacted.

4.3.5 Disturbance and Nuisance

100 The following mitigation will be followed:

- Continued regular liaison with landowners and occupiers will continue throughout the construction phase to ensure concerns are alleviated as soon as possible;
- Toolbox Talks/training for construction workers on minimising disturbance to landowners and occupiers; and
- A complaints procedure for issues to be raised, considered and addressed will be established and distributed to all landowners/occupiers, the Principal Contractor and sub-contractors. Further details of the complaints procedure can be found in Section 3.16, Public Liaison.

4.3.6 Cumulative Impacts

101 There is the potential for impacts on land use and agriculture to be cumulative (e.g. land taken out of existing use and disturbance and nuisance). The following mitigation measures will be implemented through planning and management of contractors between the Projects and their PCs:

- Careful construction programming between the Projects to minimise impacts as far as reasonably practicable;
- Best practice construction practices will be employed;

- The construction footprint will be minimised and land surrounding the Onshore Works will be reinstated where possible to its former condition as soon as reasonably possible, dependent on weather conditions;
- On-going dialogue and resolution of any issues between the Projects during construction;
- Following completion of construction associated with the Projects, drainage will be reinstated in a combined manner (for entire fields if deemed necessary) to their former condition and functioning; and
- Working method statements to be prepared and shared in relation to access, construction compounds and crossing agreements.

4.4 Waste Management

Chapter 24 Geology, Water Resources and Land Quality of the 2014 ES identifies that there are potential impacts relating to wastes arising during the Onshore Works.

102 A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) has been created to support this CoCP and is included within Appendix 4.3. The SWMP takes account of good practice guidance and provides waste management methodologies consistent with the outcomes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as reported in the 2014 ES. The SWMP promotes sustainable waste management practices by maximising waste prevention, re-use and recycling for material destined for off-site waste management. It actively discourages sending waste to landfill.

103 Any Stage-specific mitigation measures relating to waste management can be found in the relevant CEMP.

4.5 Soil Management

In relation to soil management, **Chapter 24** Geology, Water Resources and Land Quality of the 2014 ES identifies that the key potential impacts in this area are likely to arise from the disposal of soil excavated during the Onshore Works.

104 A Soil Management Plan (SMP) has been prepared as Appendix 4.4 to this CoCP. The SMP prescribes the procedures and protocols that will be adhered to during the Onshore Works with regard to soils structure, ground conditions and mitigation measures.

105 Any Stage-specific mitigation measures relating to soil management can be found in the relevant CEMP.

4.6 Land Quality (Contaminated Land)

In relation to contaminated land, **Chapter 24** Geology, Water Resources and Land Quality of the ES identifies that the key potential impacts of construction at the Onshore Works are likely to arise from the mobilisation of any existing contaminants which have the potential to pose a risk to site workers and environmental receptors.

4.6.1 Site Assessments

- 106 Potential for contaminated land to be present along the Onshore Works Site has been assessed through various Phase 1 desk-top studies and Phase 2 interpretive reports following intrusive Ground Investigation at the Site.
- 107 An overarching document collating the information from the aforementioned Phase 1 and Phase 2 reports has been created by RPS Group, the details of which are as follows and can be found in Appendix 4.5:
- Interpretative Soil Contamination Assessment, Sofia Offshore Wind Farm Limited, RPS Group, JER8691, August 2020
- 108 Within the samples collected during Ground Investigation along the Onshore Works Site which were subjected to chemical analysis, no contaminants were identified at a concentration greater than the corresponding relevant Generic Assessment Criteria (GAC), where available. Furthermore, no asbestos was identified in the samples subject to a laboratory screen.
- 109 In a small number of locations, petroleum hydrocarbons and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) were identified above typical background concentrations, however the maximum concentrations did not exceed the human health screening assessment criteria and were therefore not considered to represent a potentially significant chronic risk to human health receptors.
- 110 Although no potential significant risk from contaminated land has been identified following Ground Investigation, there remains a potential for localised areas of unidentified contaminated soils to be present. In particular, areas of known Made Ground and those which have been identified as potential contaminant sources in the Forewind drawing titled 'Figure 3.4 Historical Sources', dated January 2014 (originally found in Appendix A of **Chapter 24** Geology, Water Resources and Land Quality of the 2014 ES, but reproduced for ease in Appendix 4.5 of this document).
- 111 Details of a proposed Phase 3 Ground Investigation in the area of the OCS are presented in the Sofia Offshore Windfarm drawing 'Onshore Site Investigation - Phase 3 - Contract Investigation Locations WP: 16' dated October 2020 (drawing number 003737402-01). A copy of this drawing can be found in Appendix 4.5.

4.6.2 Mitigation Measures

- 112 In order to mitigate the potential effects associated with the excavation of potentially contaminative materials, a number of measures should be adopted at the Site, which will vary by Stage. This will be managed through the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan generally adopting the following measures:
- As detailed in Stage-specific CEMPs, further intrusive investigation would be undertaken (as required) to collect samples for chemical analysis to identify any contaminants, particularly in areas of known Made Ground, including but not limited to proposed Phase 3 Ground Investigation in the area of the OCS;
 - Dust suppression to minimise the generation of soil dust, as outlined in Section 4.2 of the CoCP, to mitigate potential for the inhalation of airborne contaminants such as asbestos fibres;
 - All stockpiles should be 'sealed' to minimise surface water run-off and other measures to prevent potential contaminants entering adjacent watercourses and water bodies as outlined in Section 4.12 of the CoCP;

- Where suspected contaminated soils are identified during construction works, all activities in that area should be suspended until chemical testing of the material has been undertaken to assess the soils;
- In the event that chemical testing identifies contaminants at concentrations above the Generic Acceptance Criteria (GAC) values agreed for the site, all impacted material will be excavated and stockpiled on an impermeable membrane under the supervision of a suitably qualified engineer, with samples collected from the sides and base of the resulting void at 10m intervals to demonstrate that the entirety of the contamination has been removed; and
- Where contaminated material is excavated and stockpiled, supplementary chemical testing may be required to determine whether the material could be re-used in a low sensitivity area of the Site or to establish its Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) if off-site disposal is deemed necessary.

113 Further discussion of waste and soil management can be found in Sections 4.4 and 4.5 of this document and their associated appendices, the SWMP and SMP.

4.7 Biosecurity and Invasive Non-Native Species

Chapter 26 Land Use and Agriculture of the 2016 ES identified that environmental, economic and health impacts can be caused when invasive non-native species are introduced to an area in which they do not naturally occur.

There is also the risk that the Onshore Works could inadvertently produce biological contamination, and therefore spread disease.

114 Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) are animals and plants that grow in an area in which they do not naturally occur and that have the ability to spread rapidly causing environmental, economic or health impacts.

115 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) it is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any such species listed in Schedule 9, Part I or Part II of Section 62 of Act. Prevailing good practice for the management of invasive non-native plants is available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-the-spread-of-harmful-invasive-and-non-native-plants>.

116 Injurious weeds are native plants that are considered a problem for farming.

117 Under the Weeds Act 1959 occupiers should take action to prevent the spread of five species of injurious weeds. Prevailing good practice for the management of injurious weeds is available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-methods-that-can-be-used-to-control-harmful-weeds>.

118 The locations and extent of INNS and injurious weeds will be recorded by the ECoW and personnel will be made aware of their locations and any required mitigation in advance of construction activity in the vicinity. To date, no such species have been identified. The ECoW will assist in the identification of these species and in the delivery of Toolbox Talks on the subject.

119 Appropriate measures for the management of INNS and injurious weeds will be implemented. These measures are required to reduce adverse environmental impacts and to reduce the potential for legal offences. The measures are highly species- and context-dependent and thus are not included in the CoCP at this stage.

- 120 If identified as a requirement by ECoW, species-specific management plans will be developed with input from suitably qualified professionals who may be required to undertake surveys, provide management advice, and to implement management actions. Management plans will be made available to site personnel and will include: maps showing the locations of INNS and injurious weeds and associated exclusion and management areas; the responsibilities of workforce; good practice biosecurity for minimising the spread of INNS and injurious weeds.
- 121 Management of INNS and injurious weeds will consider general environmental good practice other features of importance, including future land use.
- 122 For the avoidance of doubt, mitigation required for INNS and injurious weeds will be developed in response to the confirmed presence of such species for each Stage.
- 123 In instances where INNS have been identified, to avoid biological contamination, adherence to Defra (2003) for best practice measures to minimise the risk of spreading disease. These measures include but are not limited to:
- Agreeing access arrangements with landowners and occupiers in advance of any construction works taking place;
 - Minimising where possible the movements of people, vehicles or equipment into areas where farm animals are kept; and
 - Cleaning equipment upon arrival and departure.

4.8 Terrestrial Ecology

A number of sensitive ecological features have the potential to be adversely affected by the Onshore Works. Mitigation is required to safeguard these features and to reduce the potential for associated legal offences.

Ecological features that were identified in **Chapter 25** Terrestrial Ecology of the 2014 ES and that may be impacted by the Onshore Works include:

- Redcar to Saltburn Coast Local Wildlife Site (LWS);
- Hedgerows;
- Great Crested Newt;
- Reptiles;
- Bats;
- Otter;
- Water Vole;
- Badger;
- Breeding birds; and
- Wintering birds.

- 124 Each of these features requires specific and detailed mitigation in order to provide the necessary safeguards during the Onshore Works. Other sections of this CoCP include measures that directly and indirectly safeguard Terrestrial Ecology (e.g. Pollution Prevention) but no further detail is provided in this section.

- 125 In order to consolidate and bring up to date all the mitigation relevant to the Onshore Works, a separate EcMP has been produced. The EcMP may be subject to updates and separate approvals and therefore will be considered a live document.
- 126 The EcMP supports the CoCP and Stage-specific CEMPs in fulfilling Requirements 27 and 28 and Conditions 9 and 10 by providing detailed measures to safeguard ecological features during construction. The EcMP also explicitly addresses Requirement 35 of the DCO regarding European Protected Species (EPS) during Onshore Works.
- 127 The EcMP includes the following sections:
- *Baseline*: A summary of information about the sensitive ecological features that may be affected by the Works and for which mitigation has been recommended.
 - *Roles and Responsibilities*: Sets out the key personnel involved in managing ecological risks during Works (e.g. Principal Contractor), including a specification for an ECoW.
 - *Mitigation*: For each ecological feature in turn, the relevant legislation/policies and potential impacts are summarised followed by detailed aims and methods for mitigation.
- 128 For the avoidance of doubt, all mitigation required as part of the CoCP with respect to Terrestrial Ecology (notwithstanding incidental measures from other sections/disciplines in this CoCP) is provided in the EcMP. Any Stage-specific requirements and responsibilities for delivery will be detailed in the Stage-specific CEMP.

4.9 Archaeology

Chapter 27 Terrestrial Archaeology of the 2014 ES found that within the Onshore Works Site there was: an area of WWI practice trenches; four areas of possible later prehistoric/ Roman enclosure/settlement; and a brick-earth extraction pit that would require mitigation works.

In addition, the assessment concluded that it is likely that as yet unidentified archaeological resources are present that may require mitigation, most likely to comprise further later prehistoric/ Roman remains that were not identified through geophysical survey.

- 129 The following text prescribes the procedures and protocols that will be adhered to with regard to archaeology during the Onshore Works. Stage-specific mitigation measures and responsibilities for delivery relating to archaeology can be found in the relevant CEMP.
- 130 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been approved by RCBC to discharge Part 1 of Requirement 26. A further WSI discharging Parts 2 and 3 for the full onshore works will be submitted.
- 131 All Onshore Works will be carried out in accordance with the WSI. The Onshore Works are designed to mitigate the potential impact from construction on the archaeological resource. The programme of works is phased, and may be summarised as:
- 132 Pre-construction works (to discharge part 3 under Requirement 26 of the DCO):
- Geophysical survey and reporting;
 - Archaeological evaluation trenching and reporting; and

- Archaeological excavation as required.
- 133 Construction and post-construction works (to discharge part 4 under Requirement 26 of the DCO):
- Archaeological watching brief during construction as required;
 - Post-excavation assessment and reporting for watching brief and excavation works; and
 - Updated project design and provision for post-excavation analysis, reporting and publication, if required, and archiving.
- 134 The locations for geophysical survey are defined within the WSI. The locations of the evaluation trenches are also defined in the WSI. Additional agreed evaluation trench locations have been identified following analysis of the geophysical survey and agreement with the Council's nominated archaeological consultant.
- 135 Following the completion of the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching, the extent of each subsequent stage of work (archaeological excavation and/or watching brief) will also be defined within a supplementary document agreed in writing with the RCBC nominated archaeological consultant on behalf of the planning authority.

4.10 Traffic and Access

The Onshore Works will result in traffic both within the Onshore Works Site boundary and on the highways network, including Heavy Commercial Vehicles (HCVs). **Chapter 28** Traffic and Access of the 2014 ES identifies the potential for effects of traffic and access associated with the construction of the proposed project on other road users.

- 136 This CoCP encompasses the content of the Traffic and Access Strategy, as detailed in **Chapter 28** of the 2014 ES. Recognising the need to manage the impacts of construction traffic the following embedded mitigation measures which apply to all of the Onshore Works will be undertaken:
- Access to the Onshore Works are primarily taken from A or B roads, thereby minimising the impacts upon local communities and utilising the most suitable roads;
 - Access routes located to/from the Onshore Works Site are concentrated on the A174 to reduce the impact upon local communities;
 - The timing of HCV trips will be managed to minimise the impact on the road network at sensitive times;
 - Temporary traffic management, including the use of signs and temporary speed limits will be utilised to ensure the safety of other road users;
 - The use of a remote haul route to reduce trips upon the highway network to distribute materials as well as reducing the number of points of access on to the highway network;
 - The use of a haul route from Wilton International under the A1053 (via an underpass) to the existing National Grid Lackenby substation to reduce traffic movements upon the B1380 where possible;
 - Primary compounds and the OCS site are located away from sensitive receptors to reduce the traffic impact upon local communities;
 - Local compounds will be utilised to allow storage of material at the point of use, thereby minimising the need for double handling material and plant to/from primary compounds;

- The use of HDD or other trenchless method for all (public highway) road and rail crossings to reduce the disruption to traffic from more conventional cut and cover techniques;
- Where required Principal Contractors' detailed method statements for HDD activities at highways, railways and apparatus in the Wilton International will be provided as part of each Stage-specific CEMP;
- The linear nature of the project will allow for the even distribution of activities and associated daily Heavy Commercial Vehicle (HCV) demand;
- New and existing sustainable travel to work modes will be encouraged including the use of measures such as travel to work packs. Subject to Social Distancing requirements, implementation of measures such as car-sharing amongst construction staff to minimise use of the private car and Light Commercial Vehicle (LCV) traffic; and
- Liaison with all relevant statutory and non-statutory stakeholders with respect to any road or lane closures required.

137 Stage-specific mitigation measures can be found in the relevant CEMP.

138 Further to the measures outlined within this CoCP and in each CEMP a more detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and Construction Travel Plan (CTP) have been developed for each Stage of the Projects to fulfil DCO Requirement 32, and a Highways Access Management Plan (HAMP) to fulfil DCO Requirement 24. They will be submitted for approval prior to Stage construction works commencing.

4.11 Public Rights of Way

Chapter 23 Tourism and Recreation of the 2014 ES identifies a number of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which may be temporarily affected by the Onshore Works.

139 In all cases, any need for a diversion, temporary closure or some form of crossing control will be assessed and agreed with the PRoW Officer at the relevant local authority. The need for closure of any other paths that are located adjacent to or close to the cable route will also require confirmation from the PRoW Officer.

140 To reduce impacts on PRoW the following measures will be implemented as outlined in **Chapter 23** of the 2014 ES:

- Liaison with the PRoW Officer to discuss PRoW, including identifying suitable temporary diversion routes and/or plan appropriate temporary closures /crossing control;
- Good communication with local community to inform of any PRoW temporary diversions and closures, to avoid inconvenience;
- Minimise duration of closures wherever practicable, with consideration to public safety at all times;
- Reinstatement of all features immediately following construction phase; and
- CEMP to detail information and management of PRoW for each Stage of works.

141 Stage-specific mitigation measures and delivery responsibilities relating to PRoW can be found in the relevant CEMP.

4.12 Other Rights of Way and Open Spaces

Chapter 23 Tourism and Recreation of the 2014 ES identifies potential impacts to National Cycle Network 1 and proposed England Coast Path and also potential impacts to local beaches as a result of the Onshore Works.

142 To reduce impacts on National Cycle Network 1 and the proposed England Coast Path the following measures will be implemented as outlined in **Chapter 23** of the 2014 ES:

- Prior to commencement of works in this locality (approximately 3 months), consultation with local community and relevant stakeholders to inform them of the timing of the works;
- No storage of equipment, materials or machinery close to either the National Cycle Network Route 1 and proposed England Coast Path; and
- Minimisation of working area wherever possible.

143 To reduce impacts on local beaches the following measures will be implemented as outlined in **Chapter 23** of the 2014 ES:

- Liaison with the PRoW Officer to identify suitable temporary diversion routes and/or plan appropriate temporary beach closure;
- Good communication with local community to inform of any PRoW temporary diversions and closures, to avoid inconvenience; and
- Minimise duration of closures wherever practicable, with consideration to public safety at all times.

144 Stage-specific mitigation measures and delivery responsibilities relating to other rights of way and open spaces can be found in the relevant CEMP.

4.13 Water Management

Chapter 24 Geology, Water Resources and Land Quality of the 2014 ES identifies that the main impacts in relation to water resources associated with the Onshore Works of the Projects are as follows:

- There is the potential that excavation of trenches and stockpiling of soil during construction may lead to the alteration of the existing discharge patterns and run-off of contaminated water or sediment entering the adjacent watercourses and water bodies; and
- Construction phase activities which involve the use of pollutants, such as oil or fuels, may also result in the contamination of surface water resources, but could also affect the groundwater.

145 Further to the water resource mitigation measures outlined within this CoCP a detailed Stage-specific Drainage Scheme for managing flood risk and foul water drainage during construction will also be developed where required in advance of works to fulfil DCO Requirement 25.

- 146 In order to mitigate the potential impacts to water quality where crossing or working near water courses, the following principles will be applied:
- Entry into water will be avoided where possible;
 - All cables will be installed beneath the active channel bed;
 - The top of the crossing will be kept below the top of the adjacent bank level to ensure that in the event of high flows, the water will overtop the obstruction, rather than resulting in impoundment and localised flooding;
 - Temporary crossings will be appropriately sized to maintain flow patterns and sediment conveyance, and avoid unnecessary changes to the hydromorphology of the watercourses;
 - Clear span bailey bridges (or similar) or suitable sized culverts will be used to avoid impacts to the hydromorphology of the watercourses. Adherence to best practices and guidance to ensure the risk of pollution is minimised;
 - A temporary haul road bridge, culvert or other temporary measure may be constructed if repeated crossings are required;
 - If cement etc. is likely to be batched on site a suitable area should be designated and located 50 m distance from the watercourse;
 - Works will be thoroughly planned and controlled in order to minimise the risk of pollution;
 - In areas where there is likely to be large quantities of silt generated, straw bales or sediment traps will be placed in the watercourse downstream to help filter out any silts;
 - Where the water flow is high, water will be over pumped during construction to prevent flooding upstream. For specific examples of this, please refer to the Stage-specific CEMP;
 - Adherence to best practices and guidance to ensure the risk of pollution is minimised;
 - If there is a requirement for dewatering of excavations, water will be pumped out and passed through a suitable filtration system which may include a settlement tank or lagoon to allow suspended solids to settle out before being discharged to an appropriate location;
 - Appropriate treatment methods will be adopted prior to discharge of the water from any land drains uncovered during the construction phase; and
 - A method statement for crossing of watercourses has been provided as part of this CoCP in Appendix 4.6.
- 147 In order to mitigate the potential impacts to surface water quality where stockpiling is used:
- Where earthworks are undertaken, soil and water will be managed with sufficient care to prevent pollution from surface water run-off;
 - Stockpiles should be secured/covered/vegetated as required;
 - Stockpiles will be designed and positioned in order to minimise erosion, pollution of watercourses or increase flooding;
 - All stockpiling will be undertaken at a distance of 50 m from watercourses where possible (in areas where this is not possible a minimum of 10 m is to be enforced); and
 - Adherence to the CDM 2015 Regulations where applicable.
- 148 A method statement for trenchless installation has been provided as Appendix 4.7, as requested by Requirement 27 and Condition 9. In order to mitigate the potential impacts to surface water quality where Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) is used, the following principles will be applied:

- In accordance with best practice, the HDD will commence at a safe distance from the edge of each watercourse. In the event that the distance is within 10 m from a main water course, the distance will be agreed with the EA prior to commencement of the works;
- The process of HDD involves the use of bentonite (used as a lubricating agent and grout); in order to reduce the risk of pollution of surface waters and / or break out in the river bed the use of these materials will be carefully monitored; and
- In order to reduce the likelihood of pollution from bentonite and / or grout when working near rivers, hydrophobic (water repelling) grout and quick setting mixes will be used.

149 To prevent the discharge of contaminants to surface geology, soils and shallow groundwater, the following principles will be applied:

- Construction industry best practices should be adopted in the construction phase; and store oils and fuel within designated areas in impervious storage bunds with a 110% capacity to contain any leakages of spillages.

150 In event of dewatering of groundwater to surface water, the following principles will be applied:

- If there is a requirement for dewatering of excavations, water will be pumped out and passed through a suitable filtration system which may include a settlement tank or lagoon to allow suspended solids to settle out before being discharged to an appropriate location; and
- Appropriate treatment methods will be adopted prior to discharge of the water from any land drains uncovered during the construction phase.

5 Implementation and Monitoring

151 Monitoring will be ongoing through construction works to ensure associated impacts are minimised and follow agreed mitigation measures. Site monitoring will include regular inspections and audits.

152 This document and its appendices will be reviewed biannually and amendments made accordingly, if required.



CoCP

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Appendix 2.1 – Consent Boundaries



CoCP

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Appendix 4.1 – Noise Complaints Procedure



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Appendix 4.2 – Dust and Air Quality Management Plan



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Appendix 4.3 – Site Waste Management Plan



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Appendix 4.4 – Soil Management Plan



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Appendix 4.5 – Land Quality Assessments

Appendix 4.6 – Method Statement for Crossing of Watercourses

Appendix 4.7 – Method Statement for Trenchless Installation