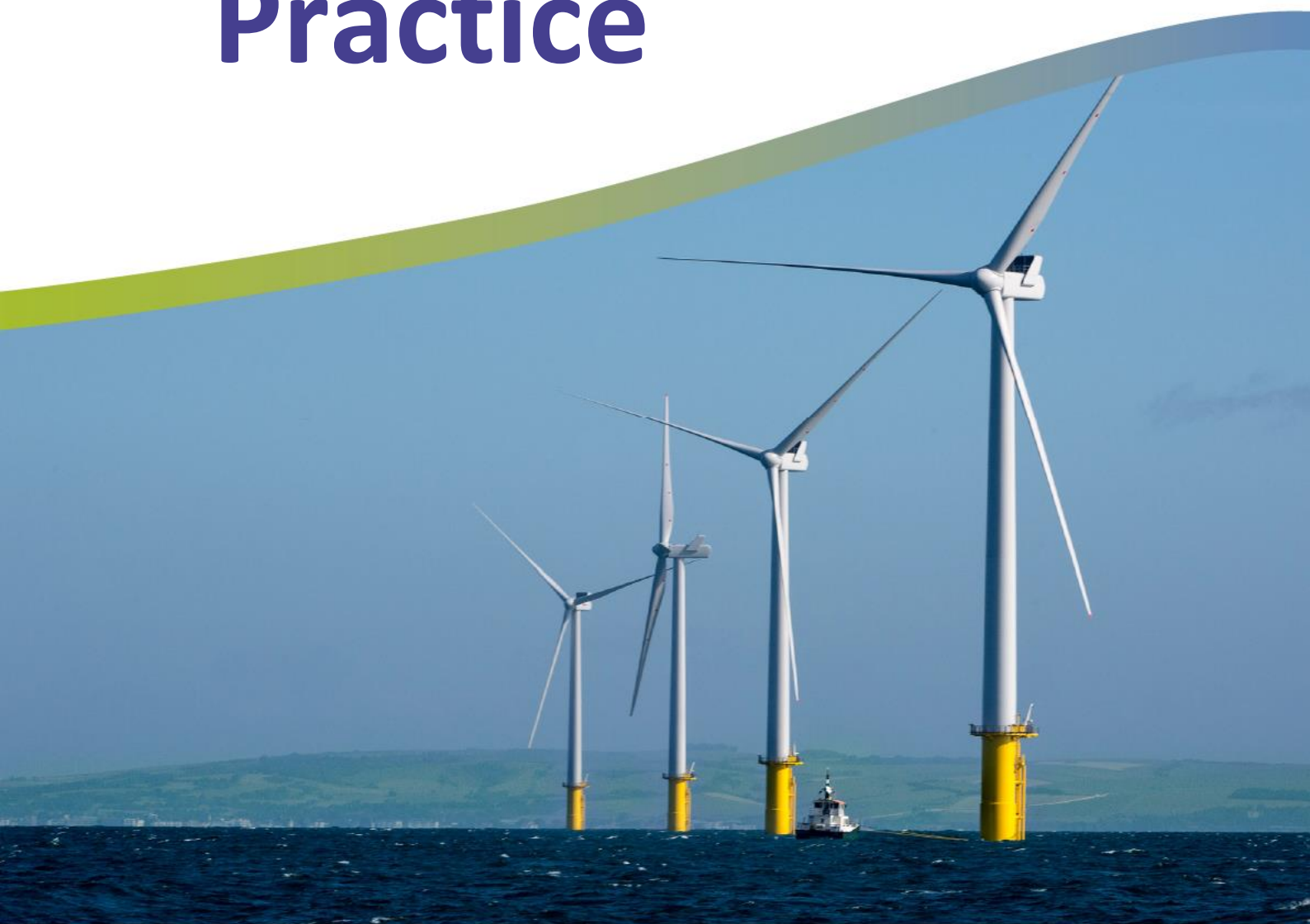


Outline Code of Construction Practice



Executive summary

This Outline Code of Construction Practice (COCP) has been prepared to support all onshore construction activities in relation to the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm project.

This Outline COCP has been developed alongside the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, preliminary results of which are reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) to provide the approach in terms of securing the relevant environmental commitments and mitigation as part of the EIA process.

The aim of this Outline COCP is to set out the approach to how construction activities will be managed and controlled in order to deliver the commitments and mitigation arising from the onshore elements of the Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm project.

The structure of this Outline COCP includes the general approach to environmental management, supporting management plans to the Outline COCP and eventual Development Consent Order (DCO) Application and general site management and aspect specific management measures.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Proposed Development

1.1.1 Rampion Extension Development Limited (hereafter referred to as 'RED') is developing Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm ('Rampion 2' or the 'Proposed Development') located adjacent to the existing Rampion Offshore Wind Farm in the English Channel. This Outline Code of Construction Practice (COCP) has been prepared to support all onshore construction activities in relation to Rampion 2.

1.1.2 The onshore elements of the Proposed Development refer to works landward of Mean High-Water Springs (MHWS) and will comprise the following key components:

- a temporary onshore cable corridor, approximately 36km in length from the landfall at Climping to a new substation, and from the new substation to the National Grid Bolney substation, approximately 50m in width (25m either side of a centreline) within which the following will be located:
 - ▶ permanent infrastructure including transmission cables and associated joint bays; and
 - ▶ temporary infrastructure including Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) areas, construction compounds and the likely access requirements; and
- a new substation.

1.1.3 Some landfall works such as the temporary construction compound behind Climping beach will also take place onshore. This compound will be used for the HDD activities, cable pulling and construction of the Transition Joint Bays (TJBs).

1.2 Purpose of the Outline COCP

1.2.1 This Outline COCP sets out the management measures that the appointed principal contractor and any other appointed contractor/s will be required to adhere to and implement for all onshore construction activities as part of Rampion 2.

1.2.2 The measures identified in this Outline COCP have been derived from legislative requirements, industry best practice and the environmental measures and commitments developed as part of the EIA process. These include control measures and monitoring procedures for managing construction works related to the onshore elements of Rampion 2 to ensure impacts to the environment are limited and are in line with the proposed environmental measures and commitments as the output of the EIA process.

1.2.3 This Outline COCP has been developed alongside the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, preliminary results of which are reported in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) to provide the approach in terms of securing the relevant environmental commitments as part of the EIA process.

- 1.2.4 This Outline COCP will be updated to incorporate feedback from Section 42 consultation. It will be further developed to reflect the outcomes of the ongoing EIA process which will result in the submission of an Environmental Statement (ES) alongside the DCO Application.

1.3 Structure

- 1.3.1 This Outline COCP is set out in the following sections.

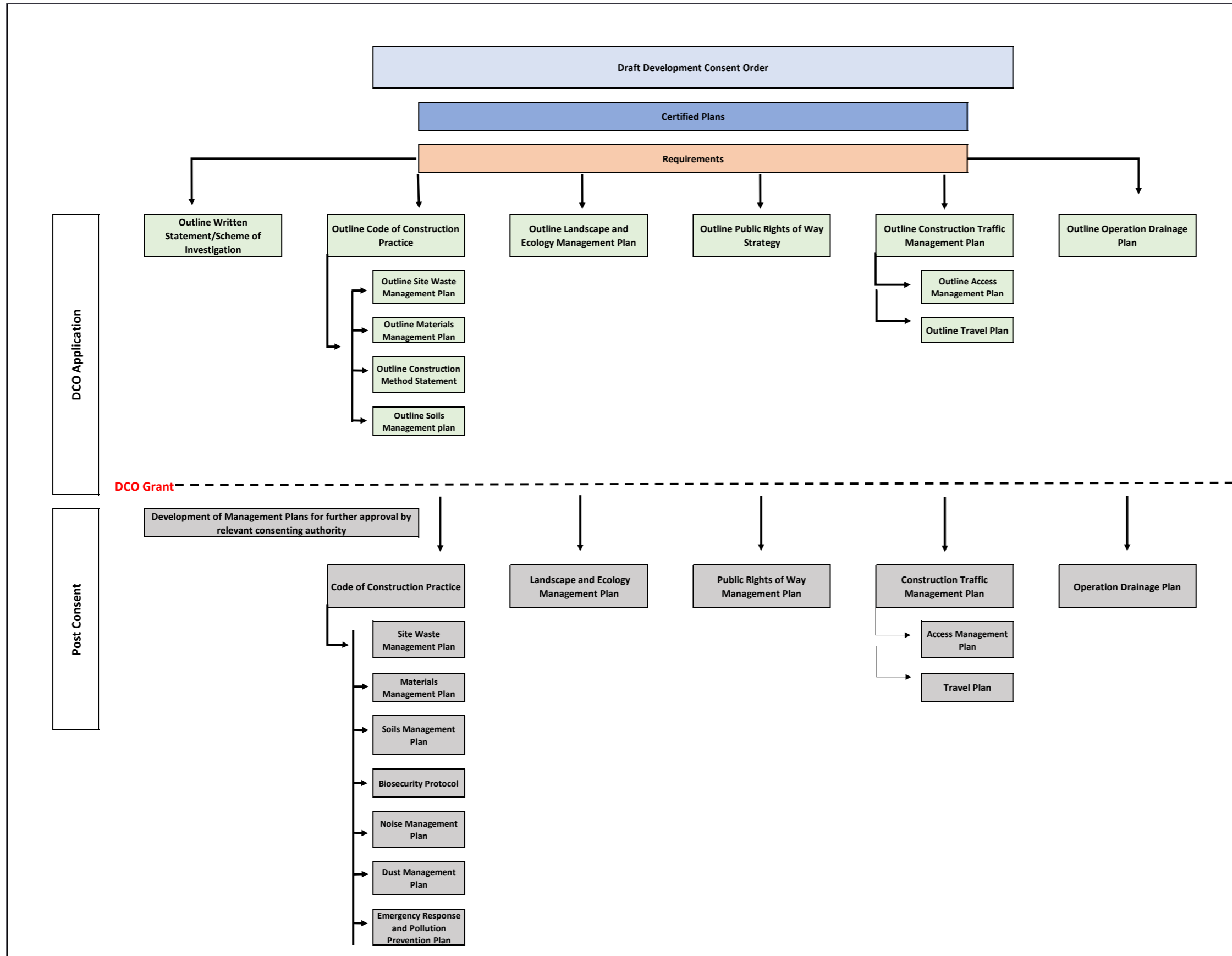
- **Section 2: Approach to environmental management** – Outlines REDs approach to environmental management of Rampion 2 detailing how the Outline COCP will be implemented and the high-level roles and responsibilities to ensure successful implementation.
- **Section 3: Supporting plans to the Outline COCP** – This identifies supporting managements plans to this Outline COCP to be provided at PEIR and additional management plans to accompany the final Outline COCP at DCO Application.
- **Section 4: General site management** – This outlines the management measures related to general site management (for example working hours) and where applicable identifies any related commitments as per the output of the EIA process.
- **Section 5: Management of onshore environmental issues** – This outlines the aspect specific environmental management and monitoring measures that the contractor is required to adhere to for all onshore Rampion 2 construction activities. Where applicable the related commitments from the EIA process are also identified including cross referencing to commitments related to other aspects and general site management commitments.

2. Approach to environmental management

2.1 Implementation of the Outline COCP

- 2.1.1 As stated above, following Section 42 consultation this Outline COCP will be updated alongside the EIA process to provide the required management measures for the contractor to adhere too when conducting all construction activities for the onshore elements of Rampion 2. The final Outline COCP will be submitted as part of the DCO Application and included as a requirement in the draft DCO and will act as a securing mechanism for the mitigation and commitments resulting from the EIA process.
- 2.1.2 The Outline COCP as certified by the Secretary of State will be issued to the principal contractor post consent and feed into the relevant contracts for the Rampion 2 onshore construction works. The principal contractor will then be required to prepare detailed managements plans to support the detailed COCP to detail how the management measures and principles provided in the Outline COCP will be implemented and monitored effectively (**Graphic 2-1**).
- 2.1.3 No stage of any works landward of MLWS may commence until a detailed COCP (which must accord with the Outline COCP) has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority, in consultation with relevant stakeholders in accordance with the requirement as included in the draft DCO.
- 2.1.4 The stages of works for the onshore elements of Rampion 2 will be identified in a written programme which will be submitted and approved by the relevant planning authorities prior to commencement in accordance with the requirement as included in the draft DCO.

Graphic 2-1 Hierarchy of Management Plans



2.2 Commitments

- 2.2.1 As part of the ongoing EIA process RED has built on the Commitments Register which was established as the Scoping and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening stage. The register identifies environmental measures that RED will implement as part of Rampion 2 and that will be embedded into design, also referred to as 'embedded environmental measures' and/or 'primary mitigation.
- 2.2.2 The Commitments Register (provided in full in **Rampion 2 PEIR, Volume 4, Appendix 4.1: Commitments Register**) has been populated with a range of embedded environmental measures including proposed avoidance measures which have been informed by the ongoing design evolution process, best practice commitments which were adopted as part of the existing Rampion 1 project, and/or are considered to be sectorial practices and procedures for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) and in particular offshore wind farm development.
- 2.2.3 The Commitments Register identifies how each embedded environmental measure will be secured i.e. through provisions in the DCO, deemed Marine License or other documents such as management plans.
- 2.2.4 This Outline COCP identifies the commitments relevant to the construction of the onshore elements of the proposed works to be secured and makes reference to them in subsequent sections. **Section 4** (General site management) makes reference to those commitments (where applicable) to the general site management of Rampion 2 onshore construction activities. **Section 5** makes reference to aspect specific commitments whilst also cross-referring to the general site management measures where they have been used as embedded mitigation in the EIA process for that aspect.

2.3 Environmental Management Systems and Health and Safety

- 2.3.1 RED will develop and implement a Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) Strategy for the Proposed Development. The HSSE Strategy will describe the way in which the Proposed Development will be delivered. It will include detail of compliance with relevant policies, Management Systems and regulatory requirements, throughout the lifecycle of the Proposed Development. All aspects of the construction work will be in accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM).
- 2.3.2 The principal contractor will be BS EN ISO 14001 certified. The EMS will form the basis and structure for how the contractor will undertake environmental management during the construction of Rampion 2 and ensure that the relevant measures and commitments made during the environmental assessment process are adhered to. The EMS will set out:
- the procedures to be implemented to monitor compliance with environmental legislation and other relevant requirements;
 - the key environmental aspects of the construction works and how they will be managed;

- staff competence and training requirements;
- record-keeping arrangements; and
- monitoring compliance and the effectiveness of the measures included within the Outline COCP.

2.3.3 RED is committed to ensuring excellence in environmental performance for all its employed, contractors and other stakeholders, and recognises that its activities have an environmental impact.

2.4 Roles and responsibilities

2.4.1 The RED project team and contractors appointed by RED will be responsible for ensuring that the DCO requirements (and associated management measures outlined in the relevant management plans) are adhered to during construction. Whilst the key specific roles for the construction project team will not be assigned until post consent the roles and responsibilities required to implement this Outline COCP are outlined below.

2.4.2 RED will have responsibility for:

- monitoring the performance of construction contractors (via inspections, audits and reporting);
- monitoring the performance of environmental consultants and contractors (via inspections, audits and reporting);
- providing a central point of contact for consultation and feedback with the Statutory Consultees and handling of complaints; and
- overall environmental management of the Proposed Development.

2.4.3 During the construction phase, RED will appoint a suitable principal contractor and in line with the requirements of the CDM Regulations. The Principal Contractor will devise a HSSE plan for Rampion 2 in line with RED requirements, and they will be responsible for managing the performance of all sub-contractors against the HSSE plan.

2.4.4 The appointed principal contractor will be contractually required to deliver the construction works in accordance with the terms of all the DCO requirements including this Outline COCP.

2.4.5 All contractors will be evaluated on HSSE criteria as part of the tender phase for contractor selection. Any contractor who cannot achieve the standards required will not be selected to work on the Proposed Development.

2.4.6 RED will identify opportunities for companies based or operating in the region to access supply chain for the Proposed Development. RED will work with local partners and seek to maximise the ability of local people to access employment opportunities associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.

- 2.4.7 Further details in relation to the proposed roles and responsibilities and management hierarchy to be applied to Rampion 2 will be provided in the final detailed COCP post consent.

2.5 Training and competence

- 2.5.1 All onshore construction staff employed by RED will receive relevant training to ensure they are fully aware of their responsibilities in ensuring the measures outlined in this Outline COCP and subsequent detailed COCP and management plans are adhered to and monitored to ensure compliance.
- 2.5.2 The principal contactor will ensure all staff are suitably experienced and qualified including any sub-contractors and will be responsible for identifying training needs of their workforce.
- 2.5.3 All staff attending site will be required to undertake a site induction, provide Risk Assessment and Method Statements (RAMS) as appropriate to the works being undertaken and toolbox talks will be utilised to ensure the workforce are kept up to date with health and safety and environmental issues specific to the work in question.

2.6 Communications and community stakeholder liaison

- 2.6.1 A detailed community and stakeholder liaison plan will be developed prior to submission of the DCO Application.

3. Supporting plans to the Outline COCP

3.1.1 **Table 3-1** outlines the supporting management plans to the Outline COCP and identifies those plans being provided at PEIR and those being provided with the DCO Application.

Table 3-1 Management plans that support the Outline COCP at PEIR and DCO Application

Document Title	Document Purpose	Status
Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	To outline the environmental measures which may be implemented in relation to the traffic generated during the construction phase for the onshore elements of the Proposed Development	Draft to be provided at PEIR, updated Outline CTMP to be provided at DCO Application.
Outline Public rights of Way Plan (PRoWMP)	To outline management and environmental measures strategy for all PRoWs and Open Access Land (OAL) affected by the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.	Draft to be provided at PEIR, updated Outline PRoWMP to be provided at DCO Application.
Outline Soils Management Plan (SMP)	To outline management measures to minimise adverse effects on the soil resource.	Outline SMP to be provided at DCO Application.
Outline Access Management Plan	To provide information on the location, frontage, general layout, visibility and embedded environmental measures for access for each temporary construction compound, substation location, and points of access to the onshore cable route. It will present the requirements and standards that will be incorporated into the final access design.	Outline Access Management plan to be provided at DCO Application.
Outline Travel Plan	To outline how construction personnel traffic will be managed and controlled.	Outline Travel Plan will be prepared to support the DCO Application if deemed required.

Document Title	Document Purpose	Status
Outline Materials Management Plan (MMP)	To outline management measures to be implemented in regard to materials management.	Outline MMP to be provided at DCO Application.
Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	To outline required measures to mitigate direct impacts to the historic environment.	Outline WSI to be provided at DCO Application.
Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)	To outline the management and environmental measures related to landscape and ecological mitigation during the construction phase for the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.	Outline LEMP to be provided at DCO Application.
Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP)	To outline the required measures to manage waste during the construction phase for the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.	Outline SWMP to be provided at DCO Application.

4. General site management

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This section identifies the management measures and environmental measures (where applicable) to the general site management of Rampion 2 onshore construction activities.

4.2 Working hours

Overview

4.2.1 Core working hours for construction of the onshore components will be 07:00 – 19:00 Monday to Friday, and 08:00 – 13:00 on Saturdays, apart from specific circumstances for which further details are outlined in this Outline COCP.

Construction timing

4.2.2 Indicative hours for the construction work and any construction-related traffic movements to or from any site of the Proposed Development are as follows:

- 07:00 to 19:00 hours Monday to Friday;
- 08:00 to 13:00 hours on Saturday.

4.2.3 No activity outside of these indicative hours including Sundays, public holidays or bank holidays will take place apart from under the following circumstances:

- where continuous periods of construction work are required, such as concrete pouring or directional drilling¹, and West Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority (for any works within the South Downs National Park) has been notified prior to such works 72 hours in advance;
- for the delivery of abnormal loads to the connection works, which may cause congestion on the local road network, where the relevant highway authority has been notified prior to such works 72 hours in advance;
- where works are being carried out on the foreshore²; and
- as otherwise agreed in writing with West Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority within the South Downs National Park.

¹ Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is a continuous activity and cannot be paused once started, so works may need to continue outside the indicative construction hours.

² Due to the landfall works requiring offshore works the scheduling of the landfall works will allow for flexibility around the offshore schedule and sufficient time for all onshore activities to be performed so as not to delay the offshore works.

Table 4-1 Commitments relevant to working hours

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-22	Core working hours for construction of the onshore components will be 0700 to 1900 Monday to Friday, and 0800 to 1300 on Saturdays, apart from specific circumstances to be set out and agreed in the Outline COCP.

4.3 Site layout and good housekeeping

4.3.1 RED will ensure that site layouts for the construction areas (e.g. temporary construction compounds) will be arranged to reduce as far as practicable the environmental impacts having due regard to the constraints for each site for example:

- noise generating activities will be sited away from noise-sensitive receptors where practicable;
- appropriate signage will be employed across the sites;
- storage sites, temporary offices, fixed plant and machinery will be positioned appropriately (e.g. away from sensitive receptors);
- appropriate speed limits will be imposed on construction compounds, haul roads and access tracks; and
- measures will be implemented to provide effective preventative pest and vermin control and prompt treatment of any pest and vermin infestation. Adequate arrangements will be made for disposing of food waste and other material attractive to vermin.

4.3.2 RED will ensure good housekeeping is adhered to for all construction sites which will include the following:

- all construction sites to be kept clean, tidy and safe;
- welfare facilities will be provided appropriate to the construction site and activities in question and adequate for the workforce.
- smoking areas will be provided at appropriate locations (where required) e.g. away from working locations or publicly accessible areas.
- open fires will be prohibited at all times;
- waste will be appropriately managed and removed from welfare facilities frequently; and
- all necessary measures will be implemented to minimise the risk of fire and the contractor will comply with all the requirements of the local fire authority.

Table 4-2 Commitments relevant to site layout and good housekeeping

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-20	The typical construction working area will be 50m along the onshore cable corridor to minimise the construction footprint. At other discrete locations this may be expanded to accommodate working area for example for Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD).
C-106	Speed limits will be imposed on all construction haul roads and access tracks to minimise the risk of road traffic collisions with fauna such as badgers, otters, bats and barn owls.

4.4 Site lighting

- 4.4.1 External lighting of the construction site for both the onshore cable and the new substation will be directional. The work will usually be scheduled during daylight hours. If night or 24-hour working is required, such as during HDD operations, then portable directional task lighting will be deployed.
- 4.4.2 External lighting of the construction site will be designed and positioned to:
- provide the necessary levels for safe working;
 - minimise light spillage and / or light pollution; and
 - avoid disturbance to adjoining residents / occupiers of buildings and to wildlife.
- 4.4.3 At construction compounds and specific locations where night working is required or in poor light conditions during normal working hours, portable lighting units will be used where necessary to ensure safe working and / or site security.
- 4.4.4 Site or welfare cabins, equipment and lighting will be sited to minimise visual intrusion as far as is consistent with the safe and efficient operation of the work site. Site lighting will be positioned and directed to minimise glare and nuisance to residents, walkers and to minimise distractions or confusion to passing drivers on railways or adjoining public highways. Implementation will comply with the requirements set out in the following standards and guides as far as it is reasonably practicable and applicable to construction works:
- BS EN 12464-2:2014 Light and lighting. Lighting of work places. Outdoor work places;
 - Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Note 1 for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2020);
 - CIBSE Society of Light and Lighting Guide 1: The Industrial Environment (2018); and
 - CIBSE Society of Light and Lighting Guide 6: The Exterior Environment (2016).
- 4.4.5 When lighting is necessary, appropriate lighting units will be designed to minimise spillage of illumination outside the construction works area into surrounding

habitats, e.g. lighting will be directional, task orientated and where possible, fully shielded. This is to minimise the impact of lighting on ecological resources, including nocturnal species. Further details regarding lighting during the construction phase will be developed with the principal construction contractor.

Table 4-3 Commitments relevant to site lighting

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-105	A lighting design of all temporary and permanent lighting will be developed once contractors are appointed; however, the principles of lighting design will be detailed at the time of Application and informed by the joint guidance provided by the Bat Conservation Trust and Institution of Lighting Professionals (2018). The lighting design will account for the potential effects on biodiversity by taking measures to minimise lighting usage, minimise light spill, use most appropriate wave lengths of light and locate lighting in the most appropriate locations – this is to decrease the potential displacement effects on light sensitive fauna such as bats.
C-200	Where required, construction lighting would be limited to directional task lighting positioned to minimise impacts to residents and walkers within the South Downs National Park and informed by BS EN 12464-2:2014 Lighting of outdoor workplaces and guidance provided by the CIBSE Society of Light and Lighting, The Bat Conservation Trust and the Institution of Lighting Professionals.

4.5 Site security, screening and fencing

- 4.5.1 Monitoring of the onshore substation will be done remotely using CCTV technology and other remote monitoring equipment. The security fencing installed during construction will remain in place. Certain areas of the substation will have permanent light fittings, however, these lights will only be used when required for unscheduled maintenance or emergency repair purposes.
- 4.5.2 Temporary construction compounds will be secured to minimise the opportunity for unauthorised entry. Fencing will also be used to mark out the cable corridor area. The type of fencing will be selected to suit the location and purpose.
- 4.5.3 All boundary fences/screens will be maintained in a tidy condition and will be fit for purpose. All temporary screening and fencing will be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the works. Where possible, access to construction areas will be limited to specified entry points and all personnel entries/exits will be recorded for security and health and safety purposes.

4.6 Emergency planning procedures

- 4.6.1 Emergency procedures will be developed for the onshore elements of Rampion 2 which will take into account the anticipated hazards and conditions at each work site or location (e.g. for each of the temporary construction compounds). Such procedures will be documented in an Emergency Response Plan which will include appropriate procedures such as fire and site evacuation, emergency pollution control measures, severe weather plan and emergency response plans for flooding events.
- 4.6.2 The Emergency Response Plan will also contain emergency phone numbers, evacuation routes and muster points and the method of notifying the relevant local and statutory authorities. The procedures will be displayed at the work sites and included as part of the site induction for all staff.

Table 4-4 Commitments relevant to emergency planning procedures

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-14	Potential risks to human health from any unexpected ground contamination will be avoided by the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and by adopting appropriate working practices.
C-70	An emergency response plan in accordance with 'Unexploded ordnance, A guide for the construction industry CIRIA C681' (CIRIA, 2009) will be developed prior to construction. Site inductions, toolbox talks and appropriate training on the risks from unexploded ordnance (UXO) will also be undertaken as part of the construction approach for Rampion 2. In areas with a moderate UXO hazard level and above, a detailed UXO desk study will be undertaken prior to construction to identify where additional mitigation such as non-intrusive geophysical clearance or supervision by an explosive ordnance clearance (EOC) operative is required.
C-72	Prior to construction, an unexpected contamination protocol will be developed in line with Environment Agency (2020) guidance (LCRM) to minimise the potential risks to human health and controlled waters from any unexpected ground contamination. The protocol will take into account the requirements for risk assessment, the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and adoption of best practice methods during construction.
C-118	Emergency Response Plans (ERPs) for flood events will be prepared for all construction activities, working areas, access and egress routes in floodplain areas (tidal and fluvial). These plans will be provided for both construction and operation/ maintenance phases.
C-124	Where start and/or exit pits for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) and other trenchless technologies are located within in the floodplain the

Commitment Embedded environmental measure proposed ID

	Contractor will develop procedures as part of the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to be enacted.
C-136	Measures (if any) required to address risks at the permanent onshore substation will be identified as part of the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).
C-184	The contractor(s) for construction, operation and decommissioning will use a short to medium range weather forecasting service from the Met Office, or other approved meteorological data and weather forecast provider, to inform short to medium-term programme management of activities, including implementation of necessary environmental control and/or impact mitigation measures with respect to climate conditions and extreme weather events. The contractor(s) will register with the Environment Agency's flood warning service in areas of flood risk. The contractor(s) will use this information to ensure that relevant measures, including those within the Code of Construction Practice and an Environmental Management System (EMS) or equivalent, are implemented and, as appropriate, consider additional measures to ensure the resilience of the programme during extreme weather events.
C-185	A high-level risk assessment of severe weather impacts on the construction, operation and decommissioning process will be produced by the contractor(s) to inform mitigations. Any receptors and/or construction, operation and decommissioning related activities potentially sensitive to severe weather events, including projections for climate change, should be considered in the risk assessment.
C-188	Activities associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be dependent upon health, safety, security and environmental (HSSE) legislation, site specific weather conditions, and, if applicable, metocean conditions. Best practice procedures and permits will be developed for activities to define procedures under adverse working conditions. RED will develop emergency response and contingency plans e.g. a Severe Weather Plan.

4.7 Pollution incident management

- 4.7.1 The principal contractor will prepare a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) and Pollution Incident Response Plan (PIRP) for the Proposed Development, the latter in line with Guidance for Pollution Prevention 21.
- 4.7.2 Further management measures relevant to the control of pollution will be developed prior to the DCO Application and a pollution prevention plan and pollution incident response plan will be provided post consent as part of the detailed COCP.

Table 4-5 Commitments relevant to pollution incident management

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-8	During both construction and operation, vehicle maintenance and refuelling of machinery will be undertaken within designated areas where spillages can be easily contained, and machinery will be routinely checked to ensure it is in good working condition. These areas at risk of spillage or containing hazardous materials, such as vehicle maintenance areas and hazardous substance stores (including fuel, oils and chemicals) will comply with industry good practice, be bunded, have appropriate containment and segregation and will be risk assessed and carefully sited to minimise the risk of hazardous substances entering the drainage system, or the local watercourses or sensitive land-based receptors. Where feasible, such areas will be sited at least 10m from a watercourse and away from areas at risk of flooding. Additionally, the bunded areas will have impermeable bases to limit the potential for migration of contaminants into groundwater following any leakage/spillage.
C-129	Temporary construction compounds will be surfaced with semi-permeable aggregate material (similar to access roads as per C-120) where practical, with the exception of fuel storage areas and similar where pollution containment in the event of a spillage is the priority. Areas of temporary construction compounds that are used for fuel storage, plant maintenance and refuelling will be surfaced with fully impermeable materials to prevent any infiltration of contaminated runoff and contain bunding in line with commitment C-8 and C-167.
C-150	Plant and machinery used during the construction and operation phases will be maintained to minimise the risks of oils leaks or similar, in line with C-8. Placing a drip tray beneath a plant and machinery during refuelling and the availability of spill kits will contain small spillages.
C-151	Contractors will be made aware of their statutory responsibility not to “cause or knowingly permit water pollution”. A Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) and Pollution Incident Response Plan (PIRP) will be prepared for the Proposed Development, the latter in line with Guidance for Pollution Prevention 21 (GPP 21, 2009), and all contractors will be briefed on these plans, with copies made available on site.
C-153	An Operations and Maintenance Plan will be developed with a Pollution Incident Control Plan (PICP) for implementation during the operational phase.
C-167	Any tanks and associated pipe work containing oils, fuels and chemicals will be double skinned and provided with leak detection equipment. There will be a bunded capacity of 100% of the maximum tank volume for non-hazardous fluids. For hazardous chemicals, fuels or oils bund

Commitment Embedded environmental measure proposed ID

capacity will be the larger of 110% of the largest tank volume for single tank bunds, (or, in the case of multi tank bunds, 110% of the largest tank capacity or 25% of the combined tank capacity, whichever it is the largest). Fuel storage will be in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) regulations 2001 and other Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs). All stores of fuel will be located at least 20m from any watercourses and away from areas at risk of flooding.

4.8 Reinstatement

- 4.8.1 Following successful testing of the cables at the Transition Joint Bay (TJB) the landfall compound and access track will be removed. The site will be reinstated to the original condition and handed back to the landowner, this work will include the removal of all equipment and facilities, temporary fencing, haul road and reinstatement of topsoil.
- 4.8.2 Following completion of construction activities temporary infrastructure including HDD areas, construction compounds and access will be returned to its original state.
- 4.8.3 Construction along the cable corridor will be performed with the commitment to a safe work site and to minimise potential impacts as much as practicable. Trenches will be excavated, backfilled and the topsoil material will be reinstated enabling the land to be returned to its original use.
- 4.8.4 Where Joint Bays (JBs) and link boxes remain open; ready for cable installation. Following cable installation and testing, they will be backfilled, and the working area reinstated.
- 4.8.5 Associated haul roads will comprise crushed aggregates and a geotextile membrane where the existing ground is not considered stable enough. It will be used during installation works and construction activities and be removed prior to final reinstatement.

Table 4-6 Commitments relevant to clearance and restoration of sites on completion

Commitment Embedded environmental measure proposed ID

- C-7** Post construction, the work area will be reinstated to pre-existing conditions as far as reasonably practical in line with the Outline Materials Management Plan (MMP) (C-69) and Defra 2009 Code of Construction Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites PB13298.

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
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C-27	Following construction, construction compounds will be returned to previous conditions as far as reasonably possible.
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4.9 Waste

- 4.9.1 RED will adopt good construction and management practices and will apply the waste hierarchy. This will ensure that waste arising during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is minimised as far as possible and that the storage, transport and eventual disposal of waste have no significant environmental effects.
- 4.9.2 The volume of waste produced in all phases of the Proposed Development is anticipated to be low and that it can be accommodated by local facilities. An Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be prepared and submitted as part of the DCO Application.
- 4.9.3 The Outline SWMP will contain the following:
- predicted waste arisings from construction activities by sources, type, quantity (weight or volume) and recommended actions for effective waste management aligned to waste types and sources;
 - description of best practice waste management options including application of the waste hierarchy;
 - roles and responsibilities with respect to waste management;
 - exemptions and licensing including Duty of Care, paperwork, storage requirements and other specific legal requirements; and
 - the site waste monitoring and reporting arrangement.

Table 4-8 Commitments relevant to waste

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
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C-31	Any disposal off-site of excavated material will be undertaken in consultation with the landowner/occupier and in accordance with the Waste Management Regulations.
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4.10 Enquiries and complaints

Further management measures relevant to enquiries and complaints will be developed prior to the DCO Application.

5. Management of onshore environmental issues

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section outlines the aspect specific management measures to be implemented during the construction of the onshore elements of Rampion 2. These measures have been developed through the EIA process, preliminary results of which are reported in the PEIR.

5.2 Landscape and visual

Introduction and objectives

- 5.2.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to landscape and visual receptors.

Commitments

- 5.2.2 **Table 5-1** details the commitments specific to landscape and visual that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to landscape and visual are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.
- 5.2.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraph 5.2.4**.

Table 5-1 Commitments relevant to landscape and visual

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-33	An Outline COCP will be adopted to minimise temporary disturbance to residential properties, recreational users and existing land users. It will provide details of measures to protect environmental receptors.
C-68	The final form of the substation will be finished to a high standard of design, using quality materials and integrated into the surrounding environment through the adoption of a robust, sustainable landscape planting strategy, taking account of the West Sussex Landscape Land Management Guidelines. A Landscape Design Plan will be developed to mitigate landscape and visual effects and where possible, protect landscape character, key characteristics and elements, and enhance landscape quality through use of sustainable landscape design techniques. The Landscape Design Plan will take account of the Landscape Character Assessment of West Sussex (West Sussex

Commitment ID Embedded environmental measure proposed

	Council 2003), and will be included as part of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan.
C-193	Replacement planting should be characteristic of the area and resilient to climate change. Plant species will be selected carefully at detailed design stage with appropriate management and maintenance techniques established to support the development of these species in line with the environmental requirements.
C-199	An Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan will be developed to ensure all new planting is established within five years of the construction period, and appropriate maintenance and management is carried out.

Further commitments relevant to landscape and visual are: C-7, C-20, C-22, C-27, C-200 (General site management **Section 4**), C-11, C-12 (Soils and agriculture **Section 5.4**), C-19 (Ground conditions **Section 5.8**), C-21, C-23, C-112, C-113, C-114, C-115 (Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation **Section 5.6**), C-18, C-32, (Transport **Section 5.7**), C-13, C-29, C-128, C-130, C-132, C-133 (Water environment **Section 5.10**), C-165 (**Outline CTMP**), C-157, C-161, C-162, C-163, C-164, C-168 (**Outline PRowMP**) and C-196 (**Outline LEMP**)

Management measures

- 5.2.4 Further landscape and visual management measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.3 Air quality

Introduction and objectives

- 5.3.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to air quality receptors.

Commitments

- 5.3.2 **Table 5-2** details the commitments specific to air quality that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to air quality are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.
- 5.3.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraphs 5.3.3 – 5.3.10**.

Table 5-2 Commitments relevant to air quality

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-24	Best practice air quality management measures will be applied as described in Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2014) guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction 2014, version 1.1.

Further commitments relevant to air quality are: C-20, C-22, C-72 (General site management **Section 4**), C-33 (Landscape and visual **Section 5.2**), C-114 (Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation **Section 5.6**), C-19 (Ground conditions **Section 5.8**) and C-158 (**Outline CTMP**).

Management measures

Introduction

5.3.4 Specific environmental measures to be applied for construction dust management (IAQM 2014) are set out in the following sections. These are reproduced directly from IAQM guidance (2014), so some measures may not be relevant to the Proposed Development (e.g. where there are references to requirements specific to London).

Mitigation for all sites: Communications

- Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
- Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager.
- Display the head or regional office contact information

Mitigation for all sites: Dust management

5.3.5 A Dust Management Plan (DMP) will be developed and implemented, which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk, and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, realtime PM₁₀ continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections.

Site management

- Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
- Make the complaints log available to the Local Authority when asked.

- Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or offsite, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.
- Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 500m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/ deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.

Preparing and maintaining the site

- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site.
- Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extensive period
- Where possible avoid site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
- Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below.
- Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.

Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel

- Ensure all on-road vehicles comply with the requirements of the London Low Emission Zone and the London Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) standards, where applicable
- Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles.
- Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable
- Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate)
- Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.
- Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing).

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.
- Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate.
- Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.

Waste management

5.3.6 Bonfires and burning of waste materials will be avoided.

Measure specific to earthworks

- Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable.
- Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers 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.

Measure specific to construction

- Avoid scabbling (roughening of concrete surfaces) if possible.
- Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in banded 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 power materials ensure bags are sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust.

Measure specific to trackout

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use.
- Avoid dry sweeping of large areas.

- Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.
- Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site 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.
- Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).
- 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 10m from receptors where possible.

Monitoring

- 5.3.7 Daily on-site and off-site inspections will be undertaken, 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 windowsills within 100m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary.
- 5.3.8 Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP will be carried out, inspection results will be recorded, and an inspection log made available to the local authority when asked.
- 5.3.9 Increase the frequency of site inspections will be increased 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.
- 5.3.10 Dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM₁₀ continuous monitoring locations will be agreed with the Local Authority. Where possible baseline monitoring will commence 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.
- 5.3.11 Further air quality management measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.4 Soils and agriculture

Introduction and objectives

- 5.4.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to soils and agriculture receptors.

Commitments

- 5.4.2 **Table 5-3** details the commitments specific to soils and agriculture that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to soils and agriculture are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.
- 5.4.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraphs 5.4.3 – 5.4.5**.

Table 5-3 Commitments relevant to soils and agriculture

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-11	During construction topsoil and subsoil will be stored within the temporary working corridor of the onshore cable. The topsoil and subsoil will be stored in line with Defra 2009 Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites PB13298, including guidance on utilising separate stockpiles and giving due consideration to adverse weather conditions. Any suspected or confirmed contaminated soils will be separated, contained and tested before removed.
C-12	During topsoil stripping, machinery with low ground pressure will be used to minimise soil compaction where the soil conditions indicate that compaction is possible. Storage time will be kept to the practicable minimum to prevent the soil deteriorating in quality. Topsoil stripped from different fields will be stored separately, as will soil from hedgerow banks or woodland strips.
C-183	A Soil Management Plan will be developed to enable construction works to be completed in accordance with the Defra Code of Construction Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites 2009 to protect soil resources from damage during the construction phase.

Further commitments relevant to Soils and agriculture are: C-7, C-31, C-129 (General site management **Section 4**), C-33 (Landscape and visual **Section 5.2**), C-107, C-112, C-113, C-114 (Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation **Section 5.6**), C-19, C-69 (Ground conditions **Section 5.8**) and C-13, C-28, C-29, C-120, C-131, C-132, C-133 (Water environment **Section 5.10**).

Management measures

- 5.4.4 An outline Soil Management Plan (SMP) will be developed and provided at DCO Application which will include measures to enable construction works to be completed in accordance with the Defra Code of Construction Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites 2009 to protect soil resources from damage during the construction phase. The SMP will include measures relating to:
- land access (determine safe work period for machinery land access by using information from mapping soil types according to clay content and drainage; produce maps of sections with specific access periods);

- soil handling (advise on appropriate handling according to site specific soil type (clay content), weather conditions);
- prevention of erosion (undertake erosion risk assessment of the site, map soils low to very high risk advise management accordingly);
- land drainage (discuss drainage with appointed expert);
- compliance monitoring (advise on compliance monitoring scheme to ensure works are carried out in accordance with advice provided to ensure soil protection and land quality); and
- remediation (advice for remediation works that may be required if management plan is not adhered to/should agricultural land problems be identified by landowners/operations the season following cable installation).

5.4.5 Use of the Outline MMP, in conjunction with the Outline SMP, will ensure that excavated materials identified for reuse are stored appropriately to protect them from damage or cross contamination and that these materials (including soils) have a defined end use to avoid them becoming waste.

5.4.6 Any material which is not suitable for use or which is surplus will be disposed off-site in line with the waste management and measures outlined in **Section 4.9**.

5.4.7 Further soils and agriculture management measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.5 Noise and vibration

Introduction and objectives

5.5.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to noise and vibration receptors.

Commitments

5.5.2 **Table 5-4** details the commitments specific to noise and vibration that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to noise and vibration are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.

5.5.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraphs 5.5.3 – 5.5.7**.

Table 5-4 Commitments relevant to noise and vibration

Commitment ID	Embedded environmental measure proposed
C-10	No blasting is anticipated to be required and trenchless crossings will be undertaken by non-impact methods.

Commitment Embedded environmental measure proposed ID

C-26 Where noisy activities are planned and may cause disturbance, the use of mufflers, acoustic barriers and other suitable solutions will be applied.

Further commitments relevant to Noise and vibration are: C-22 (General site management **Section 4**), C-33 (Landscape and visual **Section 5.2**) and C-160 (**Outline CTMP**),

Management measures

- 5.5.4 Relevant industry best practice and appropriate management measures will be applied at locations where there is potential for a significant impact in relation to noise.
- 5.5.5 Acoustic screening will be applied to block line of sight between noise sensitive receptors and the main noise emitters on the compound construction where this is necessary for avoiding significant noise effects.
- 5.5.6 Screening will be applied to block line of sight between noise sensitive receptors and the main noise emitters on the HDD site where required to avoid significant noise effects.
- 5.5.7 Further noise and vibration management measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.6 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation

Introduction and objectives

- 5.6.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation receptors.

Commitments

- 5.6.2 **Table 5-5** details the commitments specific to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.
- 5.6.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraphs 5.6.3 – 5.6.6**.

Table 5-5 Commitments relevant to terrestrial ecology and nature conservation

Commitment Embedded environmental measure proposed ID

C-21 Vegetation will be retained where possible. Where necessary, vegetation removal will be scheduled over winter to avoid bird breeding

Commitment Embedded environmental measure proposed ID

season. If not possible for all areas, any vegetation removal will be undertaken in line with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction), This will be carried out under supervision and appropriately managed to remove the risk of damaging or destroying active nests, young or eggs. Suitable methods will also be used to ensure vegetation supporting other legally protected species is removed sensitively and in a legally compliant way.

C-23	Where possible, micro-siting will be undertaken during detailed design to avoid ponds.
C-103	Areas of temporary habitat loss will be reinstated wherever practicable following the completion of construction in each area. Wherever possible reinstatement will be back to the type of habitat crossed.
C-104	Enhancements to terrestrial ecology will be achieved as part of the Proposed Development through the delivery of new or improved habitats or measures to boost populations of certain species. Opportunities for these enhancements will be identified following further evolution of the Proposed Development design and through engagement with stakeholders. These enhancements may be delivered directly by RED within or close to the DCO boundary or via collaboration with independent organisations.
C-107	Tried and tested invasive species control and biosecurity measures will be used to avoid the spread of infested materials.
C-112	No ground-breaking activity or use of wheeled or tracked vehicles will take place within the Littlehampton Golf Course and Atherington Beach Local Wildlife Site (LWS) unless remedial action is required. Any predicted activity will be restricted to foot access for the purpose of surveying and monitoring of the progress of the Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD).
C-113	The onshore construction corridor through the Warningcamp Hill and New Down Local Wildlife Site (LWS) will be narrowed to no more than 30m for its entire length. A method statement for the Warningcamp Hill and New Down LWS will be written and agreed with the South Downs National Park Authority and West Sussex County Council.
C-114	Sullington Hill Local Wildlife Site will be crossed using a trenchless method such as Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD).
C-115	The construction corridor through woodland, tree lines and across important hedgerows (in terms of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997) will be narrowed to no more than 30m for its entire length to minimise

Commitment Embedded environmental measure proposed ID

habitat losses. All hedgerows will be reinstated following cable installation.

Further commitments relevant to Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation are: C-22, C-105, C-106 (General site management **Section 4**), C-24, (Air quality **Section 5.3**), C-76 (Ground conditions **Section 5.8**) and C-17, C-117 (Water environment **Section 5.10**).

Management measures

- 5.6.4 Compensation for woodland will be provided through tree planting along the onshore temporary cable corridor (although not immediately above the cable to allow for maintenance and prevent damage). The extent and location of this tree planting has not been determined at this point.
- 5.6.5 Further site-specific working methods (for example pre-construction survey and implementation of “disturbance buffers”; to be detailed at ES stage) should ensure that the potential for a likely significant effect on this species group is negligible, due to the embedded environmental measures and the common techniques to avoid disturbance of certain species.
- 5.6.6 As the design evolves and further baseline information is gathered the locations of potential conflict will be identified. These conflicts will inform the design (e.g. avoidance) and mitigation design (e.g. scheduling to avoid active periods).
- 5.6.7 Further terrestrial ecology and nature conservation management measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.7 Transport

Introduction and objectives

- 5.7.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to transport receptors.

Commitments

- 5.7.2 **Table 5-6** details the commitments specific to transport that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to transport are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.
- 5.7.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraphs 5.7.3 – 5.7.8**.

Table 5-6 Commitments relevant to transport

Commitment ID	Measure Proposed
C-18	A crossing schedule will be prepared which includes crossing methodology for each crossing of road, rail, public right of way (PRoW) and watercourse.
C-32	Signage and/or temporary public rights of way (PRoW) /footpath diversions will be provided during construction.

Further commitments relevant to transport are: C-157, C-158, C-159, C-160, C-165, C-166 (**Outline CTMP**) and C-161, C-162, C-163, C-164, C-168 (**Outline PRowMP**).

Management measures

- 5.7.4 An Outline CTMP (**Appendix 24.1: Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan, Volume 4**) and Outline PRowMP (**Appendix 24.2: Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan, Volume 4**) have been prepared to support the PEIR which provide preliminary details of management measures related to the mitigation and management of traffic flows and PRoW.
- 5.7.5 The Outline CTMP (**Appendix 24.1, Volume 4**) details the environmental measures which may be implemented in relation to the traffic generated during the construction phase for the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. Measures that may be implemented include:
- general construction traffic management/mitigation;
 - traffic signage;
 - core working hours;
 - HGV and LV construction vehicle records;
 - HGV emissions;
 - banksmen or presence of qualified personnel at access;
 - timing of HGV movements;
 - exceptional circumstances;
 - abnormal indivisible loads;
 - cleaning of vehicles;
 - highway conditions survey;
 - delivery management systems; and
 - information packs and communications.
- 5.7.6 Further details on the management measures outlined above are provided in the Outline CTMP (**Appendix 24.1, Volume 4**). This Outline CTMP is the first working draft of what will be an evolving document throughout the DCO Application

process and will be updated as the onshore elements of the Proposed Development are further defined through the ongoing design process and following feedback from Section 42 Consultation.

5.7.7 The Outline PRowMP (**Appendix 24.2, Volume 4**) details the environmental measures which may be implemented in relation to the impacts to PRow during the construction phase for the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. Measures that may be implemented include:

- temporary closure and diversions (where required) for PRow that are crossed by open cut method as part of the construction of the onshore cable corridor;
- signage and appropriate speed limits for PRow currently route along proposed construction accesses these are known as 'shared routes';
- signage and appropriate active management where PRow cross temporary construction access tracks;
- appropriate warning signage and management measures (where required) for PRow that meet the highways network at a temporary construction access;
- PRow closures and diversions for permanent infrastructure;
- inspection and maintenance of affects PRow;
- signage management; and
- measures related to areas of open access management.

5.7.8 Further details on the management measures outlined above are provided in the Outline PRowMP (**Appendix 24.2, Volume 4**) The Outline PRowMP is the first working draft of what will be an evolving document throughout the DCO Application process and will be updated as the onshore elements of the Proposed Development are further defined through the ongoing design process and following feedback from Section 42 consultation.

5.7.9 Further transport management measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.8 Ground conditions (including contamination)

Introduction and objectives

5.8.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to ground conditions.

Commitments

5.8.2 **Table 5-7** details the commitments specific to ground conditions that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to ground conditions are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.

5.8.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraph 5.8.3**.

Table 5-7 Commitments relevant to ground conditions

Commitment ID	Measure Proposed
C-15	Contamination if found will be subject to appropriate risk assessment and if necessary, either removed, treated and/or mitigated as part of the Proposed Development.
C-19	The onshore cable will be constructed in discrete sections. The trenches will be excavated, the cable ducts will be laid, the trenches backfilled and the reinstatement process commenced in as short a timeframe as practicable. At regular intervals (typically 600m – 1,000m) along the route joint bays/pits will be installed to enable the cable installation and connection process.
C-69	Construction strategies will be implemented that will seek to maximise the reuse of excavated clean materials from the onshore cable construction corridor where practicable and feasible. Prior to construction, an Outline Materials Management Plan (MMP) will be developed that outlines where excavated non-waste materials will be reused in line with the CL:AIRE (2011) Definition of Waste Code of Practice (DoWCoP). The MMP will include a declaration by a Qualified Person that the MMP has been completed in accordance with the DoWCoP and that best practise is being followed.
C-71	RED will ensure that the land used for the Proposed Development is suitable for the proposed use with respect to the potential for soil and groundwater contamination and, where necessary, risk-based remediation is undertaken in line with Environment Agency (2020) guidance (Land Contamination: Risk Management). The precise design of any remediation strategy will be confirmed in the detailed design after consent has been granted.
C-76	In line with good practice, Pollution Prevention Plans (PPPs) will be developed to detail how ground and surface waters will be protected in construction and operation. These will include information on the use and storage of any fuels, oils and other chemicals (in line with commitments C-8 and C-167) and pollution incidence response planning. These will also include measures for the protection of licenced and private abstractions. This could include a monitoring regime associated with critical or very near receptors.
C-116	The basis of the structural design for the proposed onshore cable corridor and onshore substation infrastructure will be completed in general accordance with design standards to minimise the risk of structural or geotechnical instability. The structural design of onshore

Commitment Measure Proposed ID

substation buildings will give due consideration to minimum design requirements for ambient design temperatures, wind pressures and snow loads, including climate change allowances where appropriate.

Further commitments relevant to ground conditions are: C-25 (Roles and responsibilities **Section 2.4**) C-8, C-14, C-31, C-70, C-72, C-150, C-153, C-167 (General site management **Section 4**), C-33 (Landscape and visual **Section 5.2**), C-24 (Air quality **Section 5.3**) and C-17, C-23, C-137, C-142, C-143, C-149, C-151, (Water environment **Section 5.10**).

Management measures

- 5.8.4 Further ground conditions measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.9 Historic environment

Introduction and objectives

- 5.9.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to the historic environment.

Commitments

- 5.9.2 **Table 5-8** details the commitments specific to historic environment that are to be secured through the Outline WSI and Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to historic environment are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.
- 5.9.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraph 5.9.3**.

Table 5-8 Commitments relevant to historic environment

Commitment Measure Proposed ID

C-79	Archaeological and paleoenvironmental mitigation will entail an agreed programme of archaeological recording and dissemination to mitigate any significant adverse effects during construction. Provision will be made for appropriate curation/deposition of the site archive.
C-80	Any loss of built heritage assets or historic landscape elements will be mitigated through an appropriate level of survey and recording and dissemination, where avoidance or sensitive adaptation is not feasible.

Commitment ID	Measure Proposed
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C-81	Loss or disturbance of historic landscape elements arising from temporary works will be mitigated, as far as possible, through sensitive design restoration and enhancements.
C-82	Any significant effects on the settings of heritage assets will usually be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design, landscape planting or screening.

Further commitments relevant to historic environment are C-25 (Roles and responsibilities **Section 2.4**), C-20, C-22, C-27 (General site management **Section 4**), (Landscape and visual **Section 5.2**), C-24 (Air quality **Section 5.3**), C-11, C-12 (Soils and agriculture **Section 5.4**), C-10, C-26 (Noise and vibration **Section 5.5**), C-21, C-115 (Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation **Section 5.6**), C-19 (Ground conditions **Section 5.8**), C-13, C-29, C-77, C-133 (Water environment **Section 5.10**), C-68 (**Outline LEMP**) and C-157 (**Outline CTMP**).

Management measures

- 5.9.4 Further historic environment measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.10 Water environment

Introduction and objectives

- 5.10.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to the water environment.

Commitments

- 5.10.2 **Table 5-9** details the commitments specific to water environment that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to water environment are listed beneath the table which also includes a reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.
- 5.10.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraphs 5.10.3 – 5.10.10**.

Table 5-9 Commitments relevant to water environment

Commitment ID	Measure Proposed
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C-9	Joint bays will be completely buried, with the land above reinstated to pre-construction ground level, with the exception of link box chambers
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Commitment ID	Measure Proposed
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where access will be required from ground level (via manholes). Once constructed joint bays and link box chambers will be resilient to flooding

C-13

In areas (or during periods of adverse weather) there may be the requirement to import aggregates to create a stable surface for construction traffic movements. Options such as bogmatting and geotextiles will be considered by the principal contractor for sensitive sections of the route to reduce impact.

C-17

Where trenchless techniques are not required or are not practical, watercourses may be crossed by open cut techniques (with flows overpumped around the working area). Appropriate environmental permits or land drainage consents will be applied for works from the Environment Agency (e.g. for Main Rivers, works on or near sea defences/flood defence structures or in a flood plain) or from the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) (for Ordinary Watercourse crossings) (see C-5).

C-28

Particular care will be taken to ensure that the existing land drainage regime is not compromised as a result of construction. Land drainage systems will be maintained during construction and reinstated on completion. Temporary cut-off drains will be installed parallel to the trench-line, before the start of construction, to intercept soil and groundwater before it reaches the trench. These field drains will discharge to local drainage ditches through silt traps, as appropriate, to minimise sediment release.

C-29

A depth of cover of 1.2m is assumed. Deeper trenches may be required at specific crossing locations (such as watercourses).

C-30

Geotextiles or other membranes may be used to temporarily control and minimise erosion or transport of sediment from construction sites in areas that are considered unprotected.

C-64

For temporary watercourse crossings the works will be designed to enable the free passage of fish and aquatic mammals including continuation of bed material through the culvert. Sections of the channel will need to be isolated using barriers that span the whole width of the channel. These isolation works will be kept to as short a duration as possible, and screening will take place to prevent fish being drawn into the pump.

C-73

Drainage design to manage, attenuate and, if necessary, treat surface water run-off will be included in all elements of temporary and permanent infrastructure. These will be designed in accordance with Sustainable Drainage (SuDS) principles including allowances for climate change and discharged at pre-development rates. Where the development intersects

Commitment Measure Proposed ID

overland flow pathways or areas of known surface water flooding appropriate measures will be embedded into the design.

C-74	All sub-surface infrastructure will be designed to retain sub-surface flow pathways to avoid any localised increases in groundwater flooding.
C-75	Construction and permanent development in flood plains will be avoided wherever possible. Where this is not possible (for example, the landfall location) environmental measures will be developed to ensure the works are National Policy Statement compliant, including a sequential approach to siting of infrastructure and passing the Exception Test where appropriate.
C-77	Dewatering of excavations will be undertaken in line with good practise. Effects of dewatering on potential receptors will be incorporated into the proposed approaches for each piece of infrastructure. Appropriate treatment will be installed before discharge to surface or groundwater, this will include the use of siltbusters (or similar) before discharge to surface waters. Appropriate licences and permits will be applied for if required.
C-78	Licensed and private water supplies will be avoided where practicable; if any impacts are anticipated then appropriate measures will be put in place to avoid impact on the quantity and quality of the supply.
C-117	Works in the floodplain will be programmed to occur in late summer/ early autumn if possible, to avoid interaction with known flooding periods to minimise the potential for displacement of floodwater.
C-119	In the fluvial floodplain, temporary trackway (rather than raised stone roads) will be utilised for the temporary haul road and access routes wherever practicable.
C-120	Stone access routes/ haul road and working areas will be constructed of semi-permeable aggregate material (similar to compounds as per commitment C-129) where practical.
C-121	Run-off from access routes / haul road and working areas will be allowed to infiltrate wherever possible.
C-122	All permanent cable crossings will pass beneath the bed of watercourses (no within bank crossings). Sufficient depth between the bed of the watercourse and the top of the cable (whether trenchless or open cut) will be provided to ensure no potential for exposure of cable due to scour. The minimum depth of cable (top) beneath 'true cleaned bed' of the watercourses is to be advised at ES stage.

Commitment Measure Proposed ID

C-123	Starter (and exit) pits for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) and other trenchless technologies will be micro-sited outside of the floodplain where possible (by moving the pits further away from watercourses).
C-125	Where the cable route crosses an Environment Agency flood defence, trenchless methodologies will be used.
C-126	Minor watercourses (where open cut techniques are proposed for the permanent cable crossings) will also have temporary crossings for the haul road to provide vehicular access along the route. A mixture of culverts and/or clear span bridges could be employed based on crossing specific requirements (size of watercourse and flood risk). These will be subject to permits and consents with the Environment Agency and (LLFA).
C-127	Temporary watercourse crossings will not be provided for the haul road where the cable crossing will be trenchless. Vehicular access will use existing public highways and bridges.
C-128	Any temporary crossings will be in place for the minimal time possible.
C-130	During construction, no soil stockpiles will be stored within 8m of Ordinary Watercourses, within 8m of a non-tidal Main River, and within 16m of a tidal Main River.
C-131	Where potential flood risk receptors could be impacted by a loss of floodplain storage and/or impacts on floodplain conveyance, soil stockpiles (associated with both the cable construction and the temporary haul road) will be located outside of the fluvial floodplain wherever possible. Where not possible, further assessment will be undertaken in the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and further measures will be proposed to address this where necessary.
C-132	Soil stockpiles in the tidal floodplain will have regular gaps to prevent floodplain compartmentalisation. The maximum continuous length of embankment is to be determined in the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA).
C-133	Stockpiles will be present for the shortest practicable timeframe, with stockpiles being reinstated as the construction work progresses. Stockpiles which remain present for six months or longer will be seeded to encourage stabilisation.
C-134	During construction, dewatering activities (of excavations) will be halted if a flood alert or flood warning is in place downstream, in order to minimise any impacts on flood flow conveyance and to maintain access for watercourse maintenance.

Commitment Measure Proposed ID

C-135	A standoff distance (distance to be determined based on biodiversity and pollution control considerations) will be applied from watercourse bank tops (other than for watercourse crossings) to account for potential issues such as water vole burrows, otter holts and pollution control.
C-137	All proposed onshore infrastructure and construction activities will be sited outside of the inner Source Protection Zones (SPZ1) for the Southern Water Warningcamp and Burpham borehole public water supplies. Construction activities will also be steered as far as practicable outside of their respective SPZ2s, and there will be no drilling activities or storage of hazardous materials including chemicals, oils and fuels within any SPZ.
C-138	Details of the proposed trenchless watercourse crossing techniques will be discussed between with the Environment Agency at the detailed design stage. The depth of the trenchless crossing will be such that the river bed and watercourse is undisturbed by construction activities. Specific construction method statements will be prepared.
C-139	Culverting activities and onshore construction of cable circuit crossings will take place during periods of normal to low flow conditions to avoid conveyance-related flood risk effects and in accordance with the Outline COCP.
C-140	Temporary cut-off drains will be installed to prevent surface water and shallow groundwater ingress into excavations. Intercepted water will be encouraged to infiltrate into the ground, mimicking natural flow patterns in accordance with the principles of SuDS. Where discharge of cut-off drains to watercourses is the only practical option, appropriate measures will be employed to moderate runoff rates, and promote settlement of suspended sediment.
C-141	Dewatering of trench excavations will be carefully monitored and groundwater flow disruption and drawdown will be minimised as much as possible. The time any excavation is open will be kept to a minimum to minimise ingress of water and dewatering requirements.
C-142	If water being pumped from excavations is suspected to be contaminated, appropriate measures will be taken in accordance with Environment Agency guidance and the Environmental Permitting Regulations to prevent uncontrolled or unauthorised releases of this water to ground or to the water environment.
C-143	Any temporary onsite storage of excavated materials suspected or confirmed to be contaminated will be on impermeable sheeting, covered over and with adequate leachate/ runoff drainage to prevent migration of contaminants from the stockpile. Materials will be segregated where

Commitment ID	Measure Proposed
C-144	In areas where there are groundwater seepages / flush zones identified along the access tracks at the detailed design stage, the Contractor will utilise geotextiles beneath the track material or bogmat where necessary to prevent the track from settling into the ground to help maintain sub-surface flow.
C-145	To enable access during construction, temporary clear span bridges will be used for those temporary watercourse crossings too wide or deep to be crossed using culverts.
C-146	The location of statutory undertaker assets (including water supply and sewer pipes, water and waste treatment works etc.) will be confirmed through inspection of detailed plans from the undertakers. All assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development will be identified, with particular consideration to access roads and crossings.
C-147	The Contractor will identify springs, abstractions and any sewerage infrastructure including treatment plants, septic tanks, soakaways, interconnecting pipes and outfalls, that require appropriate protection. These features will be mapped and appropriate exclusion zones will be applied to ensure that construction methods do not disturb the physical infrastructure layout. All appointed Contractor staff will be given training to protect abstractions deemed to be at risk. In the event that an abstraction is identified as being at risk of water quality deterioration, a comprehensive sampling programme will be agreed with the relevant local authority for the abstraction in question. Furthermore in the event that there is an impact on a water supply, an alternative supply will be made available.
C-148	During construction, a programme of visual inspections will be undertaken to ensure that the potential effects on the River Arun and Adur tributaries are appropriately monitored. The visual inspection points will be selected downstream of construction areas. See C-151 for response plan in the event that observations identify that an intervention is necessary.
C-149	In areas where there is a potential for hydrocarbon residues from run-off/ isolated leakages surface water drainage measures will be provided to capture hydrocarbons prior to discharge, such as hydrocarbon interceptors.

possible to prevent cross-contamination occurring. Such materials will only be reused if they are confirmed as suitable for use in line with the requirements of the Outline Materials Management Plan (commitment C-69).

C-144

In areas where there are groundwater seepages / flush zones identified along the access tracks at the detailed design stage, the Contractor will utilise geotextiles beneath the track material or bogmat where necessary to prevent the track from settling into the ground to help maintain sub-surface flow.

C-145

To enable access during construction, temporary clear span bridges will be used for those temporary watercourse crossings too wide or deep to be crossed using culverts.

C-146

The location of statutory undertaker assets (including water supply and sewer pipes, water and waste treatment works etc.) will be confirmed through inspection of detailed plans from the undertakers. All assets potentially affected by the Proposed Development will be identified, with particular consideration to access roads and crossings.

C-147

The Contractor will identify springs, abstractions and any sewerage infrastructure including treatment plants, septic tanks, soakaways, interconnecting pipes and outfalls, that require appropriate protection. These features will be mapped and appropriate exclusion zones will be applied to ensure that construction methods do not disturb the physical infrastructure layout. All appointed Contractor staff will be given training to protect abstractions deemed to be at risk. In the event that an abstraction is identified as being at risk of water quality deterioration, a comprehensive sampling programme will be agreed with the relevant local authority for the abstraction in question. Furthermore in the event that there is an impact on a water supply, an alternative supply will be made available.

C-148

During construction, a programme of visual inspections will be undertaken to ensure that the potential effects on the River Arun and Adur tributaries are appropriately monitored. The visual inspection points will be selected downstream of construction areas. See C-151 for response plan in the event that observations identify that an intervention is necessary.

C-149

In areas where there is a potential for hydrocarbon residues from run-off/ isolated leakages surface water drainage measures will be provided to capture hydrocarbons prior to discharge, such as hydrocarbon interceptors.

Commitment Measure Proposed ID

C-152	In the event that piling is selected for installation of the onshore substation foundations, a detailed piling risk assessment will be developed. This will be submitted to the Environment Agency for approval at the detailed design stage, prior to the commencement of construction.
C-175	Where use of trackway is not possible and potential flood risk receptors could be impacted (to be identified in the Flood Risk Assessment), access routes (and working areas) in the fluvial floodplain will be as close to ground level as possible to avoid impacting flood flow conveyance and loss of floodplain storage (a slight raised surface is often required to allow for drainage).
C-176	For temporary watercourse crossings, where culverts are to be used, these will be appropriately sized to maintain existing flow conveyance. Where existing culverts already exist nearby, similarly sized culverts may be suitable.
C-177	Where feasible multiple pipes will not be used for culverts of temporary watercourse crossings (culverts should have a single pipe/opening of an appropriate size for the watercourse cross section).
C-178	Circular culverts for temporary watercourse crossings will have concrete bedding in locations where ground conditions suggest that settlement could occur, e.g. (IDB) district.
C-179	Stockpile gaps would be located at topographic low points to preserve existing flow paths.
C-180	Where stockpiles are placed on both sides of the access routes/ haul road the gaps will coincide.
C-181	Access roads will have cross drainage provided where necessary at topographic low points.
C-182	Any works within 5m of any watercourse in the Internal Drainage Board (IDB) district will be subject to consent from the Environment Agency. Any works within 8m of a non-tidal Main River or 16m for a tidal Main River will be subject to consent from the Environment Agency (the majority of the Main Rivers are tidal for the majority of the cable route). Work within banktop of any other watercourse (not main river and outside of IDB) would require consent from the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA).

Further commitments relevant to the water environment are C-25 (Roles and responsibilities **Section 2.4**), C-7, C-8, C-20, C-27, C-118, C-124, C-129, C-136, C-150, C-151, C-153, C-167 (General site management **Section 4**), C-33 (Landscape and visual **Section 5.2**), C-10 (Noise and vibration **Section 5.5**), C-11 (Soils and agriculture **Section**

5.4), C-21, C-23 (Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation **Section 5.6**), C-18 (Transport **Section 5.7**) and C-19, C-76 (Ground conditions **Section 5.8**).

Management measures

- 5.10.4 Any works in a floodplain will incorporate measures to minimise possible obstruction or deviation of floodwater. For example, this will include leaving gaps in soil stockpiles, minimising the height of possible raised structures (e.g. access tracks and working areas).
- 5.10.5 Where possible access routes and working areas will be at the same level as surrounding ground levels and soil stockpiles will be located outside of floodplain areas
- 5.10.6 Measures to control the rate and quality of water running off from the onshore temporary construction corridor will be implemented, including the use of permeable hardstanding material (so water drains through the material into the ground beneath) and interceptor drains and soakaway ditches (to allow water to infiltrate into the ground), where necessary.
- 5.10.7 Preliminary drainage strategies will support the FRA, setting out proposed approaches to managing runoff. This will be developed by the Contractor as part of a DCO requirement.
- 5.10.8 Temporary access track crossings over Water Framework Directive (WFD) rivers will be designed as clear span bridges (i.e. they will span the entire watercourse from bank top to bank top) to minimise disturbance of the channel and maintain water flowing along the watercourse.
- 5.10.9 Watercourse crossings will be designed to suit the type of watercourse that is being crossed and will be constructed in a way that minimises the disturbance of channel bed and banks as far as possible.
- 5.10.10 The number of access routes crossing watercourses will be minimised. If the locations of watercourse crossings are modified by the contractor, then additional crossings of watercourses will be minimised where practicable.
- 5.10.11 Further water environment measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

5.11 Major accidents and disasters

Introduction and objectives

- 5.11.1 This section outlines the required management measures to be implemented to ensure construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces the effects in respect to major accidents and disasters.

Commitments

- 5.11.2 **Table 5-10** details the commitments specific to major accidents and disasters that are to be secured through the Outline COCP. Other relevant commitments to major accidents and disasters are listed beneath the table which also includes a

reference to which section of the Outline COCP (or other management plan) where they are detailed.

- 5.11.3 Where information is available at this stage, further details on the proposed management measures are outlined below in **paragraphs 5.11.3– 5.11.7**.

Table 5-10 Commitments relevant to Major Accident and Disasters

Commitment ID	Measure Proposed
C-171	A suitable and sufficient risk assessment of the potential impacts of major accidents and disasters will be undertaken and will be kept under review throughout the Proposed Development lifecycle (design, construction, operation and decommissioning stages).
C-172	The risk resulting from Major Accidents and/or Disasters will be eliminated So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable (SFAIRP) and any risk which cannot be designed out will be examined to ensure the risk is Reduced As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP). This applies to both Safety and Environmental Major Accidents and the impacts on the Proposed Development from disasters.

Further commitments relevant to major accidents and disasters are C-25, C-170 (Roles and responsibilities **Section 2.4**), C-8, C-118 (General site management **Section 4**), C-76 (Ground conditions **Section 5.8**) and C-75, C-117 (Water environment **Section 5.10**).

Management measures

- 5.11.4 The CDM Regulations require specific processes to address issues which are unique to construction projects. RED will fully implement the CDM process through a dedicated procedure (outlined in embedded environmental measure C-25) and will ensure that the risk assessments through this process will adequately assess the impacts of major accidents and disasters in addition to workplace/occupational injury potential associated with the construction phase activities.
- 5.11.5 RED will appoint a principal designer and a principal contractor, who will be responsible for the management of risk (including of major accidents and disasters) during the design and construction phases.
- 5.11.6 RED will undertake a Catastrophic Risk Analysis as suggested by the HSE (HSE, 2011) to ensure that all reasonably foreseeable major accidents and disasters are identified and captured in the risk assessment.
- 5.11.7 The Proposed Development has also committed to developing a pollution prevention plan for preventing and dealing with onshore spills (C-76). During construction, the principal contractor will be responsible for ensuring that suitable emergency response arrangements are in place, in line with CDM and the appropriate risk assessment.
- 5.11.8 Further major accidents and disasters measures will be considered and included in the final updated Outline COCP at DCO Application where relevant.

6. Monitoring and site inspections

- 6.1.1 The appointed principal contractor will be contractually required to deliver the construction works in accordance with the terms of all the DCO Requirements, including this Outline COCP.
- 6.1.2 Any contractor will be responsible for demonstrating compliance through appropriate monitoring and audit controls recorded details of which will be included within the detailed COCP (and accompanying detailed management plans) to be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority, in consultation with relevant stakeholders post consent.
- 6.1.3 If non-conformity with any of the management and mitigation measures is identified, it will be recorded during a site audit and appropriate remedial actions will be implemented.
- 6.1.4 A monitoring programme will be established for environmental aspects associated with Rampion 2, which will be documented in the final detailed COCP.

7. Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Table 7-1 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term (acronym)	Definition
ALARP	Reduced As Low As Reasonably Practicable
CDM	Construction, Design and Management
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
Code of Construction Practice (COCP)	The code sets out the standards and procedures to which developers and contractors must adhere to when undertaking construction of major projects. This will assist with managing the environmental impacts and will identify the main responsibilities and requirements of developers and contractors in constructing their projects.
CTMP	Construction Traffic Management Plan
DCO Application	An application for consent to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project made to the Planning Inspectorate who will consider the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will decide on whether development consent should be granted for the Proposed Development.
Decommissioning	The period during which a development and its associated processes are removed from active operation.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.
DMP	Dust Management Plan
DoWCoP	Definition of Waste Code of Practice
Embedded environmental measures	Equate to 'primary environmental measures' as defined by Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2016). They are measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects that are directly incorporated into the preferred masterplan for the Proposed Development.
EMS	Environmental Management System
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or

Term (acronym)	Definition
	development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
Environmental measures	Measures which are proposed to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects (or to avoid, reduce and if possible, remedy identified effects).
Environmental Statement (ES)	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
EOC	Explosive Ordnance Clearance
ERPs	Emergency Response Plans
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
GPPs	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)	An engineering technique avoiding open trenches.
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security and Environment
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
ISO 14001	The international standard that specifies requirements for an effective environmental management system (EMS). It provides a framework that an organization can follow, rather than establishing environmental performance requirements.
LEMP	Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
NRMN	London Non-Road Mobile Machinery
MHWS	Mean high-water springs
MMP	Materials Management Plan
MPH	Miles Per Hour
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are major infrastructure developments in England and Wales which are consented by DCO. These include proposals for

Term (acronym)	Definition
	renewable energy projects with an installed capacity greater than 100MW.
NRFA	National River Flow Archive
PICP	Pollution Incident Control Plan
PIRP	Pollution Incident Response Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Pollution Prevention Guidance
PPPs	Pollution Prevention Plans
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment undertaken to date for the Proposed Development. It is developed to support formal consultation and presents the preliminary findings of the assessment to allow an informed view to be developed of the Proposed Development, the assessment approach that has been undertaken, and the preliminary conclusions on the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development and environmental measures proposed.
Proposed Development	The development that is subject to the application for development consent, as described in Chapter 4.
PROW	Public Rights of Way
PRoWMP	Public Rights of Way Management Plan
RAMs	Risk and Method Statements
RED	Rampion Extension Development
Secretary of State (SoS)	The body who makes the decision to grant development consent.
SFAIRP	So Far As Is Reasonably Practicable
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SuDs	Sustainable Drainage
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan

Term (acronym)	Definition
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)	Unexploded ordnance are explosive weapons (bombs, shells, grenades, land mines, naval mines, etc.) that did not explode when they were employed and still pose a risk of detonation, potentially many decades after they were used or discarded
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

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