



Rampion 2
WIND FARM

**DCO Requirement 22 Discharge Request in
relation to Rampion 2 Onshore Site
Investigation Campaign 2a
for the Approval of Horsham District Council**

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of this document

The Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm Order 2025 was made on the 4th of April 2025. The Development Consent Order ('the DCO') came into force on the 28th of April 2025.

Rampion Extension Development Limited (the Developer) seeks to conduct a campaign of site investigation in 2026. These activities fall under the definition of 'Site Preparation Works' in the DCO. A subset of the DCO Requirements presented in Schedule 1, Part 3 of the DCO are applicable to such Site Preparation Works.

This document serves to provide Horsham District Council – the Relevant Discharging Authority - the information necessary for the approval and partial discharge of the Requirement 22 in Schedule 1, Part 3 of the DCO specifically in relation to this stage of Site Preparation Works: 'Onshore Site Investigation Campaign 2a'.

The Stage of the Works:

This Stage of 'Site Preparation Works' is called Onshore Site Investigation Campaign 2a (Onshore SI 2a). The Stage relates to a single site at the Rampion 2 onshore substation location at Oakendene. Boreholes, test pits, trial trenches, cone penetration testing, soil stripping and geophysical techniques are proposed across the substation redline boundary presented in Plan 1 to determine and monitor ground conditions and ground water levels in preparation of the construction of the Rampion 2-Substation.

The description of this stage of Site Preparation Works and a site plan (Plan 1) confirming the location has been submitted as supplementary information that accompanies this Request for discharge.

2.2 The DCO Requirement details

2.3 REQUIREMENT 22 – Code of Construction Practice

This is the relevant Requirement wording from the DCO that has been considered:

PART 3, Requirement 22.

Code of construction practice

"(1) No stage of any works landward of MLWS is to commence until a detailed code of construction practice for the stage has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority, following consultation with the Environment Agency, the statutory nature

conservation body, the highway authority and the lead local flood authority and, to the extent that it relates to works seaward of mean high water springs comprising Work No. 6, the MMO.

(2) Any construction code of practice submitted under sub-paragraph (1) may cover one or more stage of the works landward of MLWS.

(3) All construction works landwards of MLWS must be undertaken in accordance with the relevant approved code of construction practice.

(4) The code of construction practice must accord with the outline code of construction practice and include, as appropriate to the relevant stage—

arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan;

- . construction phase drainage plan;
 - . materials management plan;
 - . site waste management plan which accords with the outline site waste management plan;
 - . soil management plan which accords with the outline soils management plan;
 - . biodiversity management plan including invasive non-native species protocol;
 - . noise and vibration management plan (construction) which accords with the outline noise and vibration management plan;
 - . air quality management plan which accords with the outline air quality management plan;
 - . emergency response plan;
 - . pollution prevention plan and pollution incident response plan;
 - . details for dealing with contaminated land and groundwater;
 - . arrangements for temporary fencing or other means of secure enclosure of the construction sites and compounds during the carrying out of the connection works and their removal on their completion;
 - . details for dealing with artificial light emissions (construction);
 - . hours of construction working;
 - . water quality monitoring programme; and
 - . a crossing schedule".
- (underlining added)

3 BASIS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF THE REQUIREMENT

This document forms the 'Onshore SI Campaign 2a Code of Construction Practice' and is being presented to secure the partial discharge of Requirement 22 of the DCO in relation to this specific stage of the Site Preparation Works.

For Reference, the original Outline COCP can be viewed on the Planning Inspectorate Website [APP-244 – 7.2 Outline Code of Construction Practice](#).

In line with the ‘DCO explanatory memorandum sections 9.6-10’, the key principles have been transposed to apply to the delivery of the SI Campaign 2a - having considered the nature of the pre-construction activity and its potential impacts.

Based on the description of this Stage of the Site Preparation Works the following parts of the OCOCP are considered to some extent to be relevant to this stage:

d) site waste management plan which accords with the outline site waste management plan;

(e) soil management plan which accords with the outline soils management plan;

(h) air quality management plan which accords with the outline air quality management plan;

(i) emergency response plan;

(j) pollution prevention plan and pollution incident response plan;

(k) details for dealing with contaminated land and groundwater;

(n) hours of construction working;

Other elements of the OCOCP have not been included either because they are specific to construction (e.g. construction phase drainage plan) or because the impact is not triggered by this stage of site preparation works (e.g. arboricultural and tree protection plan).

The SI Campaign 2a stage specific COCP is presented in the form of tables below. The table confirms which sections of the Outline COCP will be met in carrying out these site investigations and how the OCOCP is being implemented specifically for SI Campaign 2a.

Note ‘C-#’ entries are specific Commitments logged in the Rampion 2 DCO Commitments Register. This can be viewed on the Planning Inspectorate Website: [APP-254 – 7.22 Commitments Register](#)

The main table covers off the Emergency Response Plan commitment and the Pollution Prevention Plan and Pollution Incident Response Plan.

The remainder of this stage specific COCP document consists of the relevant secondary management plans for SI Campaign 2a.

3.1 SI Campaign 2a stage specific COCP

Reference Section #	Applicable principle (cited from OCOCP)	Notes on application of the OCOCP for this Stage Specific SI Campaign 2a COCP
Health and Safety		
C-25	C-25 All aspects of the construction work will be accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.	C-25 will be applied directly to SI Campaign 2a Activities
2.5.2	Contactor(s) will ensure all staff are suitably experienced and qualified including any sub-contractors and will be responsible for identifying training needs of their workforce.	2.5.2 will be applied directly to SI Campaign 2a Activities. RED have reviewed contractor experience and qualifications and have passed on this duty to the contractors.
2.5.3	All staff attending site will be required to undertake a site induction and work under the appropriate Risk Assessment and Method Statements (RAMS). Toolbox talks will be provided to ensure the workforce are kept up to date with HSSE matters specific to the work in question.	2.5.3 will be applied directly to SI Campaign 2a Activities
Emergency planning		
REQUIREMENT 22 (4 i) emergency response plan for SI Campaign 2a COCP		
4.8	Emergency planning procedures Emergency procedures will be developed for the onshore elements of the Proposed Development that will take into account anticipated hazards and conditions on a location specific basis. Procedures will be documented in stage specific Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to be included the stage specific CoCP. This will include fire and site evacuation	The appointed Contractor is to have in place an Emergency Response Procedure (ERP) on a location specific basis which will be provided to the Employer as part of their RAMs / Construction Phase Plan (CPP) prior to site mobilisation. The ERP will include, but is not limited to, fire and site evacuation procedure, damage to utilities, severe weather plan and ERPs for flooding events. Details will be displayed at work sites and included as part of the site induction for all staff.

	procedure, damage to utilities, severe weather plan and ERPs for flooding events. The ERP will also contain emergency phone numbers, evacuation routes and muster points and the method of notifying relevant local and statutory authorities. Details will be displayed at work sites and included as part of the site induction for all staff	
C-70	C-70 An ERP 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.	The substation site is classified as low risk with regard to UXO risk (005292164-02-WAR - Geotechnical & Geo-environmental Desk Study Report). Therefore C-70 will only be partly relevant for SI 2a, with a guide developed prior to construction, Site inductions, toolbox talks and appropriate training on the risks from unexploded ordnance (UXO) to be undertaken prior to breaking any ground.
C-184	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	C-184 will be applied directly to the SI Campaign 2a ERP

	areas of flood risk. The Contractor(s) will use this information to ensure that relevant measures, including those within the CoCP and an Environmental Management System Embedded environmental measure proposed (EMS) or equivalent, are implemented and, as appropriate, consider additional measures to ensure the resilience of the programme during extreme weather events.	
C-188	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.	C-188 will be applied directly to SI Campaign 2a Activities The Contractor will confirm the Severe Weather Plan being applied to these activities under a dedicated section of their RAMs – this will confirm procedures under adverse working conditions.
Complaints management		
2.8	It is recognised that in any major construction project, there may be occasion where a member of the community wishes to make a complaint. The procedure for making a complaint and investigation and response, has been set out in the Outline CCP. The enquiries and complaints procedure will be overseen by the Rampion 2 Stakeholder & Communications Manager.	Public enquiries or complaints are to be directed to Rampion 2 project team.
General site management & Housekeeping REQUIREMENT 22 (4n) hours of construction working;		

C-22	C-22 Core working hours for construction of the onshore components will be 08:00 to 18:00 Monday to Friday, and 08:00 to 13:00 on Saturdays. Apart from specific circumstances that are set out in the Outline COCP, where extended and continuous periods of construction are required. Prior to and following the core working hours Monday to Friday, a 'shoulder hour' for mobilisation and shut down will be applied (07:00 to 08:00 and 18:00 to 19:00). The activities permitted during the shoulder hours include staff arrivals and departures, briefings and toolbox talks, deliveries to site and unloading, and activities including site and safety inspections and plant maintenance. Such activities shall not include noise generating activity including use of heavy plant or activity resulting in impacts between objects resulting in loud noises, ground breaking or earthworks.	The proposed working hours for the SI Campaign - 2a fall within the limits set out under C-22.
4.4.4, 4.4.5	The Contractor(s) will ensure that all construction work areas will be arranged to reduce as far as practicable the environmental impacts having due regard to the constraints for each site, for example: • storage sites, temporary offices, fixed plant and machinery will be positioned appropriately (e.g. away from sensitive receptors); • appropriate signage for vehicles and pedestrians will be employed across the sites; • appropriate speed limits will be imposed on construction compounds, haul roads and access tracks • noise generating activities will be sited away from noise-sensitive receptors where practicable; and	4.4.4 and 4.4.5 will be applied directly to SI Campaign 2a.

	- 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 handling food waste and other material attractive to vermin. Contractor(s) will ensure good housekeeping at 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) for example, away from working locations or publicly accessible areas; - open fires will be prohibited; and - all necessary measures will be implemented to minimise the risk of fire and the Contractor(s) will comply with all local fire authority requirements.	
Waste Management		
C-31	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.	The only foreseen arising of excavated material is the sample cores and any samples required needed by the Archaeological Clerk of Works monitoring the SI Campaign 2a. These small volumes of material will be taken off site for laboratory testing and samples will in due course be disposed of in accordance with Waste Management Regulations.

Lighting		
C-105	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 (2023). 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.	The proposal is to conduct the SI Campaign 2a Activities within daylight hours. If any lighting is unexpectedly required, the appointed works Contractors lighting will conform with C-105.
C-200	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 (SDNP). Lighting design will be 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 and the Dark Skies Technical Advice Note (South Downs National Park Authority, 2021) and complied with as far as reasonably practicable and applicable to construction works.	The proposal is to conduct the SI Campaign 2a Activities within daylight hours. If any lighting is unexpectedly required, the Contractors lighting will conform with C-200.

4.6	Site security, screening, and fencing The main compounds and trenchless crossing compounds will be secured to minimise the opportunity for unauthorised entry. Where appropriate, monitoring will be done remotely using CCTV technology and other remote monitoring equipment. Fencing will also be used to mark out and secure any works areas / compounds. The onshore cable construction corridor will be fenced on all sides, with stock proof fencing used where farming practices require, prior to works starting. The type of fencing will be selected to suit the location and purpose 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 monitored (i.e. by CCTV or security guards) for security and health and safety purposes.	The Contractor shall make suitable arrangements to provide security to ensure that plant and equipment are secured and that there is no unauthorised access outside working hours. Exploratory holes shall have temporary fencing to demarcate the working area, and to prevent unauthorised access and create a safe work zone. Arrangements are being made to ensure areas under investigation are free of livestock during the course of the activities. Herace fencing is proposed to mark out the areas under intrusive investigation. The Contractor shall also provide signage to warn of potential hazards within the working area. No plant, equipment or open excavations shall be left unattended unless adequately secured. Gates shall be closed and locked and access points secured during the day and overnight throughout the campaign. All fences will be maintained in a tidy condition and will be fit for purpose. All temporary fencing will be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the works.
Noise and vibration		
5.4.1	This section outlines required management measures and mitigation to ensure onshore construction works are conducted in a way that removes or reduces effects in respect to noise and vibration receptors. The framework for determination of construction noise and vibration significance as reported in ES Chapter 21: Noise and Vibration, Volume 2 of the ES (Document Reference: 6.2.21), methodologies for prediction	While the OCOCP is specific to construction works – for these SI Campaign 2a activities the Contractor shall employ the best practicable means to minimise noise and vibration produced by their operations and shall organize their operations with regard to the positioning of plant and movement of vehicles so as to minimise noise.

	and measures to mitigate impacts are drawn BS 5228-1:2009 + A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Part 1: Noise (BSI, 2014a), and BS 5228-2:2009 + A1:2014 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Part 2: Vibration (BSI, 2014b)	
Pollution incident management 3.2 REQUIREMENT 22 (4 j) Pollution Prevention Plan and Pollution Incident Response Plan for SI Campaign 2a COCP		
4.9	The Contractor(s) will prepare a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) which will include a Pollution Incident Response Plan (PIRP) for the Proposed Development as part of the stage specific CoCP including when the relevant planning authorities, statutory nature conservation body and the Environment Agency would be notified in the event of an incident and engaged in the response. The PIRP will be in line with Guidance for Pollution Prevention 21 (PPG 21, 2009).	The drilling activities for taking samples will use fresh water. Bentonite may be used for back-filling the core holes after all monitoring has concluded. The Contractor will have spill kits on site in the event of any unexpected leaks or spillages. The Contractor is to apply best practice for the management of fuels and lubricants on site as well as refuelling, including appropriate containment provisions and provision of a pollution incidence response plan. RAMS are to include best practice measures established in the Outline Code of Construction Practice for pollution incident prevention and management.
C-72	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	Prior to the intrusive investigations commencing on site, the SI Campaign Contractor will cover Unexpected Contamination in their Risk Assessment Method Statement.

	Protective Equipment (PPE) and adoption of best practice methods during construction.	
C-150	C-150 Plant and machinery used during the construction and operation s 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-150 will be applied directly to SI Campaign 2a Activities
C-151	C-151 Contractors will be made aware of their statutory responsibility not to “cause or knowingly permit water pollution”. A PPP and PIRP will be prepared for the Proposed Development, the latter in line with Guidance for Pollution Prevention 21 (PPG 21, 2009), and all contractors will be briefed on these plans, with copies made available on site.	C-151 will be applied directly to SI Campaign 2a Activities
C-167	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 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.	If the appointed Contractor confirms fuel storage is relevant, C-167 will be applied directly to SI Campaign 2a Activities

Climate Change adaptation and mitigation measures		
C-233	Construction activities will be planned through use of a Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) alongside safety bulletins as part of the COCP. Safety bulletins will include alerts for upcoming hot spells, rainfall events and high winds or storm events. The RAMS will put in place procedures in the case of extreme weather (high temperatures, extreme winds, flooding, wildfire risk). This may include altering the construction programme to delaying affected activities, changing shift patterns, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), toolbox talks and alternative trackmatting for sensitive sections of construction areas	The appointed Contractors RAMS will consider extreme weather.
C-243	Fuel and energy consumption: Energy efficient and well-maintained plant and equipment should be used and as should mains electricity, if available, rather than diesel-fuelled portable generators. This will reduce GHG emissions from fuel and energy consumption.	The plant and equipment used by the contractor will comply with C-243.
C-248	There are GHG emissions associated with construction traffic. Deliveries will be consolidated where possible and there should be 'no idling' vehicles. Sustainable modes of travel for the construction workforce will be encouraged.	Deliveries will be consolidated where possible and there should be 'no idling' vehicles. Sustainable modes of travel for the construction workforce will be encouraged by the Contractor.
Reinstatement		
4.10.1	Following completion of onshore construction activities, temporary infrastructure including main compounds, trenchless	Following the completion of SI Campaign 2a, will be reinstated to the extent possible. The appointed Contractor will apply best practice for management of appropriate soil stripping, temporary soil storage and re-instatement of soils.. Reinstatement works,

	crossing compounds, soil storage areas, cable stringing out areas and accesses will be reinstated to the extent possible.	shall be undertaken, as far as practicable, so as to match the nature of the ground prior to the Campaign. All reinstatement shall be carried out as soon as practicable upon completion of each exploratory hole, with none left open and unattended or unsecured. See Soil Management Plan section of this Discharge Document for further details.
5.6 Terrestrial ecology and nature conservation		
The proposed substation area site has been subject to ecology surveys and assessment as part of the wider DCO application for the project. The main habitats identified within the substation area include improved grassland and arable land bounded by native hedgerows, including a species-rich hedgerow which bounds the site to the east. Mature trees are present within the hedgerows. A wet ditch is present between the two fields in the north of the site, and a stream, connected to an off-site pond is located along the southern boundary. Based on ecology surveys carried out at the site, the substation area is known to support a range of habitats and species of ecological importance, including the following: Priority Habitat – Native hedgerows line the boundaries of the fields that make up the substation area, including a single species-rich native hedgerow along the eastern site boundary, which is classified as Important under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. Great crested newt –Great crested newt environmental DNA (eDNA) surveys were carried out in 2023, and this species has been confirmed as present within the waterbody located 180m south of the substation area. The substation area contains suitable terrestrial habitat including boundary hedgerows, and areas of longer sward grassland. The shorter grassland within the fields is suboptimal but may support low numbers of great crested newt.		

Roosting and foraging bats – A Ground Level Visual Assessment (GLVA) for bats identified many of the mature trees within the hedgerows as supporting potential roosting features for bats, ranging in overall suitability from low to high. Bat activity surveys carried out in 2021-2022 recorded common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, serotine, and unconfirmed noctule/serotine/Leisler's foraging and commuting on site mostly around the field boundaries.

Breeding birds - Breeding bird surveys were carried out in 2021 and repeated in 2023. Several common and widespread breeding birds have been recorded within the substation area and are likely to be using the hedgerows and mature trees and ditches bounding the fields for breeding and foraging, including wren, chiffchaff, blackbird and blackcap.

Dormouse – A dormouse nest tube survey carried out in 2022 recorded a single juvenile dormouse within the hedgerow that bounds the western boundary of the SI Campaign 2a area. Dormice are likely to be present within all connected hedgerows within the substation area, as well as adjacent areas of woodland at low density.

Reptiles – Reptile presence/absence surveys carried out in 2021 recorded common and widespread species of reptiles including grass snake and slow worm within the substation area. These species are likely to be utilising the field boundaries and areas of long sward grassland across the site. The areas of shorter sward grassland are sub-optimal but low numbers may still be present.

Otter – During the extended Phase 1 habitat survey carried out in 2020 and 2023, an otter spraint was found next to a waterbody located 180m west of the substation area in the grounds of Oakendene Manor. The water bodies, including wet ditch and stream located along the field boundaries may support commuting otter.

Badger – Badger activity surveys carried out during the extended Phase 1 habitat survey in 2020 and 2023, and site walkover in April 2026, found evidence of a single outlier sett located in the centre of the substation area along a field boundary at central grid reference TQ 22915 22361. No other evidence of badger was found within the SI Campaign 2a area. However, suitable habitat for sett creation, commuting and foraging was recorded frequently within mature hedgerows and adjacent woodland.

These features represent key ecological constraints that will require appropriate mitigation and consideration during the design and delivery of the SI works, as detailed in the sections below.

Ecological Clerk of Works C-207	C-207 An Ecological Clerk of Works will work in conjunction with the contractors to ensure compliance with relevant wildlife legislation, agreed mitigation and best practice.	An ECoW will be appointed by RED to oversee the implementation of ecological measures during this SI Campaign 2a by the Contractor. This will minimise the risk of adverse effects on ecological receptors from these site preparation activities. Their responsibilities will be the same as those listed out for the construction phase ECoW. A site walkover was carried out in April 2026 by a suitably experienced and qualified ecologist to update the ecological information on site and identify any further constraints now present. The information gathered will be used to support the delivery of the SI works in a way that maintains legal compliance and aligns with environmental measures described within the Environmental Statement and associated documentation. A 'toolbox talk' will be given to all Contractors by the ECoW at the commencement of SI Campaign 2a works taking place (scheduled for July 2026). The EcoW will also oversee the delivery of reinstatement measures described in the Outline LEMP (Document Reference: 7.10). The EcoW's responsibilities will include: • ensuring all activities are undertaken in compliance with relevant wildlife legislation; • implementing measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate for potential environmental effects; • advising on-site decision making to minimise effects on the environment (e.g. micro-siting);
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		- ensuring all contractors are aware of relevant environmental issues and actively incorporating this knowledge into decision making; - ensuring all bio-security protocols are actively followed; and - ensuring all fencing is located and maintained appropriately to avoid damage to neighbouring habitats, and sensitive areas (such as root protection areas) are maintained access free.
Badger C-209, C-106	C-209 Pre-construction surveys for badger will be undertaken prior to construction. Where badger setts are located within or close to the working area suitable mitigation, , works will be delivered under supervision from an Ecological Clerk of Works. Where necessary a Natural England development licence will be applied. 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.	The site walkover carried out in April 2026 (C-209), found evidence of a single outlier badger sett located within the SI Campaign 2a site along a field boundary at central grid reference TQ 22915 22361. There were no clear signs of the sett being in active use, however this cannot be ruled out based on this single visit. None of the SI Campaign 2a target works will fall within 30m of the sett. The outlier sett is located adjacent to an existing field access track which is a potential on-site access route for SI Campaign 2a vehicles and plant. The orientation of the sett entrance suggests that it runs underneath this track. If the sett is active, the use of the route is likely to cause disturbance however this is unlikely to be at a significant level above what is already experienced through general farming management at the site and it is unlikely that Natural England would issue a license for these type of works.

		In order to avoid possible disturbance to the sett it is recommended alternative access routes are taken to avoid driving over the sett. The vehicles will also respect the 30 m buffer. The ECoW will carry out further checks of suitable habitat within 30m of the working area in the days prior SI campaign 2a commencing. If a new badger excavation is identified during the pre-works check, a buffer area of 30m would be demarcated and work within this area suspended until a licence could be gained from Natural England (if necessary, dependent on proposed works). A 10mph speed limit will also be applied to all construction access and haul roads to limit the potential for traffic collisions with badgers (C-106). All excavations left open overnight will be provided with a means of escape should a badger make its way in (e.g. a plank or similar). In the event alternative access is required due to measures avoiding potential disturbance to active badger setts, HDC will be notified of the alternative access route. See document 6.4.22.11 Environmental Statement – Volume 4 Appendix 22.11 Badger, otter and water vole survey report
Nesting birds C-203, C-21	C-203 Pre-construction checks for ground nesting birds will take place in advance of construction works (including for stone curlew, Eurasian curlew, lapwing and grey partridge) between late February and August. Where breeding birds are located species specific exclusion zones will be implemented within which no works can take place (e.g. 500m for stone curlew	Checks for ground nesting birds will be completed by the ECoW in advance of the SI Campaign 2a works. If active nests are located, species specific exclusion zones will be implemented based on best available information from scientific literature. Any unavoidable vegetation removal will be supervised by the ECoW.

	(Taylor et al., 2007), 100m for Lapwing (Liley & Fearnley 2011) and little ringed plover). The exclusion zones to be implemented will be agreed as part of the Outline Code of Construction practice. C-21 Where vegetation removal is necessary, it will be scheduled over winter to avoid bird breeding season. If not possible for all areas, any 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.	See document 6.4.22.13 Environmental Statement - Volume 4 Appendix 22.13 Breeding bird survey
Great crested newt C-214, C-23	C-214 Pre-construction surveys for great crested newts will be undertaken prior to construction to determine current distribution. Where necessary appropriate mitigation will be implemented to ensure legal compliance. This will include avoidance of ponds through C-23, and removal of vegetation under licence from Natural England where necessary. Along the cable route the Ecological clerk of Works will implement destructive search techniques to avoid the death or injury of individual animals in localised patches of suitable habitat.	For the SI Campaign 2a, measures will be taken around the temporary activities to limit the risk of harm to individual great crested newts that might be present in terrestrial habitats. Great crested newts have been recorded within breeding habitat that is within 250m of the substation area and are likely to utilise terrestrial habitats on site. Precautionary Working Practices (PWP) are considered appropriate for the proposed SI works as these activities are low impact, temporary, and can be undertaken in a controlled manner that avoids harm to protected species thereby ensuring compliance with relevant legislation without the need for a protected species licence.

		Prior to SI works, access routes and trial pit locations will be subject to a vegetation cut to approximately 150mm, followed by a fingertip search, and then second cut to approximately ground level before any turf stripping takes place. Trial pits will be dug out during the active season for newts (March-October) to ensure there is no disturbance to hibernating newts. Turfs will be inspected by hand by the ECoW once removed and temporarily stored until reinstatement. Habitats will be reinstated following works to allow continued use of the site by great crested newt. Should any great crested newts be identified at the time of full clearance they would be relocated by the ECoW to suitable habitat in the near vicinity. Vehicle and plant movements will be restricted to defined access routes and working areas to minimise disturbance to surrounding habitats. Soil bunds will also be located away from suitable GCN dispersal features, in line with recommendations from HDC, insofar as this is practicable within the site constraints See document Environmental Statement - Volume 4 Appendix 22.7 Great Crested Newt environmental DNA survey report 2021-2023.
Otter	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.	Evidence of otter in the form of a spraint was observed in 2023 in a body of water 200m to the north of the Phase 2a works

C-106, C-135, C-210	C-135 A stand-off 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-210 Pre-construction surveys for water vole and otter will take place at all watercourse crossings prior to construction. Should water vole or otter be present suitable mitigation, under licence from Natural England where necessary, will be delivered under supervision from the Ecological Clerk of Works.	boundary. The site walkover in April 2026 did not identify any evidence of otter using the site. The ECoW will carry out further checks of suitable habitat within 200m of the working area, on the day of site mobilisation of SI Campaign 2a works. If an otter holt is identified during the pre-works check, the location and proposed activities would be considered and a decision made as to whether an EPSM license or additional mitigation would be applicable. A 10mph speed limit will also be applied to all construction access and haul roads to limit the potential for traffic collisions with otters, whilst a stand-off from watercourses and wet ditches (where there is no crossing point) will be implemented to avoid any damage to otter resting places. See document 6.4.22.11 Environmental Statement – Volume 4 Appendix 22.11 Badger, otter and water vole survey report
Water vole C-210	C-210 Pre-construction surveys for water vole and otter will take place at all watercourse crossings prior to construction. Should water vole or otter be present suitable mitigation, under licence from Natural England where necessary, will be delivered under supervision from the Ecological Clerk of Works.	The Rampion 2 ES survey for water vole showed no suitable habitat in the vicinity of the substation area. The site walkover in April 2026 did not identify any evidence of water vole using the site (C-210). The ECoW will carry out further checks of suitable habitat within 200m of the working area, on the day of site mobilisation of SI Campaign 2a works. If evidence of water vole is identified during the pre-works check, the location and proposed activities would be considered and a decision made as to whether an EPSM license or additional mitigation would be applicable.

		Natural England. 5.6.62 Environmental Statement – Volume 4 Appendix 22.11 Badger, otter and water vole survey report
Bats C-106	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.	Removal of trees will not be necessary for the Phase 2a SI Campaign. Therefore, it is expected that limited disturbance to bats shall be incurred. Survey work undertaken at Rampion 2 ES level (2023) showed the substation area to have trees that were highly suitable for roosting bats. However passive and active bat activity survey showed that activity was focussed on the southern-most border of the site only. Temporary lighting associated with the work will conform with C-105 and C-200 to minimise light spill. Temporary lighting will be confined to construction compounds only.
Hazel Dormouse C-232	C-232 Pre-construction checks for dormouse will be undertaken within areas considered to be suitable habitat that require removal, this is to avoid the death or injury of individual animals in localised areas. Where necessary appropriate mitigation will be implemented to ensure legal compliance. Enhancement opportunities to improve habitat connectivity will be sought through C-103, C-104, C-193, C-196 and C-199.	Hazel Dormouse was surveyed between 2020 and 2022 for the Rampion 2 ES. A single individual was found within the boundaries of the Phase 2a SI area. As in the worse case only a small amount of hedgerow pruning and trimming is required around existing access points to facilitate access for the SI works, these works are considered suitable to proceed under PWP and do not require a licence, provided that appropriate safeguards are implemented, and ecological supervision is maintained where necessary.

		Works will be undertaken under the supervision of the ECoW. Prior to the commencement of works, an experienced ECoW will undertake a pre-works inspection of the affected hedgerow to identify any signs of dormouse presence, including characteristic nests (C-299). A toolbox talk will be delivered to all site personnel to raise awareness of dormouse ecology, legal protection, and identification of nests and suitable habitat features. The working area will be clearly defined and communicated to all operatives. An ECoW will supervise the initial stages of the works and will remain available as required to monitor compliance with the agreed mitigation measures. The ECoW will have the authority to stop works should any ecological constraints be identified or if there is a risk of an offence occurring. In the event that a dormouse or a dormouse nest is encountered, all works will cease immediately and the ECoW will assess the situation and advise on appropriate next steps. On a case-by-case basis it would be determined whether an EPSM licence would be necessary or a non-licensed method statement would be more appropriate. This would be based on location, connectivity, habitat type and extent of vegetation management. In addition to reinstatement mitigation measures may include the provision of dormouse nesting boxes in the general vicinity. See document 6.4.22.11 Environmental Statement - Volume 4 Appendix 22.9 Hazel dormouse report 2020-2022
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Reptiles C-208	C-208 Pre-construction surveys for reptiles at the location of the substation will be undertaken prior to construction to determine current distribution. Where necessary appropriate mitigation will be implemented to ensure legal compliance. This will include trapping and translocation (within the immediate area). Along the cable route the Ecological Clerk of Works will implement destructive search techniques to avoid the death or injury of individual animals in localised patches of suitable habitat.	Rampion 2 ES identified reptiles within the Onshore SI Phase 2a boundary. Notably grass snake and slow worm. PWP are considered appropriate for the proposed SI works as these activities are low impact, temporary, and can be undertaken in a controlled manner that avoids harm to protected species thereby ensuring compliance with relevant legislation. Prior to SI works, access routes and trial pit locations will be subject to a vegetation cut to approximately 150mm, followed by a fingertip search, and then second cut to approximately ground level before any turf stripping takes place. Trial pits will be dug out during the active season for reptiles (March-October) which will ensure there is no disturbance to hibernating reptiles. Turfs will be inspected by hand by the ECoW once removed and temporarily stored until reinstatement. Habitats will be reinstated following works to allow continued use of the site by reptiles Should any reptiles be identified at the time of full clearance they would be relocated by the ECoW to suitable habitat in the near vicinity. Vehicle and plant movements will be restricted to defined access routes and working areas to minimise disturbance to surrounding habitats. See document 6.4.22.12 Environmental Statement - Volume 4 Appendix 22.12 Reptile survey.
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Hedgerows and Trees C-115, C-224, C-174	C-174 Veteran trees are retained through design avoidance. Ground works within a buffer zone of 15 times the diameter of the tree or 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy will be avoided. Should transmission cables go under a veteran tree via a trenchless crossing a depth of at least 6m below ground within the buffer zone will be maintained to avoid root damage.	The proposed SI works have been designed to fall outside of the Root Protection Area (RPA) of retained trees. The RPA represents the minimum area around a tree deemed necessary to maintain its viability and is calculated based on stem diameter. Therefore, no specific mitigation measures are required in regard to trees. As only a small amount of hedgerow pruning and trimming may be required around existing access points to facilitate access for the SI works, these works are considered suitable to proceed under ecological supervision. See document 6.4.22.5 Environmental Statement - Volume 4 Appendix 22.5 Hedgerow survey report and Volume 4 Appendix 22.16 Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Priority Habitat (all habitats) C-220	C-220 The Vegetation Retention Plans that accompany the Outline Code of Construction Practice shows hedgerows, tree lines, woodland, scrub, calcareous grassland, semi-improved species rich grassland, ponds and watercourses which are to be retained. Should any of these highlighted habitats require removal due to unforeseen circumstances at the detailed design phase, they will be highlighted to the relevant competent authority with a reasoned justification provided. These unforeseen, additional losses would be accounted for through commitment C-104 covering the commitment to the provision of biodiversity net gain.	There is no removal of any of the mapped VRRP habitats as part of SI Campaign 2a. A site specific VRRP has been submitted in parallel with this document for the discharge of Requirement 38 for SI Campaign 2a.
5.7.4, 5.7.5	Transport Management measures An Outline CTMP (Document Reference: 7.6) and Outline PRoWMP (Document Reference: 7.8) have been submitted with the DCO Application and details embedded environmental measures relating to the mitigation and management of	SI Campaign 2a is scheduled to commence July 2026. The Contactor will also ensure that arrangements for post-fieldwork monitoring visits and borehole decommissioning are in line with

	traffic flows and PROW. The Outline CTMP (Document Reference: 7.6) details measures which will be implemented in relation to traffic generated during construction of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. These measures cover: • 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.	EA guidelines. The ground investigation will require transporting equipment, materials and personnel along local roads. Due care and attention are required when plant, vehicles and personnel enter and leave the site onto the public highway.
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.	The appointed Contractor will undertake a Category Type B PAS 128 survey as well as CAT and genny scanning .

3.3 REQUIREMENT 22 (4e) Soils Management Plan for SI Campaign 2a COCP

In the DCO the OSMP is a secondary level management plan that sits under the COCP (Requirement 22- as cited before). Given the SI Campaign 2a activities entail some, albeit limited handling of soil – the proportionate approach being presented to Local Planning Authorities is to provide this SI Campaign 2a Management Plan – based on the review of the OSMP.

The version for reference can be found on the Planning Inspectorate Website: [Outline Soils Management Plan \(Apr 2024, clean\)](#)

The Rampion 2 Outline Soils Management Plan focuses on construction works. The following key principles have been transposed to apply to the delivery of the SI Campaign 2a - having considered the nature of the pre-construction activity and its potential impacts.

Reference Section #	Applicable principle (cited)	Additional notes on application to these activities
2.1.1 & 2.1.2	A soil resource survey was carried out in February 2022. It was based on observations at 100m intervals along the cable route corridor and including areas of permanent development (e.g., the onshore substation at Oakendene) within the proposed DCO Order Limits. During the survey, soils were examined by a combination of pits and augers to a maximum depth of 1.2m, shallower profiles are logged where bedrock was encountered within this depth or the auger was stopped	The Survey results and assumptions of the Rampion 2 Outline Soil Management Plan are noted for this SI Campaign 2a .

	on stones. A log of the sampling points and a map showing their locations is in Appendix A to the Outline Soil Management Plan. The land surveyed was predominantly in agricultural use, mainly pastureland for grazing livestock and arable use. Parts of the site were in equestrian use, especially where the route passes alongside settlements. Of land surveyed so far, the majority of soils were found to be heavy types (soils with high clay and silt fractions) with drainage restrictions. Areas of medium loamy soils over slowly permeable soils were also encountered with lesser drainage restrictions. Smaller areas of sandy permeable soils were also identified, mainly in the south of the proposed DCO Order Limits and in patches further north where land is formed in sand and gravel deposits. Full soil descriptions of areas surveyed to date are provided in Appendix A: Soil and Agricultural Land Classification Report (Land Research Associates Limited, 2023) of the ES describing agricultural land quality and soil characteristics. Each stage specific SMP will include all additional Soil and ALC survey report(s) completed prior to construction of that stage of the Proposed Development. 2.1.3 Under the relatively moist climate, the slowly permeable subsoil layers that are found across most of the land surveyed to date mean natural restrictions to drainage would cause waterlogging, particularly in winter and early spring, in the absence of artificial drainage measures¹. Measures to address drainage during construction are described in Section 5.10 of the Outline CoCP (Document Reference: 7.2).	
4.2.1	4.2 Heavy slowly permeable soils These soils are poorly to imperfectly draining with high topsoil clay content which makes them highly susceptible to damage if handled or trafficked when wet. Activities including topsoil stripping and trench excavation will be focused in drier periods where possible (typically between the start of May and end of October).	The SI campaign – 2a has been timed to avoid the wettest months of the year (end of October – end of February). The nature of the activities and the size of the GI trial pits and the type and number of vehicles proposed means that this activity and

	Access to these areas with heavy machinery following significant rainfall (>10 mm in 24 hours) will be subject to review for a minimum of 48 hours following the guidance in Table 5-1 to check the soil wetness prior to resuming use of heavy machinery in the affected area i.e., if after 48 hours the field test for suitably dry soils is still failed then use of heavy machinery should be avoided on the affected land and review should continue until soil wetness is at an acceptable level (as per Table 5-1).	associated access will not pose high risk to permeable soils given the proposed timing. Access to these areas with heavy machinery following significant rainfall (>10 mm in 24 hours) will be subject to review for a minimum of 48 hours following the guidance in Table 5-1 to check the soil wetness prior to resuming use of heavy machinery in the affected area i.e., if after 48 hours the field test for suitably dry soils is still failed then use of heavy machinery should be avoided on the affected land and review should continue until soil wetness is at an acceptable level (as per Table 5-1). Alternatively, track matting may be used in certain access locations that are deemed prone to soft soil conditions. Final planning for this will be undertaken closer to the mobilisation and in close coordination with the landowner. Referring to section 5.6.66 of the OCOP, should temporary trackway be used as part of access works within 250m of ponds where great crested newts are known to occur, or those where adjacent landowners have not granted access permission, a buffer of no less than 2m along the edge of all trackway, will be maintained as short cropped vegetation (less than ~15cm in height) for the duration that the
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		trackway is in situ. The type of trackway used will be of a suitable specification to reduce the potential for great crested newts to shelter beneath (e.g., flat-based plastic/rubber trackway such as Tufftrak), with any gaps (due to uneven ground) being sealed with suitable devices (e.g. sand bags
4.3.1	Loamy over slowly permeable soils These soils are imperfectly draining with moderately high topsoil clay content which makes them highly susceptible to damage if handled or trafficked when wet. Activities including topsoil stripping and trench excavation will be focused in drier periods where possible (typically between the start of May and end of October). Access to these areas with heavy machinery following significant rainfall will be Table 5-1 to check the soil wetness prior to resuming use of heavy machinery in the affected area.	The SI campaign – 2a has been timed to avoid the wettest months of the year (end of October – end of February). The nature of the activities and the size of the GI trial pits and the type and number of vehicles proposed means that this activity and associated access will not pose high risk to permeable soils given the proposed timing. Subject to technical site visits and land owner discussions track matting may be used in certain access locations that are deemed prone to soft soil conditions.
5.1.1	General soil management principles All operations will be undertaken in accordance with the methodology described within this document and the Defra Construction Code of Practice (Defra, 2009). 5.1.2 Soil quality can be impaired by incorrect handling, separation, storage and replacement. Particular problems arise from:	Substantial parts of Section 5 on soils handling is applicable to the GI trial pits and starter pits for boreholes that require soil handling. Key elements are confirmed below. As a reminder of the context the GI trial pits are

	• handling soils at inappropriate moisture content; • inappropriate use of machinery; • incorrect topsoil stripping depth resulting in dilution with underlying subsoil; • poor storage separation resulting in mixing; and • excess stockpile height leading to compaction damage, runoff and erosion.	approximately 0.5 meters wide x 4m length x 3m depth. There will be an associated soil stripping which will <u>adhere to the guidance on handling soils with appropriate moisture content.</u> <u>Stripping and stockpiling of soil is to be undertaken as described</u> in Sections 5.2 to 5.4 of the Defra Construction Code of Practice (Defra, 2009) and outlined in paragraph 5.2.20. Topsoil and subsoil resources will be stripped separately and stored in separate low bunds. Note that storage and stockpile duration will be a number of days rather than the months that the OSMP is applied for. All trial pits shall be backfilled with arisings in reverse excavation order. The Contractor shall backfill and compact all trial pits to limit future settlement (including leaving backfilled trial pits slightly raised to accommodate settlement), without causing undue damage to the soil structure. Biosecurity principles apply to be advised on by the ECoW.
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3.4 REQUIREMENT 22 (4h) Air Quality Management Plan – for SI Campaign 2a COCP

Under [Part IV of the Environment Act 1995](#), all local authorities have a legal duty to review and assess current and future air quality against air quality objectives established in the National Air Quality Strategy. This duty involves comparing the measured or predicted pollutant levels against national air quality standards and objectives prescribed in regulations for the purpose of local air quality management (LAQM). The schedule of the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000, as amended, sets air quality objectives that are applicable to local air quality management in England.

All councils throughout the country are legally obliged to produce a strategy for clean air – and each council that Rampion 2 has onshore assets in holds its own strategy in accordance with government guidelines.

Horsham District Councils Environmental Health and Licensing Department is responsible for implementing the National Air Quality Strategy and LAQM duties relevant to the Bolney Substation Area.

The Outline Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) sets out the management measures related to Air Quality that will manage the impacts arising during the construction of the Proposed Development. In the DCO the Rampion 2 OAQMP is a secondary level management plan that sits under the COCP (Requirement 22- as cited before).

The version for reference is:

Outline air quality management plan	C	Thursday, August 1, 2024	EN010117-002184-8.62 Outline Air Quality Management Plan (clean).pdf
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The OAQMP focuses on construction works. While the SI Campaign 2a is site preparation works - it could perceivably have a potential risk of air quality impacts – the OAQMP has therefore been checked for potential points of relevance.

The potential risk is relating to dust risk due to drilling and vehicle tracking – for managing this best practice will be applied across all areas of the Onshore SI Campaign - 2a . This will be confirmed by the appointed Principle Contractor's RAMS.

Reference Section #	Applicable principle (cited)	Additional notes on application to these activities
2.2.3	Dust Management Measures The dust risk assessment presented in Table 2-2 was used to identify the level of mitigation required. Depending on the level of risk assigned to each site, different mitigation is assigned. Site-specific mitigation measures have been divided into general measures applicable to all sites, and measures specific to earthworks, construction and the movement of dust and dirt from a construction / demolition site onto the public road network (referred to as trackout).	Dust suppression measures will be implemented as required in accordance with best practice, the specification, the outline air quality management plan and will be outlined in the Contractor's RAMS. Based on site conditions on the day – the use of water spraying may be deployed to dampen around the drill site and minimise dust generation.
Table 2-3	Site-specific mitigation measures for construction dust management - Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate action to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken. - Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on - or offsite, and action taken to resolve the situation in the log book - Avoid site runoff of water or mud. - All waste will be managed and disposed of according to the Outline Site Waste Management Plan - Ensure all non -road vehicles comply with Non -Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) standards, where applicable and feasible. - Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles.	Noting that the risk of dust generation is very low, this nonetheless is being adopted by the Contractor for SI Campaign 2a

	Avoid the use of diesel or petrol - powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.	

3.5 REQUIREMENT 22 (4d) - Site Waste Management Plan for SI Campaign 2a COCP

The purpose of the Outline Waste Management Plan (OWMP) is set out in the OCOCP and is to outline measures required to manage waste during the construction phase for the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.

The OWMP can be found on the Planning Inspectorate Website with the following link:

[Outline Site Waste Management Plan \(Sep 2023, clean\)](#)

In the DCO the Rampion 2 OWMP is a secondary level management plan that sits under the COCP. The SI Campaign 2a activities entail some, albeit limited waste arisings and disposals – principally flush water (freshwater that has been circulated to provide lubrication for the core sample drill), ‘domestic’ waste arisings from staff welfare and a small quantity of waste arising from the boreholes and trial pits. There will be a small volume of excess spoil and waste arisings from the investigation which may include soil, water, plastics, packaging etc., which are required to be removed from site by the Contractor and disposed of in line with waste management practices.

The Rampion 2 Outline Site Waste Management Plan focuses on construction works. The proportional approach has been followed and key principles have been transposed to apply to the delivery of the SI Campaign 2a - having considered the nature of the pre-construction activity and it’s potential impacts.

Reference Section #	Applicable principle (cited)	Additional notes on application to these activities
4.6.1	Where possible, good practice such as segregation of the widest possible range of wastes should be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Sufficient space should be allowed to facilitate segregation of demolition, construction and excavation wastes including at the main compounds and compounds for trenchless crossings on the onshore cable corridor. However, the location will be dependent on constraints in the working area of the site. The wastes that should be segregated, once known and where possible, include: - Recyclables – Waste storage receptacles/areas will be clearly marked to promote source segregation and inhibit contamination. A waste stream colour coding system could be employed to aid the successful segregation of waste at source. This can take the form of different coloured signs or bins or skips indicating which waste stream can be accepted in each receptacle/area. The Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE) developed a generic colour coding scheme for the construction industry (Considerate Constructors Scheme Best Practice Hub, 2017) as shown below in Table 4-2. - Containers will be fit for purpose and of a suitable durable construction for use. Prior to leaving the site containers/vehicles shall be sheeted and secured to prevent emission of particulates and dust.	Waste generation will be minimal in association with SI Campaign 2a . The most substantial arising will be flush water (freshwater that has been circulated to provide lubrication for the core sample drill, it will therefore have traces of the soil/rock following the drilling). Flush water will be removed from site for offsite discharge by the Contractor in accordance with waste transport and waste handling regulations. There will be minimal welfare related recyclable, general and food and waste arisings. Appropriate waste segregation and storage will be provided at the welfare facilities. Spoil will be removed in accordance with the OSWMP text in the unexpected event of encountering hazardous waste or contaminated land. Waste management shall be highlighted in the Contractor RAMS in accordance with the Outline Site Waste Management Plan and best practice. Excess spoil and other waste arisings shall be appropriately removed from site by the Contractor in accordance with waste regulations as applicable including any waste classification requirements that are necessary.

	• Food waste – where the main construction compounds will include a canteen where food is produced, prepared, or sold then food waste will also be segregated. Bins will need to be provided for the food if sufficient quantities are produced. The canteen should also host separate containers to collect the recyclables mentioned above. • Residual waste – In the event that residual waste is to be landfilled testing will be carried out to ensure that demolition or excavation materials are given the correct Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) classification and are disposed of correctly as inert non-hazardous waste. A full record must be maintained of all materials that are removed from the site. Hazardous waste – Any hazardous waste generated as part of demolition, excavation or construction activities needs to be segregated from other waste streams to prevent cross-contamination, and suitable containment is required to provide storage and onward transport, according to the type of hazard (for example bunded storage for liquids). Hazardous waste should be disposed of correctly using suitable registered waste carriers and facilities for hazardous waste. A full record must be maintained of all hazardous waste materials that are removed from the site.	
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4.6.2	Site waste audits of procedures, behaviours and equipment will be undertaken to ensure that waste streams are implemented, actioned, and managed in compliance with regulatory requirements and good industry practice. These will form part of the RED management systems and audit process as discussed further in Section 6.3.	The Employer reserves the right to evaluate and audit the Contractor's waste management systems and controls.
4.7.1	Waste management and storage 4.7.1 All wastes must be: • Stored and handled appropriately on site and during transport; • Protected from windy conditions to prevent nuisance where waste is temporarily stored on site; • Stored in suitable containers, enclosed where possible; • Segregated into separate skips, as agreed with the Waste Management Contractor, in compliance with the drive to Zero Waste requirements; • Stored in a dedicated waste storage area which is secure, well maintained and located away from any water courses and other sensitive environmental receptors; • Stored in skips and waste containers that are checked for serviceability on arrival (for example are in good condition with no holes, with doors and covers are fit for purpose); and • Stored separately and securely in a dedicated storage area, and appropriately labelled and sealed in the instance of hazardous / special waste.	This will be applied by the appointed Contractor to the SI Campaign 2a. See first row of this table for description of anticipated waste handling associated with the Campaign.

	Examples of waste materials and suitable storage options are listed in Table 4-3 of the OWMP	
	The ERP will include planning for Flood Events and will be prepared for all works stages located in Flood Zones 2 and 3. This will also cover those working areas that are accessed via Flood Zones 2 and/or 3, to/from which access/egress could be compromised during a flood event. Details of emergency responses for the relevant stage of the works will be developed by the Contractor and included in the ERP. The plan will detail the procedure to be followed if flooding of the construction site is expected: • personnel to evacuate the working areas at risk of flooding – this is the primary safety consideration, and is the highest priority in the unlikely event that there is insufficient time to undertake the following activities; • making the site safe prior to evacuation – this would include appropriate storage of equipment and materials, securing items to prevent them being mobilised in, or causing pollution of flood water; and • removal of critical plant and equipment from at risk areas – this may be removal from access roads or working areas and could include raising critical items above the flood level or removing them from the floodplain completely to one of the main compounds.	Unlikely due to time period for Campaign 2a running during July – October, outside of the wettest time of year. The ONS substation site is within flood zone 2 and therefore, unlikely to experience flooding. Nonetheless flood events will be considered in ERP being provided by the Contractor.
5.1.1, 5.1.2	Table 5-1 summarises the waste materials that are expected to arise across the construction phase of the Proposed	The Contractor will consider the relevant lines of Table 5-1 in the SWMP. Waste management to be outlined in Contractor RAMS.

	Development. 5.1.2 This table includes the relevant European Waste Codes, and the necessary management procedures that should be adopted, to manage the wastes across the construction phase of the Proposed Development.	The Contractor shall be fully responsible for the appropriate disposal of all types of arisings including soil and water. The offsite disposal of all types of arisings, flush and groundwater shall be subject to the relevant waste transport and disposal regulations.
5.2	Water Management During the construction phase, if groundwater is encountered and is noncontaminated, this can be spread to land or discharged to local watercourses subject to permissions. If the water is contaminated, it may be treated and discharged on site, or removed from site for treatment and disposal by an appropriate contractor. 5.2.2 In either option above, RED will be required to: • test the water for contamination using appropriate sampling and testing techniques; • apply for any authorisations for onsite treatment and discharge; and • ensure that any Contractor(s) are authorised, and licensed to transport, treat, or dispose of water.	The works will be fully compliant with water management principals. The offsite disposal of all types of arisings, flush and groundwater shall be subject to the relevant waste transport and disposal regulations. Where contamination is suspected, disposal of arisings, flush and groundwater shall not be carried out until laboratory testing to characterise the waste has been completed. If required, waste acceptance criteria can then also be scheduled. Testing shall be undertaken by the Contractor, as required. Water management to be outlined in Contractor RAMS.
6	Roles and responsibilities This section details the range of roles and responsibilities that may be appointed to deliver waste management on Rampion 2 in accordance with this Outline SWMP. The range of roles appointed will vary from project to project. This section outlines the range of roles that may be appointed to the Proposed	The appointed Contractor will assume relevant duty holder roles and shall ensure the appropriate disposal of all types of arisings including soil and water.

	Development, and the responsibilities that each stakeholder may hold in terms of waste management. Table 6-1 below identifies the Duty Holders for specific tasks and with responsibilities detailed under the following headings. The range of Contractor(s) and personnel likely to be employed may mean that specific roles and responsibilities are delegated to other staff. This will be confirmed in the stage specific SWMP. As shown below, some roles should be provided on a project wide basis – providing overarching support to the design and delivery of the project – but also available at a stage specific (and site level) to ensure compliance with legislation and waste management obligations. It is possible for one staff member who hold more than one role however the Project Manager should not be a Site Manager.	
6.1.14, 6.1.15	All Contractors are required to comply with the ‘Duty of Care’ requirements, as defined in Section 6.2, and achieve the targets required by RED. The Contractor(s) and sub-contractor(s) will be subject to audits and any other reasonable checks as required by RED. If a sub-contractor produces waste, it is the sub-contractor’s responsibility to manage that waste in accordance with current legislation and guidance. RED has a third party ‘duty of care’ and will check that the sub-contractor is not neglecting their responsibilities. Copies of any documentation including waste figures required by RED will be provided.	The appointed Contractor shall ensure the appropriate disposal of all types of arisings including soil and water. It will ensure any sub-subcontractors manage waste in accordance with current legislation and guidance.

6.2.1,6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4	Responsibilities to adhere to duty of care obligations Collectively the roles above will be responsible for the range of obligations set out under the Duty of Care. This section sets out, in detail, the obligations to ensure adherence to Duty of Care requirements, for the safe storage and movement of wastes. Adhering to the Duty of Care requirements is the responsibility of the Project Manager and waste contractor. These responsibilities may, however, be delegated to other personnel such as the Site Manager. The 'Duty of Care' is a legal requirement under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 which sets out the following requirements applicable to the Proposed Development. As such, in order to comply with this legislation, the Proposed Development shall: • Segregate, store, and transport waste appropriately and securely; • Ensure that waste is transported and handled by people or businesses that are authorised to do so; • Complete Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) to document all waste transferred, and keep them as a record for at least two years (consignment notes kept for three years); and • Note that the Duty of Care has no time limit. Failure to comply with the Duty of Care can result in prosecution and unlimited fines to the company or individual.	Compliance with Duty of Care will be delivered for SI Campaign 2a .
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6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3	There are specific responsibilities that need to be achieved when transferring waste. These include the checking of waste carrier's licences, site permits, waste transfer notes and consignment notes as per the Commitments Register (Document Reference 7.22) reference C-31 which states 'Any disposal off-site of excavated material will be undertaken in consultation with the landowner/occupier and in accordance with the Waste Management Regulations'. Only vendor approved waste contractors who have provided a valid waste carriers licence will be allowed to remove waste from the Proposed Development. Before waste is removed a copy of a valid waste management licence / environmental permit / exemption must be held on site for the destination of the waste. 6.3.3 All the above licences / permits / exemptions must be verified with the appropriate regulator on an annual basis and licences and verifications shall be checked on the quarterly waste management audit and during audits	The appointed Contractor shall be fully responsible for the appropriate disposal of all types of arisings including checking of waste carrier's licences, site permits, waste transfer notes and consignment notes as per the Commitments Register (Document Reference 7.22) reference C-31.
6.3.4, 6.3.5	Waste transfer notes A WTN shall be completed and signed by the person handing over the waste and the person receiving it. It must contain enough information about the waste for it to be handled safely and either recovered or disposed of legally. 6.3.5 The WTN must include: • description of the waste;	SI Campaign 2a will fully comply with these sections of the OWMP. Waste transfer notes will be completed by the appointed Contractor upon all transfer of waste from site. All documentation will be stored for at least two years.

	• description of any processes which the waste has been through that may affect its composition or, where applicable, volatility; • detail on how the waste is contained or packaged; • quantity of waste being transferred; • place, date, and time of transfer; • name and address of both parties; • details of the permit, licence or exemption of the person receiving the waste; • EWC code for the waste involved; • declaration that RED has applied the waste management hierarchy; and • standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of the person transferring the waste. 6.3.6 All waste transfer notes should be kept for at least two years and stored in the waste folder with other required waste documentation.	
6.3.7, 6.3.8	Hazardous waste 6.3.7 Hazardous waste is transferred to the waste contractor using a CN, the CN will be provided by the waste contractor and should be fully completed detailing the following: • consignment details; • description of the waste; • how waste is contained or packaged; • quantity of the waste; • place, date, and time of transfer;	None of the proposed exploratory hole locations are located within known/in immediate proximity to known land affected by contamination. All investigation positions shall be visited by the Contractor's Environmental Advisor in advance of the investigation to verify the absence of notifiable and invasive weeds. The appointed Contractor shall notify the Investigation Supervisor if any contamination or suspected invasive plants are encountered during the field work.

	• name and address of all parties; • details of the permit, licence or exemption of the person receiving the waste; • EWC code for the waste involved; • declaration that you have applied the waste management hierarchy; and • SIC code of the person transferring the waste. 6.3.8 All CNs should be kept for at least three years and stored, these should also be accompanied by a consignee return (confirmation that this waste was received by approved sub-contractor).	Should any hazardous waste be encountered – 6.3.7 and 6.3.8 of the OWMP will apply to the SI Campaign 2a.
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3.6 REQUIREMENT 22 (4k) - Details for dealing with contaminated land and groundwater - for SI Campaign 2a COCP

This section of the Discharge Document sets out any risks and management measures associated with this. In summary, there are no known issues with contaminated land and groundwater for SI Campaign 2a activities and as such, there is no detailed contaminated land plan to present. However, there still remains the need to set out details for dealing with contaminated land and ground water a under the OCOCP (Requirement 22- as cited before).

All local authorities have a duty to inspect their areas for contaminated land, and to deal with any contamination in a satisfactory way in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990).

The EPA 1990 defines contaminated land as an area where significant harm is being caused or is likely to take place because of the substances in, on, or under the land, or where the pollution of controlled waters has occurred, or is likely to be caused.

All councils throughout the country are legally obliged to produce a strategy for contaminated land – and each council that Rampion 2 has onshore assets in holds its own strategy in accordance with government guidelines.

Horsham District Councils Environmental Health and Licensing Department is responsible for implementing the contaminated land inspection strategy and for undertaking its enforcement duties relevant to the SI Campaign 2a location. The Council is the lead regulator on contaminated land but, whenever necessary, the Council will work in partnership with external agencies and other interested parties, particularly the Environment Agency, in dealing with the issues of identification and remediation of contaminated land.