Chapter 7: Environmental Management Mitigation and Monitoring

INTRODUCTION

7.1 Mitigation refers to '*measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment'* as set out in the EIA Regulations (amended 2018, 2020)[1]. Throughout the design process, environmental mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development to prevent, reduce and off-set potentially adverse effects. These mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development and so comprise part of the scheme for which planning consent is sought. These embedded (primary) environmental mitigation measures are described within **ES Volume 1, Chapter 2: Design Evolution, Alternatives and the Proposed Development** and the ES technical chapters (**ES Volume 1, Chapters 3** to **5**) and they are not repeated within this chapter of the ES. In addition, environmental enhancement measures have been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development where practical to

7.2 improve the existing environmental conditions of the site and surrounding area. Again, these are described in this ES in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 2: Design Evolution, Alternatives and the Proposed Development**; they are not repeated within this chapter of the ES. Securing these primary mitigation and enhancement measures will be via the planning permission granted for the Proposed Development itself.

7.3 A number of Management Plans or Management Documents have also either been prepared to accompany the planning application, whereby it is expected that compliance with such Management Plans will be secured via an appropriately worded planning condition. Alternatively, a number of Management Plans are committed to being prepared and implemented at various stages of the project, which relate to mitigating adverse environmental effects. It is suggested that these Management Plans / Documents be secured through planning conditions attached to the permission if granted by the South Oxfordshire District Council (SODC). Table 7.1 lists the Management Plans / Management Documents that have been prepared or would need to be prepared following consent and at the appropriate stage of the project.

7.4 Table 7.2 presents the environmental mitigation and monitoring measures required for the Proposed Development as identified as a result of the EIA process and described within this ES. The environmental mitigation and monitoring measures presented include those which are standard measures / commitments that would be adopted as a matter of course to meet best practice guidance, in relation to the enabling and construction works; and any additional project bespoke mitigation and monitoring measures that have been identified as being required by the EIA.

7.5 The environmental mitigation and monitoring measures presented in Table 7.2 are measures that the SODC will need to secure for the project, either using planning conditions on the Decision Notice, or through planning obligations secured by appropriate legal agreement(s). It is however, noted that the way in which any required mitigation is secured is for the SODC to determine. This is stipulated in Section 70(1)(a) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 which enables the SODC in granting planning permission to impose such conditions as they think fit. Paragraph 55 of the National Planning Policy Framework[2] also states that planning conditions should be kept to a minimum and only used where they satisfy certain tests (i.e., are necessary, relevant to planning, relevant to the development to be permitted, enforceable, precise with the Applicant) before they are imposed.

7.6 The mitigation and monitoring measures have been developed through coordination with the Applicant, Design Team and EIA technical specialists to ensure the environmental mitigation and monitoring measures described are delivered and are considered appropriate in terms of their ability to mitigate likely significant adverse environmental effects associated with the Proposed Development.

Table 7.1 Management Plans / Documents

MANAGEMENT PLANS / DOCUMENTS	ES REFERENCE
PRE-COMMENCEMENT	
Archaeological Investigations	**ES Volume 1,** Chapter 3: Cultural Heritage **ES Volume 3,** Appendix: Cultural Heritage – Annex 3 Written Scheme of Investigation
Fire Liaison Framework	**Non-EIA Deliverable**: Fire Liaison Framework
Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMMP)	**ES Volume 3,** Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 1 Ecological Impact Assessment
Biodiversity Net Gain Management and Monitoring Plan (BMMP)	**ES Volume 3,** Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 2 Biodiversity Impact Assessment
ENABLING AND CONSTRUCTION	
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	**ES Volume 1**, Chapter 1: Introduction and EIA Methodology **ES Volume 1**, Chapter 2: Design Evolution, Alternatives and the Proposed Development **ES Volume 1,** Chapter 4: Land Take and Soils **ES Volume 3,** Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 1 Ecological Impact Assessment
Site Management Plan	**ES Volume 1**, Chapter 2: Design Evolution, Alternatives and the Proposed Development **Non-EIA Deliverable**: Flood Risk Assessment and Conceptual Drainage Strategy
Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	**Non-EIA Deliverable**: Construction Traffic Management Plan
Tree Protection Scheme	**Non-EIA Deliverable**: Tree Protection Scheme
OPERATION / COMPLETED DEVELOPMENT	
Access Note	**Non-EIA Deliverable**: Access Note

[1] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/571/schedule/4/made?view=plain

[2] https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/

Table 7.2 Mitigation and Monitoring Schedule

TIMING	MANAGEMENT PLAN, MITIGATION OR MONITORING MEASURE	ES REFERENCE
PRE-COMMENCEMENT	**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**	
	Undertake evaluation trial trenching (TT), as outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), to establish the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological remains within the site and enable an appropriate programme of mitigation if required. Subject to the findings of the evaluation TT, if required, undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation and mitigation to manage impacts on below ground archaeological remains and deposits through preservation in record. Mitigation of the archaeological remains through excavation or similar strategy would ensure that any archaeological remains within the site are appropriately preserved by record prior to any adverse construction effects. An archaeological watching brief may be required to ensure no remains are lost without record or no further work may be necessary. If areas of significant remains are identified, targeted excavation may be required. All archaeological work will be undertaken under the terms of a standard archaeological planning condition in consultation with South Oxford District Council, Oxford County Council, and their archaeological advisor in advance of development, in accordance with an approved archaeological WSI.	**ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Cultural Heritage** **ES Volume 3, Appendix: Cultural Heritage – Annex 3 Written Scheme of Investigation**
	ECOLOGY – BADGER LICENCE	
	Badger is protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is not permitted to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so; or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett, as well as damaging or destroying a sett or obstructing access to it. A badger sett is defined in the legislation as "*a structure or place, which displays signs indicating current use by a badger*". Further monitoring of sett S5 (at the eastern extent of the site, at the proposed substation extension location) will be conducted once planning permission is secured to inform a badger licence to enable its lawful destruction should it be confirmed as being active. Some bramble scrub clearance will be required around S5 to enable all sett entrances to be identified. The licence can be implemented between 1st July and 30th November. Implementation, if required, will include installation of a one-way gate to enable badger to leave but not re-enter, followed by 21 days of monitoring, closure of the sett and a destructive search of the burrow.	**ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 1 Ecological Impact Assessment**
	ARBORICULTURE – DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	
	Technical Design Considerations – Routing and Installation of Utility Apparatus • Wherever possible, utility apparatus should be routed outside of any Root Protection Areas (RPAs). Failing this, services should be routed together in common ducts, with any inspection chambers being located outside of the RPA. • Where it is necessary for underground services to intersect an RPA, specialist excavation methods should be used. • In such situations, the design team should consult with Ligna Consultancy in order to establish a suitable services route, and specify the specialist excavation method most suitable. **Potential for Subsidence and Heave** Where shrinkable sub-soils may be present, the potential for tree related subsidence and/or ground heave (resultant from proposed tree removals) must be considered by a structural engineer prior to the final specification of foundation depth/type.	**Non-EIA Deliverables: Arboricultural Impact Assessment**
	FIRE LIAISON FRAMEWORK	
	The Applicant wishes to strengthen the strategic support in relation to liaising with third party organisations, particularly Local Fire and Rescue Services, to assist in achieving a safer, more standardised, effective, efficient approach to the planning, building, commissioning, and operational delivery associated with their BESS schemes. The Fire Liaison Framework (FLF) submitted in support of the planning application sets out the principles which underpin the FLF, as well as the long-term approach with regards to fire and rescue liaison throughout the planning, commissioning and operational delivery phases of the BESS scheme. Consultation will be undertaken with the local fire service and stakeholders throughout these phases as appropriate, as set out within the FLF.	**ES Volume 1, Chapter 1: Introduction and EIA Methodology** **Non-EIA Deliverable: Fire Liaison Framework**
	LANDSCAPE AND ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN	
	A Landscape and Ecological Management and Monitoring Plan (LEMMP) will be required to specify the long-term management of the habitats to meet their target conditions and deliver long-term benefits for wildlife. A LEMMP will be produced with reference to the Biodiversity Code of Practice for Planning and Development British Standard: BS 42020:2013 (BSI Standards Limited, 2013) and in particular Section 11.1 which provides details on the content of management plans. This LEMMP will be produced by an ecologist alongside consultation with the developer and landscape architects to ensure the appropriate design and long-term management of mitigation measures to protect and enhance the landscape character and biodiversity. The LEMMP will include: • Review of site potential and constraints; • Purpose and conservation objectives for the proposed works; • Detail design(s) and/or working method(s) to achieve the stated objectives; • Extent and location/area of proposed works on appropriate scale maps and plans (e.g. woodland planting / creation of log piles), • Type and source of materials to be used where appropriate (e.g. native species of local provenance, specification, etc.); • Timetable for implementation; • Details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance of ecological habitats (e.g. woodland, hedgerows and grassland areas); • Details for monitoring and remedial measures; • Persons responsible for implementing the works; • Preparation of a work schedule to cover 20 years; and • Details of the body or organisation responsible for implementation of the plan.	**ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 1 Ecological Impact Assessment**

TIMING	MANAGEMENT PLAN, MITIGATION OR MONITORING MEASURE	ES REFERENCE
	BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN	
	In order for the anticipated net gain in biodiversity to be realised, a Biodiversity Net Gain Management and Monitoring Plan (BMMP) must be created and adopted prior to works commencing. A BMMP could be secured as a suitably worded pre-commencement condition and would need to be referenced by a legal agreement (S106, conservation covenant or similar) to secure the habitat creation/enhancement needed to achieve the net gain in biodiversity. The BMMP must include the details outlined below: • Habitat Creation and Management ; The BMMP must include details of individually referenceable parcels/habitats that are to be created and managed to contribute towards the net gain in biodiversity. The BMMP may make reference to a LEMMP (or similar) or include detailed habitat creation and management prescriptions within its contents. • Timeframe: The BMMP must cover a period of at least 30 years. The 'times to target condition' must accord with the details outlined in Appendix 5 of ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 2: Biodiversity Impact Assessment. • Scope: The BMMP will cover creation and management of any habitats contributing towards the biodiversity net gain result described above with the exception of buildings and hardstanding which are better addressed within a separate LEMMP or similar. Where habitat parcels are described within both a LEMMP and a BMMP, the creation/management prescriptions must align precisely. • Responsible Bodies: The BMMP must outline necessary qualifications/experience for ecologists undertaking monitoring surveys, and must also name responsible bodies for: – Creation and management of the habitats; and – Review of monitoring reports. • Monitoring: The BMMP must include provision for independent ecological monitoring and progress reporting over the lifetime of the management period, with provision for rectification works if required. Ecological monitoring must take place yearly as a minimum for five years, with monitoring reports produced to document: – Commissioned client, site name and purpose of report; – Background and timeline for project; – Project description, as built; – Aims/objectives/scope of monitoring survey; – Reference to original aims described within this report; – Survey methods; – Evidence of technical competence and experience; – Limitations; – Clear statements on whether biodiversity unit targets are being met; and – Details of any rectification works and implications necessary. The frequency of monitoring will likely be decreased (e.g. to years 5, 10, 15, 25, 30) after five years at the monitoring ecologists' discretion if targets are being consistently met and risk of deviation is considered low. • Condition: The BMMP must make clear which condition criteria (e.g. DEFRA statutory metric) are targeted for each individual habitat so that ecological monitoring reports have a benchmark against which to measure. It may be appropriate to update condition criteria assessment as new versions of the metric are made available; any deviation from the version used within this report should be highlighted and justified. • Broad Management Prescriptions: The BMMP should be based on the below broad management prescriptions which have been agreed with the Applicant during the design stage. Parcel references within the below refer to those on drawing EBD_2513_DR003 (proposed habitats) at Appendix 2 of ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 2: Biodiversity Impact Assessment: – Newly created other neutral grassland (moderate condition): The other neutral grassland within the application site must be managed around a traditional 'hay-cut' regime with the exception of informal footpaths which are to be mown regularly to a short height: • mowing as required to <10mm height between March and mid-April inclusive; • leaving grassland unmanaged during mid-April to late-July; • taking a single summer hay cut in early August and remove arisings; and • mowing monthly to <10mm August-October, removing arisings each mow. – Newly created mixed scrub: The newly planted mixed scrub within the application site will require no specific management beyond periodic brush-cutting and replacement of dead/damaged areas to maintain their current extent. – Newly planted scattered trees and tree line: The proposed trees must be watered as required during the first year, and then will require minimal ongoing management with the exception of inspections, restorative pruning, and replacement of damaged/failed individuals. – Newly created other broadleaved woodland: The newly planted woodland should initially be subject to weed control through the application of mulch or mulch mats around tree bases in early summer or the strimming of vegetation 1m around the base of each tree. Bio-degradable tree guards should be used to protect new trees from potential damage through grazing. New planting growth will be monitored every six months during the first year following planting an annually thereafter for five years, with watering, weed control, tree guard replacement and the replanting of failed specimens undertaken annually. Once established, tree guards and stakes (if used) will be removed. A site visit will be carried out every five years (commencing year 5 post-construction) of the woodland to monitor the growth/condition and inform if/when any of the following are required: • Thinning of close-set trees and non-native trees within the canopy; • Replanting of varied native canopy and understorey species; • Rotational coppicing of understoreys; • Continued control of deer populations and piling of brash screening around newly planted/coppiced areas to manage over-grazing; and • Creation of standing and fallen deadwood features. Substantial works (other than minor trimming) will take place outside 1st March to 31st August inclusive to avoid impacting nesting birds. – Newly created SuDS and wildlife pond: The newly created SuDS and wildlife pond will be subject to ongoing management carried out in response to the conditions at the time. This will generally include the removal of litter and larger items of debris, containment and investigation of any pollutions, selective pruning of surrounding vegetation and marginal vegetation, monitoring water conditions (i.e. algal blooms) and monitoring levels of human disturbance and taking remedial action if required.	**ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 2 Biodiversity Impact Assessment**

TIMING	MANAGEMENT PLAN, MITIGATION OR MONITORING MEASURE	ES REFERENCE
DURING ENABLIN AND CONSTRUCTION	**SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**	
	The Principal Contractor will be responsible for management and disposal of rainwater runoff generated from the site in its temporary condition during construction. The contractor shall develop a formal Site Management Plan, which will address pollution management and control in relation to site plant and vehicles, raw materials storage and waste generation, to ensure that all surface water runoff generated in the temporary condition will be free of contamination. The site will be subject to topsoil strip and bulk earthworks to prepare the site to the correct level for development. The contractor shall provide temporary drainage measures to contain runoff within the development site boundary, ensuring that this is sized appropriately, and that means to remove excess surface water are available for use at all times.	**ES Volume 1, Chapter 2: Design Evolution, Alternatives and the Proposed Development** **Non-EIA Deliverable: Flood Risk Assessment and Conceptual Drainage Strategy**
	HABITAT ENHANCEMENT AND CREATION	
	Other neutral grassland will be created and managed to achieve moderate condition by passing the following criteria: (i) the vegetation closely matching characteristics of other neutral grassland with indicator species throughout the sward, (ii) no bracken and cover of scrub less than 5% (restricted to the margin of the southern scrub), and (iii) absence of invasive species. It may fail the following criteria (i) cover of bare ground being 1-5% and (ii) sward height being varied and (iii) there being greater than 9 species per meter square. Roughly 50% of the grassland will be power harrowed in strips, seeded with a species-rich seed mix and then managed as a traditional hay meadow with an annual cut in the summer, removing risings. The remaining 50% of the grassland would be bare ground following harrowing to allow natural seeding to occur. A suitable seed mix would comprise the Emorsgate basic general purpose meadow mixture. The grassland will be mown annually within late-July or August and all arisings will be removed. This will serve to remove nutrients and minimise scrub encroachment. Any invasive species will be identified and removed. Areas of modified grassland will be regularly mown to a short height, likely with arisings left in-situ. The wildlife pond will have good water quality, have semi-natural habitat for at least 10m from the pond edge, will not be connected to other waterbodies and will have water levels which fluctuate naturally. The attenuation basin will be sown with a grassland seed mix tolerant of seasonal inundation such as Emorsgate Seeds EM8 meadow mixture for wetlands or similar. Other broadleaved woodland will be created, targeting moderate condition. The woodland will be comprised of at least five native species and managed to prevent the establishment of invasive species and allow a varied structure with a mixture of different aged trees to develop. Areas of mixed scrub will be created. The scrub will include at least three woody native species with no single species comprising more than 75% of the habitat and will be managed to ensure invasive non-native plants do not become established. The scrub will also be allowed to develop edge habitat with scattered scrub and tall forbs/grassland between it and the adjacent other neutral grassland. Native hedgerow native hedgerow with trees and a native tree line will be planted.	**ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 2 Biodiversity Impact Assessment**
	CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	
	The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be a contractual document outlining the different procedures to be undertaken in order to complete the various construction works. Individual trade contracts will incorporate requirements for environmental control, based on good working practices, such as careful programming, resource conservation, adhering to health and safety regulations and quality procedures. In this way those involved with the construction of the Proposed Development, including trade contractors and site management, will be committed to adopt the agreed best practice and environmentally sound methods. Trade contractors will be required to demonstrate how they will meet the targets of the CEMP and how the potential impacts will be offset, reduced or minimised. The CEMP is to be prepared and approved by the SODC. The CEMP will include the following *minimum* items: • Careful handling of material and waste, such as lowering rather than dropping items, storing waste materials in appropriate contains to be collected by a waste carrier to a registered waste transfer station and re-using materials where possible; • Core working hours for construction; • Standard pollution control measures; • Ecological considerations (see **CEMP - ECOLOGY** below); • Good practice measures for runoff management and materials storage to avoid spillages; • Measures to reduce the quantity of waste and materials during construction and to sustainably manage any waste generated; • Appropriate management of any potential (unexpected) contamination identified on-site; • Energy conservation measures; • Details of emergency incident procedures; • Personal hygiene, washing and changing procedures; • Procedures relating to the cleaning and maintenance of site roads, access roads and the public highway; • A plan of the works, highlighting the various stages and their context within the project, including a full schedule of materials and manpower resources, as well as plant and equipment schedules; • Site layout arrangements (including requirements for any temporary works) showing locations of site offices, plant and equipment, material storage etc.; • General site logistics and day to day operations, procedures for any unexpected operations; • Health and safety, procedures for site inductions; • Prohibited or restricted operations (locations, hours, etc.); • Details of plant to be used and associated noise limits; • A procedure to ensure communication is maintained with the LPA and the local community to provide information on any operations likely to cause disturbance (through, for example, meetings and newsletters); and • Provisions for affected parties to register complaints and the procedures for responding to complaints.	**ES Volume 1, Chapter 1: Introduction and EIA Methodology** **ES Volume 1, Chapter 2: Design Evolution, Alternatives and the Proposed Development** **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Land Take and Soils** **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Climate Change** **ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 1 Ecological Impact Assessment**
	CEMP – ECOLOGY	
	The CEMP will identify measures to be adopted to ensure protection of valued features during construction, including: • Details of the license required to lawfully close badger sett S5 ahead of site clearance if required;	**ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 1 Ecological Impact Assessment**

TIMING	MANAGEMENT PLAN, MITIGATION OR MONITORING MEASURE	ES REFERENCE
	• Any birds' nests are protected whilst in use. Ideally, works to suitable nesting habitat/features should be scheduled to avoid the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive). Should such works take place during March-August inclusive, they must be immediately preceded by a check for any active nests by a suitably qualified ecologist. Any active nests identified during works (regardless of time of year) would need to be protected and left with a suitable buffer (to be defined by the ecologist) until the nest is no longer active; • Any update surveys/ecological checks required prior to site clearance (e.g., a pre-commencement nesting bird and/or badger check); • Risk assessment of potentially damaging construction activities; • Identification of biodiversity protection zones; • Practical measures (both physical measures and sensitive working practices) to avoid, reduce or mitigate the impacts on important habitats and protected species during construction; • The location and timing of sensitive works to avoid harm to biodiversity features; • The times during construction when specialist ecologists need to be present on site to oversee works; • Responsible persons and lines of communication; and • Use of protective fences, exclusion barriers and warning signs.	
	CEMP – LAND TAKE AND SOILS (AGRICULTURE)	
	The CEMP will take into account the measures set out in the Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable use of Soils[3], which includes the most appropriate re-use for the different types of soils within the site, as relevant, and the proposed methods for handling and storing soils on-site. The adoption of these measures will ensure that the soil resources on-site will be able to continue to fulfil their various ecosystem services and functions.	**ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Land Take and Soils** **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Climate Change**
	CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN	
	The Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP sets out a number of measures to be adhered to, including: • Development traffic during construction will involve numerous large articulated vehicle movements together with Abnormal Indivisible Loads and large mobile cranes. The Proposed Development will be accessed via a Site Security Checkpoint located at the entrance to the construction site. Unrestricted access is not allowed without undertaking a Site-Specific Induction, Assessment and Approval. In the absence of this training and approval, visitors to the site will always be escorted by a site member in possession of this training and authorization; • The BESS site will be a Safe 6 site and all personnel working or carrying out deliveries to site will require as a minimum Safety Helmet (Hard Hat), Hi-Vis Tabard, Coveralls, Gloves, Light Eye Protection, Safety Boots. For temporary visitors spare sets of Light Eye Protection and Hard Hats will be provided but it is the expectation that all deliverers/collection persons will have all the equipment with them. It is a requirement that all site personnel and visitors sign in and out of the site on all occasions; • A temporary compound area will be established next to the site access with enough capacity to accommodate welfare facilities for the workforce, parking for workforce vehicles, secure storage of materials and the unloading requirements of the delivery vehicles. Its size will allow the largest delivery vehicles to turn such that they can both enter and depart the site in a forward gear. In this way there will be no queuing, parking, unloading or materials storage on the public highway; • The Site Manager or his designated deputy will be responsible for supervising, controlling and monitoring vehicle movements within the site and ensuring that there are suitable arrangements for the safe delivery and collection of vehicle loads. All plant, delivery/collection vehicles and cranes will be supervised by a Banksman when re-versing. If a temporary compound area cannot be established within the main site area the Applicant will seek to agree a suitable area outside the red line for use on a temporary basis; • 5.5m wide tracks will be provided within the site to enable vehicle access to the various areas of BESS installation. Topsoil will be removed before 200mm of 75mm crushed stone is laid and compacted on an appropriate geotextile membrane; • Topsoil will be removed before 200mm of 75mm crushed stone is laid and compacted on an appropriate geotextile membrane; • Delivery and workforce vehicles that enter and depart the site will not be required to travel on unmade ground as all such movements will be contained within the com-pound area or will follow the site access tracks, both of which will be of a 'stoned' construction. Notwithstanding, all HGVs leaving the site will be inspected by the Banksman prior to departure to ensure that their wheels are sufficiently clean to access the public highway. Wheel washing facilities in the form of a jet washer and water supply will be provided adjacent to the site access and used should the need arise; • The Site Manager will monitor the cleanliness of the local highway network on a regular basis and hire a mobile road sweeper should this be found to be necessary; • A Banksman stationed at the site access will be tasked with ensuring that the surfacing of the access is kept clear of loose stones and similar. Appropriate equipment will be provided to assist; • The areas the BESS facility will be fenced off and clear of the Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) themselves and will not have any impact on their usage either during construction or once operational. During the construction period, warning signage for pedestrians will be provided on the PRoW informing them about the construction works in progress. 'No Entry to Construction Traffic' signage will also be provided on the PRoWs to avoid accidents by construction vehicles; • Gates will be provided where the site access tracks pass through the fenced areas; and • A set of management principles will be provided to minimise the impact of construction related on Abingdon Road and the wider construction access route.	**ES Volume 1: Chapter 2: Design Evolution, Alternatives and the Proposed Development** **Non-EIA Deliverables: Construction Traffic Management Plan**

[3] *Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2009). Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites.* Code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

TIMING	MANAGEMENT PLAN, MITIGATION OR MONITORING MEASURE	ES REFERENCE
	TREE PROTECTION SCHEME	
	Prohibited Activities The following must not be carried out under any circumstances: • Cutting down, uprooting, damaging or otherwise destroying any retained tree. • Lighting a fire within 10 metres of the canopy of any retained tree. • Equipment, signage, fencing, tree protection barriers, materials, components, vehicles or structures shall not be attached to or supported by a retained tree. • Mixing cement, chemical toilets and other use or storage of anything that would be harmful to trees shall not take place within, or close to a Root Protection Area (RPA). The distance away from the RPA must be sufficient, and the slope of the site must be such that contamination of soil in the RPA would not occur if there were spillage, seepage or displacement. • No plant or equipment or vehicle with a hydraulic arm such as a mini digger shall be operated within striking distance of stem and branches or the RPA of any retained tree unless otherwise specified in this report. **Tree Work Requirements** Tree removal should be undertaken following acceptance of planning permission, by suitably qualified and insured arborists, observing location of trees on the Arboricultural Site Plan and Tree Protection Plan. **Protective Measures – Tree Protection Barriers** Tree protection barriers must be installed before the commencement of any site works, and a construction exclusion zone established, to protect all retained trees during the construction of the proposed scheme.	**Non-EIA Deliverables: Tree Protection Scheme**
OPERATION / COMPLETED DEVELOPMENT	**ACCESS NOTE**	
	The Proposed Development, when operational, will be operated automatically, with limited need for personnel on site. Development traffic will likely comprise occasional maintenance vehicle access for security checks and routine maintenance, primarily by car and van as and when required, from the public road Thame Lane via the retained construction access.	**Non-EIA Deliverables: Access Note**
	HABITAT MAINTENANCE	
	The neutral grassland grassland will be mown annually within late-July or August and all arisings will be removed. This will serve to remove nutrients and minimise scrub encroachment. Any invasive species will be identified and removed. Areas of modified grassland will be regularly mown to a short height, likely with arisings left in-situ. The scrub will be allowed to develop edge habitat with scattered scrub and tall forbs/grassland between it and the adjacent other neutral grassland.	**ES Volume 3, Appendix: Ecology and Biodiversity – Annex 2 Biodiversity Impact Assessment**