



The Sizewell C Project

6.3 Volume 2 Main Development Site Chapter 3 Description of Construction Appendices 3A - 3C

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VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 3, APPENDIX 3A: CONSTRUCTION PLANT SCHEDULE

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Plates

None Provided.

Figures

None Provided.

1 Construction Plant Schedule

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix sets out the significant noise sources during the construction phase of development at the main development site.

Table 1.1: Phase 1 – significant construction noise sources

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
Felling	Chainsaw	40%	6
	HGV	60%	1
	Tractor	60%	2
	Wheeled excavator	50%	2
	Wheeled payloader	60%	1
	Woodchipper	70%	1
Stripping/ site levelling	Articulated dump truck	20%	4
	Box scraper	80%	4
	Bulldozer	80%	4
	Excavator	80%	4
	Lighting tower	50%	4
	Vibrator	60%	2
Water management zones	Articulated dump truck	20%	3
	Excavator	80%	1
	Lighting tower	50%	2
Borrow pit excavation - area 2 (Zone C7 in Figure 3.1 of the ES)	Articulated dump truck	80%	4
	Excavator	100%	1
	Haul to Zone C10 (the stockpile area to the north of the rail route – see Figure 3.1 of the ES) articulated dump truck	100%	1
	Lighting tower	50%	4
Borrow pit excavation - areas 2 and 3 (Zone C7 and C6 in Figure 3.1 of the ES)	Articulated dump truck haul to Zone C5 (the main stockpile area – see Figure 3.1 of the ES)	100%	3
	Articulated dump truck	30%	4
	Excavators	70%	1
	Lighting towers	100%	4

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Activity	Noise source	T _{on%}	Assumed number
Borrow pit excavation – area 3 only (Zone C6 in Figure 3.1 of the ES)	Articulated dump truck	20%	4
	Excavator	80%	1
	Haul to Zone C10 (the stockpile area to the north of the rail route – see Figure 3.1 of the ES) Articulated dump truck	100%	1
	Lighting tower	100%	4
Borrow pit excavation - areas 3 and 4 (Zone C6 and C5 in Figure 3.1 of the ES)	Articulated dump truck	20%	4
	Excavator	80%	1
	Haul to Zone C10 (the stockpile area to the north of the rail route – see Figure 3.1 of the ES) Articulated dump truck	100%	1
	Lighting tower	100%	4
Borrow pit stockpiling	Articulated dump truck	20%	2
	Bulldozer	80%	2
	Lighting tower	50%	4
	Vibratory roller	50%	2
Contractors compounds	Articulated dump truck	20%	2
	Bulldozer	80%	1
	Crane	20%	1
	Excavator	80%	1
	Vibrator	20%	1
Piling platform	Articulated dump truck	20%	2
	Bulldozer	80%	1
	Vibrator	20%	1
Piling	Compressor	100%	4
	Cutting welding	20%	2
	Excavator	80%	2
	Generator set	100%	4
	Lighting tower	50%	4
	Reactive piling	60%	2
	Wrenche	10%	2
Culvert & embankment construction	Articulated dump truck	20%	8
	Bulldozer	80%	2

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Excavator	80%	2
	Lighting tower	100%	4
	Vibrator	40%	2
	Crawler lane	50%	1
	Concrete deliveries (6 per hour per pile)		
Haul road	Bulldozer	80%	2
	Excavator	80%	2
	Grader	80%	2
	Hrd vibrator	40%	2
	Lighting tower	100%	8
Access road	Articulated dump truck	80%	4
	Backhoe	20%	2
	Bulldozer	80%	2
	Compressor	30%	1
	Excavator	80%	2
	Grader	80%	2
	HBM payloader	40%	1
	Lighting tower	100%	8
	Paver	50%	1
	Tipper truck	20%	4
	Vibrator	40%	4
Site offices - piled foundations	Articulated dump truck	20%	2
	Compressor	60%	1
	Concrete delivery	100%	1
	Concrete pump	40%	1
	Excavator	80%	2
	Lighting tower	100%	6
	Mobile crane	50%	2
	Piling rig	40%	1
	Rebar yard	70%	1
	Vibrator poker	20%	1
	Concrete deliveries (6 per hour		

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	per pile)		
Site entrance hub	Backhoe	20%	2
	Bulldozer	80%	2
	Compressor	30%	3
	Excavator	80%	2
	Grader	40%	2
	Lighting tower	100%	8
	Paver	50%	1
	Tipper truck	20%	4
	Vibrator	30%	4
Concrete batching plant ground preparation	Articulated dump trucks	30%	2
	Excavators	70%	1
	Paver	50%	1
	Tipper lorries	40%	4
	Vibrator roller compactor	30%	2
Concrete batching plant ground preparation	Compressors	50%	3
	Generator sets	80%	4
	Mobile cranes	30%	2
	Telehandlers	70%	2
Stockpiling	Articulated dump truck	20%	2
	Bulldozer	80%	2
	Excavator	80%	2
Sea defences - demolition	Articulated dump truck	20%	8
	Bulldozer	80%	1
	Excavator	80%	2
	Lighting tower	100%	4
Sea defences - ground improvement	Concrete pump	40%	2
	Excavator	80%	2
	Lighting tower	100%	4
	Piling	40%	2
Sea defences - peat treatment	Compressor	50%	4
	Generator	50%	4
	Lighting tower	100%	4

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Percussive piling	40%	2
	Wrenche	40%	4
Sea defences construction –	Articulated dump truck	20%	8
	Bulldozer	80%	2
	Lighting tower	100%	4
	Vibratory roller	30%	2
Cut off wall - platform	Articulated dump truck	20%	8
	Bulldozer	80%	2
	Excavator	80%	2
	Lighting tower	100%	4
	Vibrator	30%	2
Cut off wall – construction	Concrete delivery	100%	1
	Crane lorrie	20%	4
	Crawler crane	50%	3
	Generator set	100%	8
	Hydrofraise rig	70%	3
	Lighting tower	100%	12
	Tracked compressor	30%	8
	Tracked crawler crane	30%	5
Cable trench excavation	Excavator	70%	1
Green Rail Route on-site earthworks	Articulated dump truck	20%	4
	Bulldozer	80%	1
	Excavator	80%	2
	Grader	30%	2
	Vibrator	100%	1
HGV deliveries	120 per day	40%	6

Table 1.2: Phase 2 – significant construction noise sources

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
Borrow Pit Excavation – Area 2 (Zone C7 in Figure	Articulated Dump Truck	30%	2
	Excavator	70%	1

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Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
3.1 of the ES)	Lighting Tower	100%	4
Borrow Pit Excavation - Areas 2 and 3 (Zone C7 and C6 in Figure 3.1 of the ES)	Articulated Dump Truck	30%	2
	Excavator	70%	1
	Lighting Tower	100%	4
Borrow Pit Excavation - Areas 3 and 4 (Zone C6 and C5 in Figure 3.1 of the ES)	Articulated Dump Truck	30%	2
	Excavator	70%	1
	Lighting Tower	100%	4
Borrow Pit Excavation - Area 3 Only (Zone C6 in Figure 3.1 of the ES)	Articulated Dump Truck	30%	2
	Excavator	70%	1
	Lighting Tower	100%	4
Borrow Pit Stockpiling	Articulated Dump Truck	70%	1
	Bulldozer	70%	1
	Lighting Tower	100%	1
	Main Access Road Compressor	50%	4
	Main Access Road Bulldozer	70%	2
	Main Access Road ADT	30%	4
	Main Access Road Excavator	70%	2
	Main Access Road Grader	50%	2
	Main Access Road HBM Payloader	70%	2
	Main Access Road Mobile Diesel Gen Lighting Tower	100%	8
	Main Access Road Paver	50%	2
	Main Access Road Tipper Truck	40%	4
	Main Access Road Vibrator	50%	4
Site entrance hub	Backhoe	20%	2
	Bulldozer	70%	2
	Compressor	50%	3
	Excavator	70%	2
	Grader	50%	1
	Lighting Tower	100%	8
	Paver	50%	1
Tipper Truck	40%	4	

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Vibratory Roller	50%	4
Site Offices Superstructure -	Compressor	50%	8
	Generator Set	50%	4
	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Mobile Crane	50%	2
	Tele Handler	70%	2
	Wrench	20%	8
	Compressor	50%	2
	Concrete Pump	30%	2
	Generator	50%	2
	Lighting Tower	100%	4
	Mobile Crane	50%	2
	Vibrating Poker	30%	2
Contractors Compounds Hardstanding -	Contractors Compounds Excavator	70%	2
	Contractors Compounds Vibratory Roller	50%	4
	Contractors Compounds Bulldozer	70%	2
	Contractors Compounds Grader	50%	2
	Contractors Compounds HBM	70%	2
	Contractors Compounds Mobile Lighting Tower	100%	8
Accommodation Campus Groundworks -	Accommodation Campus Vibrating Poker Set	50%	1
	Accommodation Campus Mobile Crane	50%	2
	Accommodation Campus Grinder	20%	4
	Accommodation Campus Mobile Lighting Tower	100%	8
	Accommodation Campus ADT	30%	2
	Accommodation Campus Compressor	50%	2
	Accommodation Campus Excavator	70%	2
Accommodation Campus car parks -	Bulldozer	70%	1
	Compressor	50%	2

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Excavator	70%	1
	Grader	50%	1
	Lighting Tower	100%	8
	Paver	50%	1
	Tipper Truck	40%	4
	Vibratory Roller	50%	2
	Wheeled Excavator	70%	2
Accommodation Campus – buildings	Compressor	50%	8
	Generator	50%	4
	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Mobile Crane	50%	2
	Telehandler	70%	2
	HGV's 5 per day		
	Wrench	20%	8
Excavation Within Cut-Off Wall	20ton Excavator	70%	2
	60ton Excavator	70%	2
	Bulldozer	70%	2
	Compressor	50%	6
	Generator	50%	6
	Horizontal Drilling Rig	50%	3
	Lighting Tower	100%	18
Haul Route	Haul Route CAT777	100%	3
Railhead – Operation	Trains IN/Out	100%	6
	Loco Idling	50%	1
	Loco Shunting	100%	1
	HGVs's	100%	50/h
	Telehandler	80%	2
	loading Shovel	80%	2
Main Works Yard	Compressor	50%	2
	Crawler Crane	50%	2
	Lighting Tower	100%	4
	Portal Crane	70%	1

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Telehandler	70%	2

Table 1.3: Phases 3 and 4 – significant construction noise sources

Activity	Noise source	T _{on%}	Assumed number
Main Works Yard	Telehandler	50%	4
	Crawler Crane	40%	2
	Lighting Tower	100%	12
	Portal Crane	40%	2
	Compressor	40%	12
CRF Pipes	Pipes Crawler Crane	60%	2
	Bulldozer	70%	1
	Excavator	70%	2
	Lighting Tower	100%	14
	Compressor	50%	4
Galleries	Lighting Tower	100%	14
	Bulldozer	70%	1
	Excavator	70%	1
	Concrete Pump	60%	1
	Compressor	30%	4
	Crawler Crane	60%	2
	Concrete Delivery	20%	1
CRF Backfill	Concrete Poker	40%	2
	Concrete Pump	40%	2
	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Compressor	40%	4
CRF Secondary Backfill	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Backfills Backhoe	40%	2
	Compressor	30%	4
	Tipper Lorry	20%	4
	Compactor	50%	2
	Vibratory Rollers	50%	2
	Vibratory Roller	50%	1
	Bulldozer	70%	1
	Excavator	70%	1
Base slab and substructure	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Compressor	40%	6

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Vibrating Poker	40%	2
	Concrete Pump	60%	1
	ADTS	70%	2
	Excavator	70%	2
	Mobile Crane	60%	2
	Concrete deliveries 5 per hour per pile		
	Tower Crane	60%	2
Nuclear Island part 1	Concrete Delivery	20%	1
	Lighting Tower	100%	10
	Compressor	50%	10
	Concrete Vibrating Poker	50%	5
	Concrete Pump	100%	3
	ADTS	70%	4
	Tracked Excavator	70%	6
	Mobile Crane	40%	4
	Tower Crane	40%	10
	Concrete deliveries 5 per hour per pump		
Nuclear Island part 2	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Compressor	50%	5
	Vibrating Poker	50%	3
	Concrete Pump	100%	2
	ADTS	70%	4
	Excavator	70%	3
	Mobile Crane	40%	1
	Tower Crane	40%	2
	Concrete Deliveries 6 per hour per pump		
Nuclear Island part 3	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Compressor	50%	5
	Vibrating Poker	50%	3
	Concrete Pump	100%	2
	ADTS	70%	2

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Excavator	70%	2
	Mobile Crane	40%	1
	Tower Crane	40%	2
	Concrete Deliveries 6 per hour per pump		
Nuclear Island part 4 (Secondary backfill)	Lighting Tower	100%	18
	Backhoe	40%	6
	Compressor	40%	12
	ADTS	70%	12
	Vibratory Roller	40%	3
	Bulldozer	70%	3
	Excavator	70%	3
Turbine Hall	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Concrete Deliveries 6 per hour per pump		
	Hall Compressor	50%	5
	ADTS	70%	2
	Concrete Pump	100%	2
	Excavator	70%	2
	Mobile Crane	40%	2
	Tower Crane	40%	4
	Vibrating Poker	50%	3
SWBP Walls	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Compressor	50%	5
	Mixer Delivery	20%	1
	Vibrating Poker	50%	3
	Concrete Pump	100%	2
	Excavator	70%	1
	Mobile Crane	40%	2
	Tower Crane	40%	4
Forebay Base	Lighting Tower	100%	6
	Mixer Delivery	20%	1
	Compressor	50%	5

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Vibrating Poker	50%	3
	Concrete Pump	100%	2
	Excavator	70%	1
Outfall Excavation	Tractor Unit	40%	2
	Bulldozer	70%	2
	120T Excavator	60%	1
	20T Excavator	60%	2
Haul Route	Hall Route CAT 777	40%	6
Main stockpiling	Bulldozer	70%	4
	Lighting Tower	100%	1
	Vibratory Roller	70%	2
	Articulated Dump Truck	70%	1
CI & BOP primary bulk excavation	Excavation Tractor Unit	40%	2
	Excavation Bulldozer	60%	2
	20T Excavator	70%	2
	120T Excavator	70%	2
Stockpiling Zone C10 (the stockpile area to the north of the rail route – see Figure 3.1 of the ES)	Excavator	70%	2
	ADTS	70%	2
	Bulldozer	70%	2
Compounds	Mobile Crane	50%	2
	Telehandler	60%	2
Operational railhead	Operational Railhead	70%	9

Table 1.4: Phase 5 – significant construction noise sources

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
Restoration	Articulated Dump Truck	30%	4
	Box Scraper	80%	4
	Bulldozer	80%	4
	Excavator	80%	4
	Lighting Tower	50%	4
	Vibrator compactor	60%	2

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
	Backhoe with Breaker	60%	4

Table 1.5: Land East of Eastlands Industrial Estate – significant construction noise sources

Activity	Noise source	T _{on} %	Assumed number
Initial site strip and level	Articulated dump trucks	50%	4
	Bulldozers	80%	4
	Excavators	80%	4
	Roller compactors	50%	2
	Graders	50%	2
	Mobile light towers	100%	8
Site preparation	Compressors	60%	2
	Generator sets	60%	2
	Graders	50%	2
	Pavers	70%	2
	Tippers	20%	4
	Vibrator	30%	2
Railhead construction	Concrete pokers	50%	2
	Concrete pumps	50%	2
	Excavators	80%	2
	Graders	50%	2
	Grinders	20%	2
	Mixers	50%	4
	Petrol saws	20%	2
Track removal	Class 66 loco idling	100%	1
	Rail saw	50%	1
	Rail mounted crane	75%	1
	Rail mounted backhoe	25%	1
	Nut runner	10%	1
	Sleeper screwdriver	20%	1
Track laying	Class 66 loco idling	100%	1
	Rail mounted crane	75%	1

Activity	Noise source	T _{on%}	Assumed number
	Nut runner	10%	1
	Rail saw	5%	1
	Track grinder	20%	1
	Dropping ballast	20%	1
	Sleeper screwdriver	75%	4
	Rail treading machine	75%	1
	Tamper	30%	1
	Regulator	20%	1
	Stabiliser	10%	1

Table 1.6: Green Rail Route – significant construction noise sources

Activity	Noise source	T _{on%}	Assumed number
Earthworks	CAT D400 dumper	60	2
	CAT D8 dozer	60	1
	CAT 16 grader	50	1
	CAT 350 excavator	50	2
Laying of continuously welded rail	Class 66 loco onload	10	1
	Class 66 loco idling	90	1
	Loader	20	1
	Nut runner	5	1
	Rail saw	5	1
Installation of track	Class 66 loco on load	10	1
	Class 66 loco idling	90	1
	Shovel	80	1
	Rail treading machine	80	1
	Sleeper screwdrivers	80	4
	Rail saw	5	1
	Track grinder	5	1
Ballasting and tamping	Class 66 loco on load	10	1
	Class 66 loco idling	90	1
	Dropping ballast	5	1

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Activity	Noise source	T _{on%}	Assumed number
	Tamper	30	1
	Regulator	20	1
	Stabiliser	10	1
Removal of track	Class 66 loco on load	10	1
	Class 66 loco idling	90	1
	Rail crane	40	1
	Loader	20	1
	Rail saw	5	1
Removal of trackform/ ballast/ re-profiling	CAT D400 dumper	60	2
	CAT D8 dozer	60	1
	CAT 16 grader	50	1



VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 3, APPENDIX 3B: MATERIALS MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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FIGURES

None provided.

PLATES

None provided.

1 Materials Management Strategy

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Materials Management Strategy is submitted as part of the **Environmental Statement (ES)** for the proposed new nuclear power station at Sizewell C which includes the main development site and associated development sites, collectively referred to as ‘the Sizewell C Project’.

1.1.2 Detailed descriptions of the Sizewell C Project (referred to throughout this volume as the ‘proposed development’ and the ‘site’) and the different phases of development are provided in **Chapters 2 to 4 of Volume 2 of the ES** and **Chapter 2 of Volumes 3 to 9 of the ES** (Doc Ref. 6.4-6.10). A glossary of terms and list of abbreviations used in the Materials Management Strategy is provided in **Volume 1, Appendix 1A of the ES** (Doc Ref. 6.2).

1.1.3 The purpose of the Materials Management Strategy is to demonstrate how SZC Co. intends to manage excavated materials generated by the proposed development. The Materials Management Strategy only considers the management of excavated materials generated on-site and does not consider materials imported to the proposed development nor the management of wastes. Please refer to **Section 1.3** of this chapter for reference to other documents.

1.1.4 The following excavated materials are considered to be within the scope of the Materials Management Strategy:

- soil, both topsoil and sub-soil, parent material and underlying geology;
- tunnel arisings;
- ground based infrastructure that is capable of reuse within earthworks, for example road base and concrete floors;
- Made Ground; and
- source segregated aggregate material arising from demolition activities, such as crushed brick and concrete, to be reused on the site of production within earthworks or as sub-base or drainage materials.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 SZC Co.’s aim for the proposed development is to maximise the sustainable use of natural resources, including:

- reuse 100% of uncontaminated topsoil on site;
- achieve a neutral cut and fill balance across the main development site and associated development sites; and
- divert 95% by weight of non-hazardous excavation waste from landfill.

1.2.2 This aim will be achieved by:

- application of the waste hierarchy to materials excavated as part of the proposed development;
- preventing waste, wherever possible;
- treating excavated materials to enable reuse, where practical;
- minimising double handling of materials, where practical;
- reuse of uncontaminated soil and other naturally occurring material excavated in its natural state for construction on the site of origin and in accordance with Article 2(1)(c) Waste Framework Directive (Ref. 1.1) (i.e. material that is excluded from the scope of the Waste Framework Directive); and
- developing an overarching Materials Management Plan for the main development site and separate Materials Management Plans for the associated development sites, where required.

1.3 Other related documents

1.3.1 The Materials Management Strategy forms **Volume 2, Appendix 3A** of the **ES**.

1.3.2 Other related documents that set out measures to manage construction activities and mitigate impacts on the environment for the main development site and the associated development sites include the:

- Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Doc Ref. 8.11);
- Waste Management Strategy, provided in Volume 2, Appendix 8A of the ES; and
- Outline Soils Management Plan, provided in Volume 2, Appendix 17C of the ES.

Code of Construction Practice

- 1.3.3 The **CoCP** sets out the measures and controls that SZC Co. will require its contractors to adopt during construction and removal and reinstatement phases of the proposed development, where appropriate.

Waste Management Strategy

- 1.3.4 The **Waste Management Strategy**, and **outline Site Waste Management Plan**, provides the framework for managing waste which would be produced during the construction, operational and, where relevant, the removal and reinstatement phases for the various elements of the Sizewell C Project. It does not consider the management of radioactive waste streams or conventional waste arising in the future decommissioning of the nuclear power station as this would be managed under a separate consent, supported by a separate waste management strategy, provided in **Volume 2, Appendix 8A** of the **ES**.

Outline Soil Management Plan

- 1.3.5 This is an overarching document which sets out the methodology, control measures and monitoring programme for the site preparation and reinstatement work phases of the Sizewell C Project. The outline Soil Management Plan also acts as a tool and a method to control, record and audit activities relating to soil conditions and soil quality for future reuse. It includes requirements and standards for any imported topsoil and subsoil required, as provided in **Volume 2, Appendix 17C** of the **ES**.
- 1.3.6 In addition to the outline Soil Management Plan, each of the proposed developments (e.g. main development site and individual associated development sites) will have a site-specific Soil Resources Plan setting out the detail of soil resources, stripping areas, stockpile locations and reinstatement (including reconditioning if needed) plans – ensuring final soil profiles are appropriate for the proposed end-use.

1.4 Benefits of Material Reuse

- 1.4.1 Prevention of waste through the reuse of suitable excavated materials within the proposed development will result in the following environmental and social benefits:
- reduced consumption of primary resources;
 - reduced waste disposed of at landfill;

- reduced road traffic through local towns and associated reductions in:
 - air pollution;
 - noise and vibration; and
 - the potential for road accidents;
- reduced carbon footprint associated with the proposed development; and
- reduced environmental impacts associated with the supply chain.

1.5 Regulatory mechanisms for the reuse of site-won materials

a) Waste Framework Directive 2008 – Article 2

1.5.1 Article 2(1)(c) of the Waste Framework Directive allows for the reuse of “uncontaminated soil and other naturally occurring material excavated in the course of construction activities where it is certain that the material will be used for the purposes of construction in its natural state on the site from which it was excavated” (Ref. 1.1).

b) The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

1.5.2 The Regulations (Ref 1.2) put in place requirements to ensure that sites that undertake certain activities have an environmental permit or exemption from the regulator (i.e. the Environment Agency). The activities include the storage, use, recovery, treatment and disposal of waste.

c) U1 Waste exemption: use of waste in construction (2016)

1.5.3 The U1 exemption (Ref 1.3) allows the use of suitable waste for construction purposes rather than primary materials or material that has ceased to be waste, for example by complying with a quality protocol. The exemption limits the amount of waste that can be used to 1,000 tonnes and only wastes detailed in the exemption can be used. A U1 exemption is valid for three years and cannot be re-registered at the same site within that time frame.

d) CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (2011)

1.5.4 The CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice (Ref 1.4) sets out good practice for the development industry to use when:

- assessing on a site-specific basis whether excavated materials are classified as waste or not; and
- determining on a site-specific basis when treated excavated waste can cease to be waste for a particular use.

1.5.5 The following materials are within the scope of the Definition of Waste Code of Practice:

- soil, both top-soil and sub-soil, parent material and underlying geology;
- soil and mineral-based dredgings;
- ground based infrastructure suitable for reuse within earthworks projects, e.g. road base, concrete floors;
- Made Ground;
- source segregated aggregate material arising from demolition activities, such as crushed brick and concrete, to be reused on the site of production within earthworks projects or as sub-base or drainage materials; and
- stockpiled excavated materials that include the above.

1.5.6 The following materials cannot be reused under the Definition of Waste Code of Practice :

- soils which have been contaminated with injurious invasive weeds except for soils that are used on the site of production in accordance with relevant best practice guidance, for example Japanese Knotweed Code of Practice (Ref 1.5);
- specific excavated infrastructure material such as pipework and storage tanks;
- general construction wastes, for example plasterboard, glass, wood;
- demolition wastes not included in allowed materials; and
- extractive wastes within the scope of the Mining Waste Directive (2006) (Ref 1.6) for which alternative regulatory provisions have been made.

1.5.7 The Definition of Waste Code of Practice applies to both uncontaminated and contaminated material from anthropogenic and natural sources which have been excavated:

- for use on the site from which it has been excavated, with or without treatment;
- for use directly without treatment at another development site;
- for use in development of land other than the site from which the material has been excavated, following treatment at an authorised hub site; or
- a combination of the above.

1.5.8 In deciding whether a material is considered waste the aims and objectives of the Waste Framework Directive should be taken into account. The primary aim of the Waste Framework Directive is the protection of human health and the environment.

1.5.9 There is no single factor that can be used to determine if something is a waste or when it ceases to be waste. However, in the context of excavated materials used on sites undergoing development the Definition of Waste Code of Practice outlines four factors that need to be demonstrated:

- protection of human health and protection of the environment;
- suitability for use, without further treatment;
- certainty of use; and
- quantity of material.

e) [Environment Agency/Waste and Resources Action Programme Quality Protocol: Aggregates from Inert Waste \(2013\)](#)

1.5.10 The Quality Protocol (Ref 1.7) sets out end of waste criteria for the production and use of aggregates from inert waste (for example demolition materials). If the criteria set out are met, the resulting outputs will normally be regarded as having been fully recovered and to have ceased to be waste (i.e. can be used without an environmental permit or exemption).

1.6 The Proposed Development

1.6.1 The proposed development includes the main development site and associated development sites.

1.6.2 Earthworks to be undertaken within the main development site will comprise a mixture of permanent works to build the two reactor units and associated

infrastructure and temporary works required to facilitate the permanent works (e.g. construction compounds).

1.6.3 The main development site comprises five areas which are described below:

- Main construction area: the area that would become the main power station platform. This will require sheet piling around the perimeter of the main construction area, referred to as the cut-off wall and excavation during the construction phase;
- Sizewell B relocated facilities and National Grid land: the area that certain Sizewell B facilities would be moved to in order to release other land for the proposed development and the land required for the National Grid transmission network;
- Offshore works area: the area where offshore cooling water infrastructure, beach landing facility and other marine works would be located;
- Temporary construction area: the area located primarily to the north and west of the proposed Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) crossing, which would be used to support construction activity on the main platform and includes a borrow pit area for extraction of materials to backfill the main construction area; and
- Ancillary Construction Area: the area directly to the north of Sizewell Halt which would be used to support construction on the main construction area and temporary construction area.

1.6.4 Earthworks to be undertaken within the associated development sites will comprise a mixture of temporary and permanent works required to support the construction of Sizewell C.

1.6.5 The associated development sites comprise the following:

- green rail route and proposed rail improvements;
- Sizewell link road;
- two village bypass;
- northern park and ride (Darsham);
- southern park and ride (Wickham Market);

- freight management facility; and
 - highways improvements including Yoxford roundabout;
- 1.6.6 Full details of the proposed works are provided in **Chapters 2 to 4 of Volume 2** of the **ES** for the main development site and **Chapter 2 of Volumes 3 to 9** of the **ES** for the associated development sites.
- a) **Indicative excavation material volumes within the main development site**
- 1.6.7 As described in **Volume 2, Chapter 3** of the **ES**, the construction of the proposed development requires deep excavations on the main platform as well as the raising of land levels, to achieve the required level for the permanent platform in the main construction area. There will also be surface stripping and excavations on the temporary construction area, including the excavation of the borrow pit area.
- 1.6.8 Indicative estimates of excavated material types and volumes are presented in **Table 1.1**. Refinement of the enabling works design is ongoing, and the volumes presented may change as this work progresses and at the detailed design stage.

Table 1.1: Indicative excavation material volumes arising in the main development site

Source of material	Indicative excavation volume (m ³)
Temporary construction area Surface Strip	100,000
Main construction area Surface Strip	50,000
Main construction area Made Ground	1,400,000
Main construction area Peat and Alluvium	860,000
Main construction area Crag	990,000
Borrow pit area Overburden	600,000
Borrow pit area Crag	350,000
Cut-off wall Made Ground	10,000
Cut-off wall Peat and Alluvium	20,000
Bentonite	80,000
Marine Arisings	600,000

Source of material	Indicative excavation volume (m ³)
Other Arisings	350,000
Total	5,410,000

Notes: (1) It should be noted that the volumes presented are rounded to the nearest ten thousand metres cubed and are based on the current design and are subject to change as the design is developed. (2) It is estimated that approximately 1.1 million m³ of peat and alluvium will be excavated from the main construction area. This volume will reduce once the material is processed and used in the borrow pit area restoration.

b) Borrow pits

1.6.9 Ground investigations undertaken to date have identified that the material to be excavated from the main construction area for the main platform will be interbedded peat and clay which would not be suitable for use as backfill in this location. As such, additional materials would need to be sourced from site or imported for use as backfill in this area.

1.6.10 Specific areas within the temporary construction area have been identified to act as borrow pits to supply suitable materials to backfill the main construction area. The borrow pit area would in turn need to be backfilled in order to restore the temporary construction area as detailed in the **outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP)** (Doc Ref. 8.2). It is anticipated that the peat and alluvium generated by the deep excavation in the main construction area would be used for this purpose.

1.6.11 It is proposed that lime improvement of the interbedded peat and clay is used to improve its geotechnical properties and facilitate handling during borrow pit restoration. This process is not anticipated to have an unacceptable impact on groundwater or surface waters and a risk assessment to confirm this has been undertaken, as provided in **Appendix 18E** of this volume of the **ES**.

c) Stockpile volumes

1.6.12 There are several areas proposed for stockpiling materials in the temporary construction area. A range of excavated and bulked materials would be stockpiled at various periods throughout the construction phase and these would require regular management onsite. Material storage, sorting and classifying would be carried out within the stockpile areas. The stockpiles have been sized to accommodate this and the phasing of the construction works.

1.6.13 Earthworks balance studies have been undertaken and the stockpiles required for storage are outlined in **Table 1.2**. Refinement of the enabling works design is ongoing, and volumes may change as this work progresses. Details of the location of the proposed stockpiles are provided in **Volume 2, Chapter 3** of the **ES**.

Table 1.2: Indicative stockpile volumes in the main development site

Stockpile (location)	Indicative stockpile volume (m ³)	Origin of material
Stockpile 1 (Zone C11)	80,000	Main construction area and temporary construction area Surface Strip
Stockpile 2 (Zone C10)	240,000	Main construction area Made Ground
Stockpile 3 (Zone C5)	2,500,000	Main construction area excavation and imported backfill
Stockpile 4 (Zones C6 & C7)	310,000	Tunnel boring arisings
Stockpile 5 (Zone C8)	60,000	Tunnel boring arisings
Stockpile 6 (temporary) (Zone C1)	50,000	Unsuitable tunnel arisings, bentonite and initial arisings
Land east of Eastlands Industrial Estate (LEEIE) Stockpile (Zone C12 & C15)	350,000	LEEIE topsoil and imported backfill materials

Notes: (1) The volumes presented are rounded to the nearest ten thousand metres cubed and are based on the current design and are subject to change as the design is developed. (2) Not all excavated materials will be stored in the stockpiles. It is anticipated that topsoil will be stored in bunds and peat and alluvium will be directly transferred to the borrow pit area for use in restoration.

1.7 Associated development sites

1.7.1 The type and quantity of excavated materials anticipated to arise from each of the associated development sites is being considered as part of the enabling works design. The details will be confirmed as part of any Materials Management Plan developed at the detailed design stage.

1.8 Materials Reuse Strategy

a) Main development site

1.8.1 An integrated design approach has been developed to use excavated material to satisfy the fill material requirements of the proposed development wherever reasonably practicable. The aim is to achieve a neutral cut and fill balance on the main development site.

1.8.2 Excavated materials would likely be reused on the proposed development in accordance with Article 2(1)(c) of the Waste Framework Directive or the Definition of Waste Code of Practice, as appropriate.

1.8.3 An overarching Materials Management Plan would be developed for the main development site to enable the reuse of certain excavated materials within the main development site, i.e. the main development site would be a single site of origin for the purposes of the Definition of Waste Code of Practice. This would include the use of peat and alluvium for restoration of the borrow pit area.

1.8.4 It is estimated that there will be more excavation material available than required to backfill the main construction area and borrow pit area. It is anticipated that the additional material would be used to restore the temporary construction area. The landscaping requirements of the temporary construction area are detailed in the **oLEMP**.

b) Off-site associated developments

1.8.5 Materials generated from the associated development sites would be reused in accordance with Article 2(1)(c) of the Waste Framework Directive or the Definition of Waste Code of Practice, as appropriate. Each associated development site would be regarded as a separate site of origin. The associated development sites may utilise material from the main development site where there is a deficit of fill material and it is suitable for use.

1.8.6 All associated development sites where clean, naturally occurring soils are to be stripped and stored for restoration at the end of the works would be managed under a Soil Resources Plan. The **Soil Resources Plan** would detail requirements for regular reviews of stockpiled material to confirm it is still suitable for use, still required for restoration and that only the volumes required for restoration are being stored.

c) Principles for the Use of Materials as Non-Waste in accordance with the Definition of Waste Code of Practice

1.8.7 The Definition of Waste Code of Practice indicates that there is no single factor that can be used to determine if something is a waste or when it ceases to be waste. The following four factors must be met in order for the Definition of Waste Code of Practice to apply:

- Factor 1: Protection of human health and the environment;
- Factor 2: Suitability for use, without any further treatment;
- Factor 3: Certainty of use; and
- Factor 4: Quantity of material.

d) Meeting the requirements of the four factors

i. Factor 1: Protection of human health and the environment

Definition of Waste Code of Practice: The reuse of material should not create an unacceptable risk to the environment or human health.

1.8.8 Previous ground investigations have been undertaken within the main development site to investigate ground and contamination issues and have included chemical and geotechnical testing. Additional ground investigation would be undertaken to inform the detailed design of the proposed development at the main development site and associated development sites and confirm ground conditions, contamination status and other ground related risks. This would be completed prior to construction works.

1.8.9 Geotechnical and chemical suitability for use criteria for all parts of the proposed development receiving excavated soils (i.e. borrow pits and fill areas) would be developed, following an appropriate risk assessment for each area of reuse.

ii. Factor 2: Suitability for use, without any further treatment

Definition of Waste Code of Practice: The material must be suitable for its intended use in all respects (i.e. geo-technically and chemically).

1.8.10 Test results for all excavated materials within the main development site would be compared to the suitability for use criteria developed for the proposed development and (as a minimum) would be classified as suitable for use:

- as backfill in the main construction area;
- for restoration of the borrow pits; and
- as landscaping.

1.8.11 Interbedded peat and clay excavated from the main construction area would be geo-technically improved with lime when used to restore the borrow pit area. This activity is not classed as a waste treatment activity and therefore does not affect the use of the Definition of Waste Code of Practice for these materials.

1.8.12 Any material deemed unsuitable for reuse within the proposed development would be considered for reuse at a third-party site and be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and proximity principle. Any waste removed from site would be managed in accordance with the **Waste Management Strategy**, provided in **Volume 2, Appendix 8A** of the **ES** and recorded in the **Site Waste Management Plan**.

1.8.13 Remediation method statements, risk assessments etc. would be produced for any materials that require on site treatment prior to reuse on site. Only treated soils that have been validated and that meet the reuse criteria would be reused within the proposed development. Any materials failing to meet the reuse criteria would be removed from site for further treatment, reuse off-site or disposal at a suitably permitted facility, as appropriate.

iii. **Factor 3: Certainty of use**

Definition of Waste Code of Practice: The holder of the material must be able to demonstrate that the material will actually be used and that the use is not just a probability, but a certainty.

1.8.14 The Development Consent Order (DCO) (once granted) will be based on the submitted Sizewell C Project design. The granting of the DCO would provide certainty of use as the proposed development would need to meet the conditions of the DCO.

iv. **Factor 4: Quantity of material**

Definition of Waste Code of Practice: Materials should only be used in the quantities required for the specified use and no more.

1.8.15 The Sizewell C Project design submitted as part of the DCO and the final detailed design will detail the material quantities required to build the nuclear power station and associated developments to the required safety standards.

e) **Materials Management Plan**

- 1.8.16 An overarching Materials Management Plan would be developed for the main development site. Individual Materials Management Plans would be developed for the associated development sites, as required. The Materials Management Plans, and other applicable documentation, as detailed in the Definition of Waste Code of Practice, would be reviewed by a Qualified Person (listed on the CL:AIRE Qualified Person Register) and the declaration submitted to CL:AIRE prior to the excavation of materials.
- 1.8.17 The Materials Management Plans would be integrated into the day-to-day management of the proposed development.

f) **Materials tracking**

- 1.8.18 A materials tracking system would be developed to track and record the movement and placement of excavated materials within the proposed development.
- 1.8.19 Audits of the Materials Management Plan and tracking system would be undertaken during construction of the proposed development, including audits of tracking data.

g) **Consultation with the regulators**

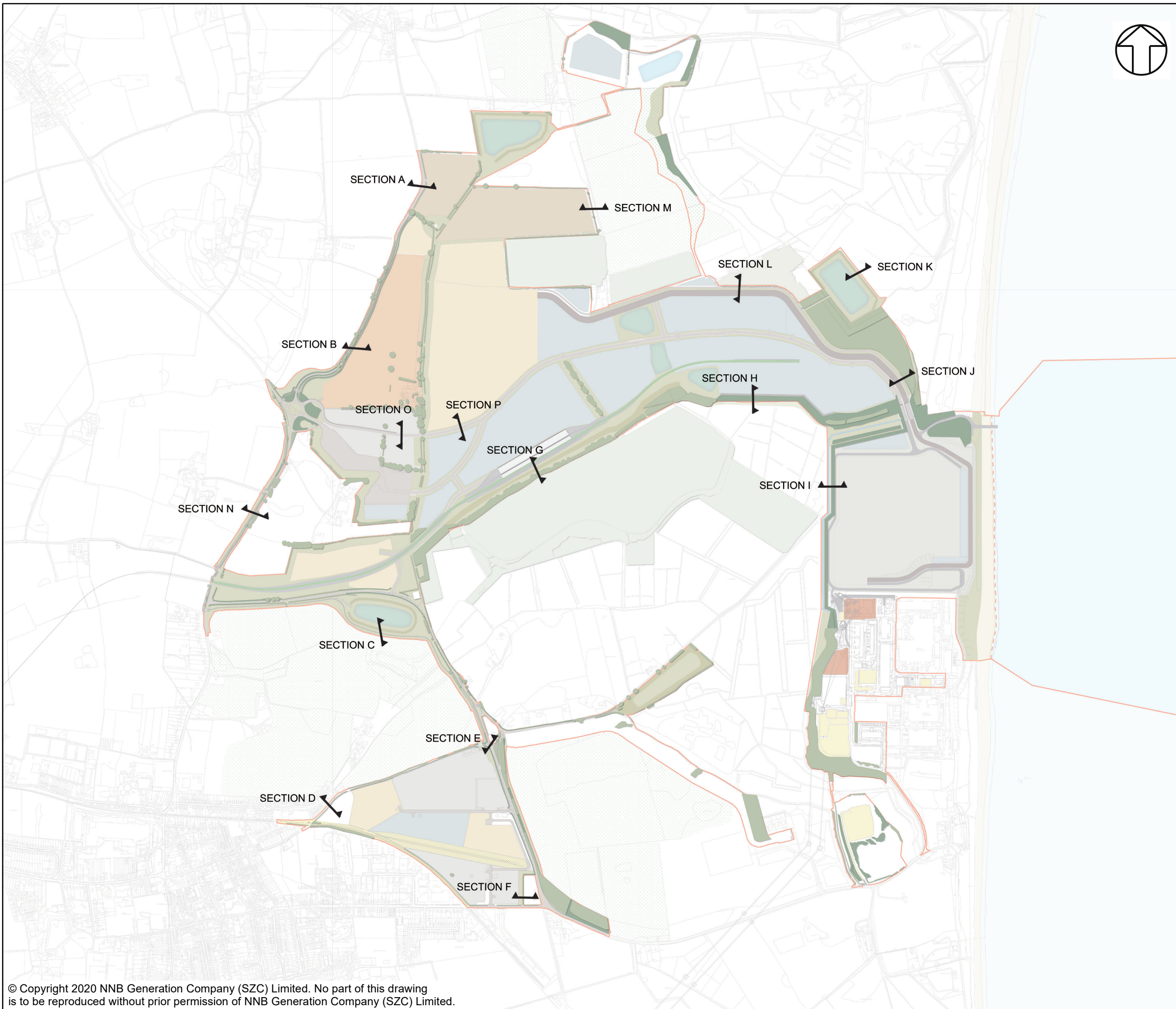
- 1.8.20 The Environment Agency has been consulted with and have agreed to the use of the Definition of Waste Code of Practice to manage materials on the proposed development sites, including the strategy to use the borrow pit area for site-won excavated material and restoration of the borrow pit area using certain materials not suitable for construction (i.e. peat and alluvium from the main construction area).

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- 1.2 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations. 2016.
- 1.3 U1 Waste exemption: use of waste in construction. The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations. 2016.
- 1.4 CL:AIRE. Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice. V2. 2011.
- 1.5 Environment Agency. Managing Japanese Knotweed on Development Sites: The Knotweed Code of Practice. V3. Amended 2013.
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VOLUME 2, CHAPTER 3, APPENDIX 3C: CONSTRUCTION MASTERPLAN INDICATIVE SECTIONS



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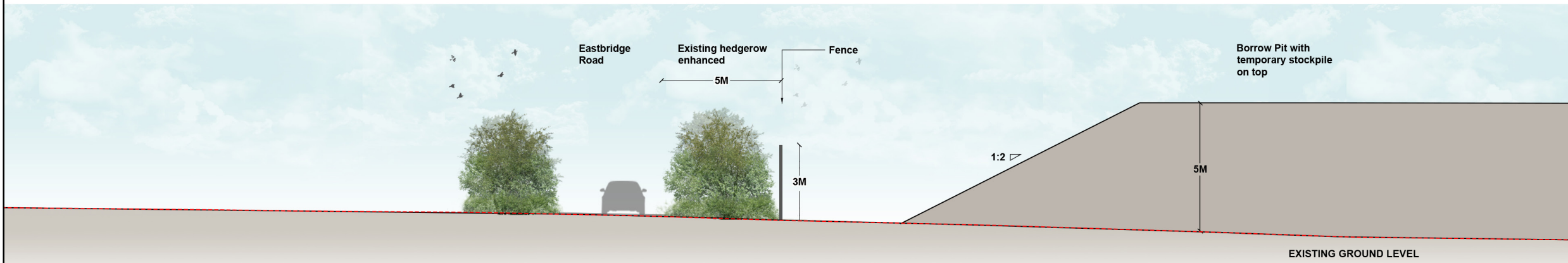
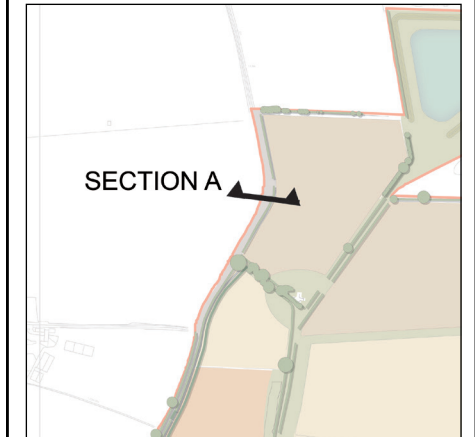
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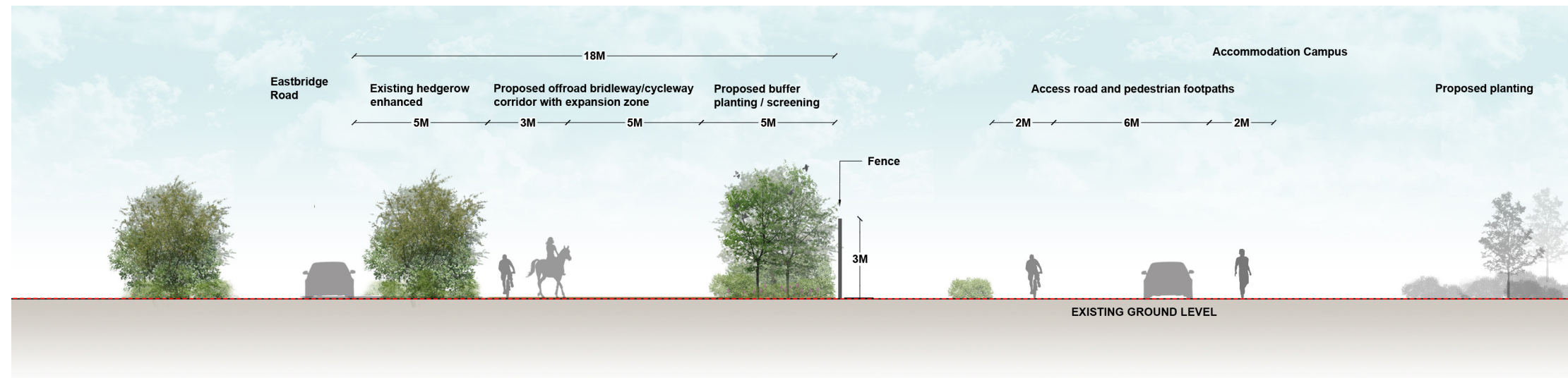
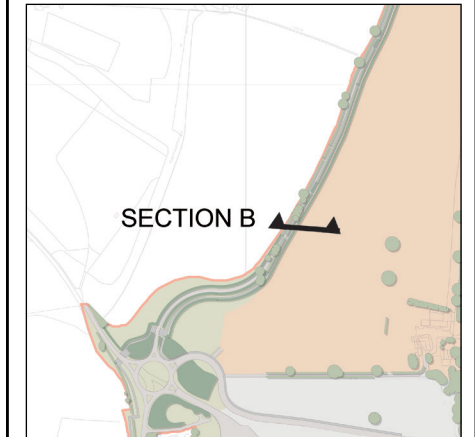
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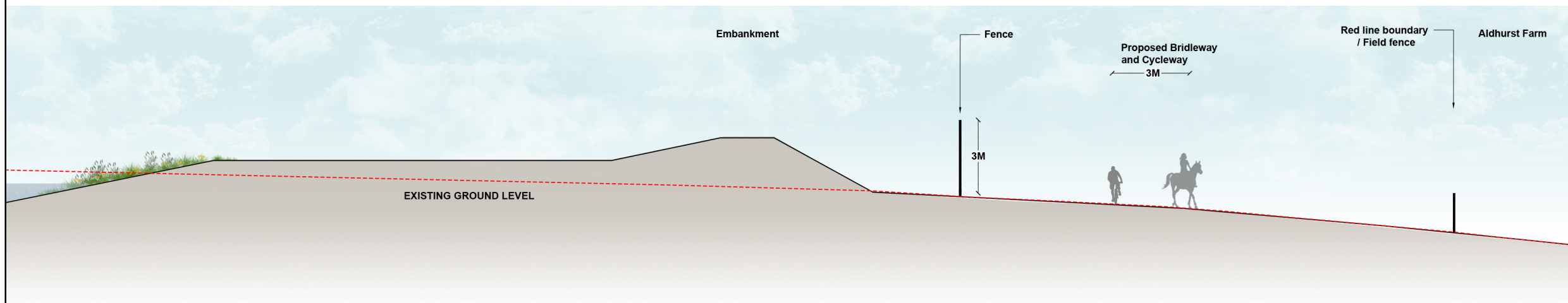
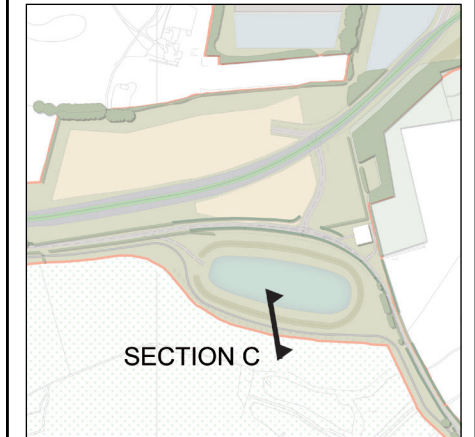
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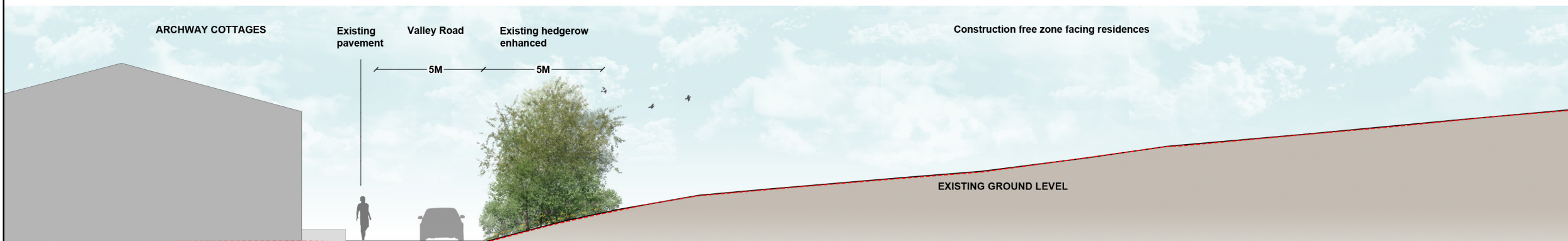
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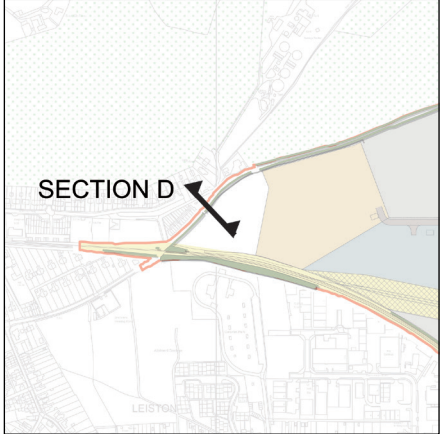
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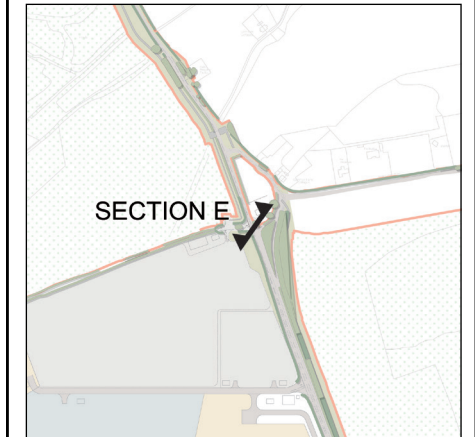
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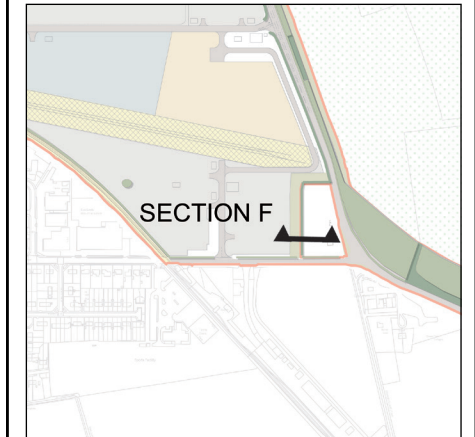
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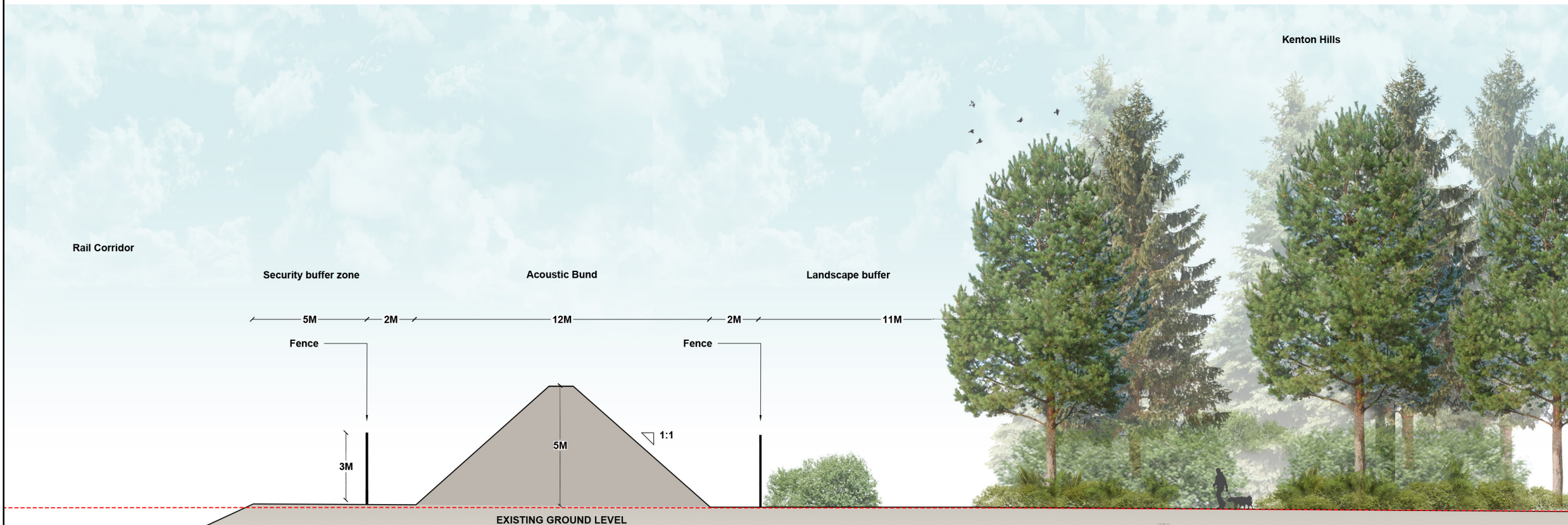
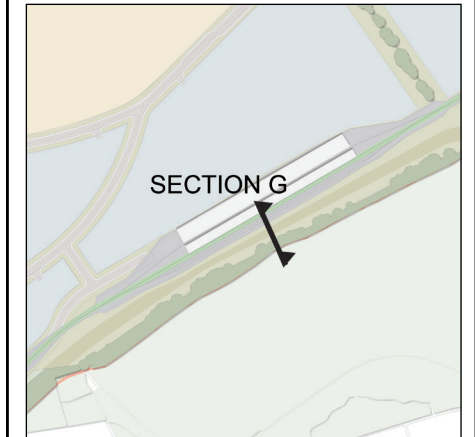
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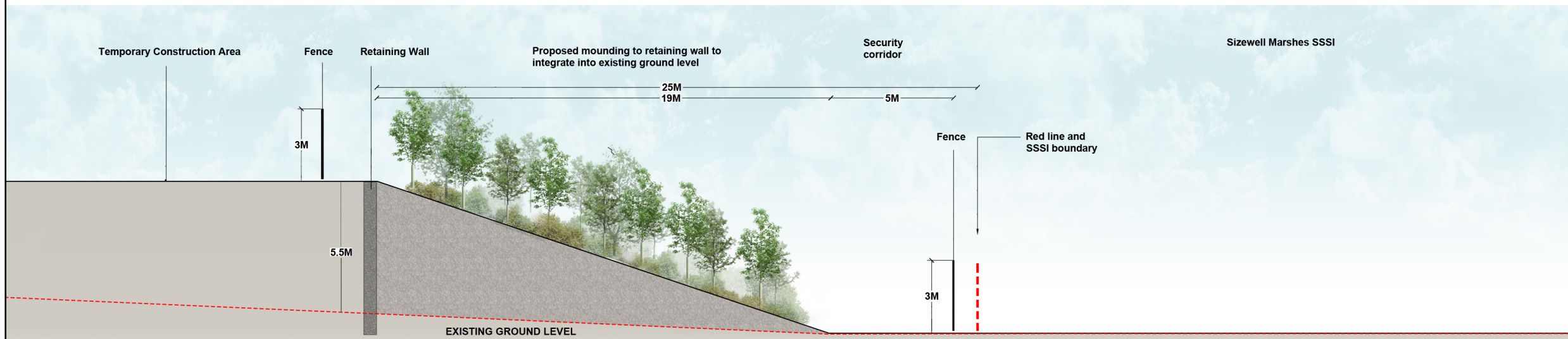
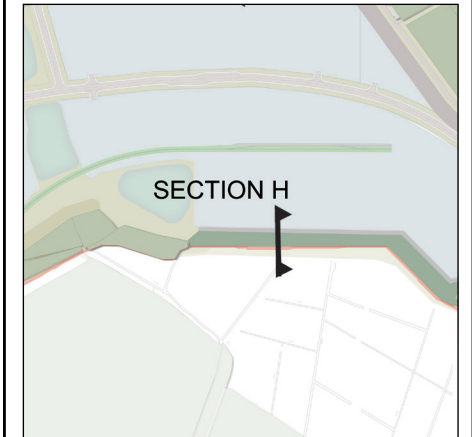
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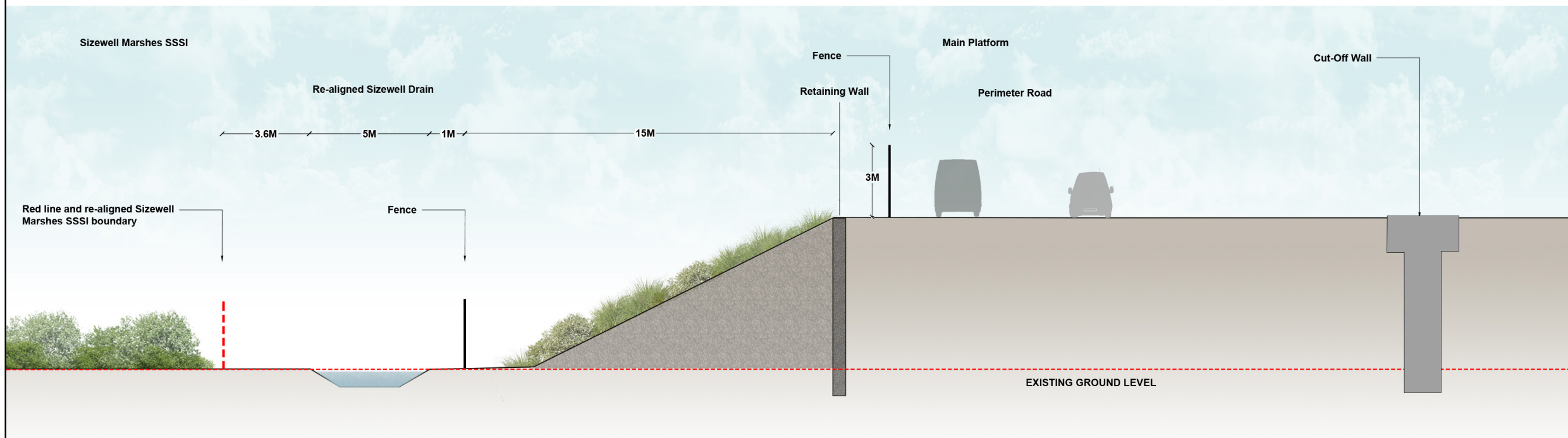
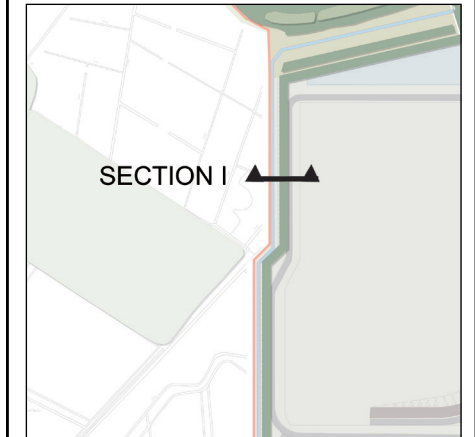
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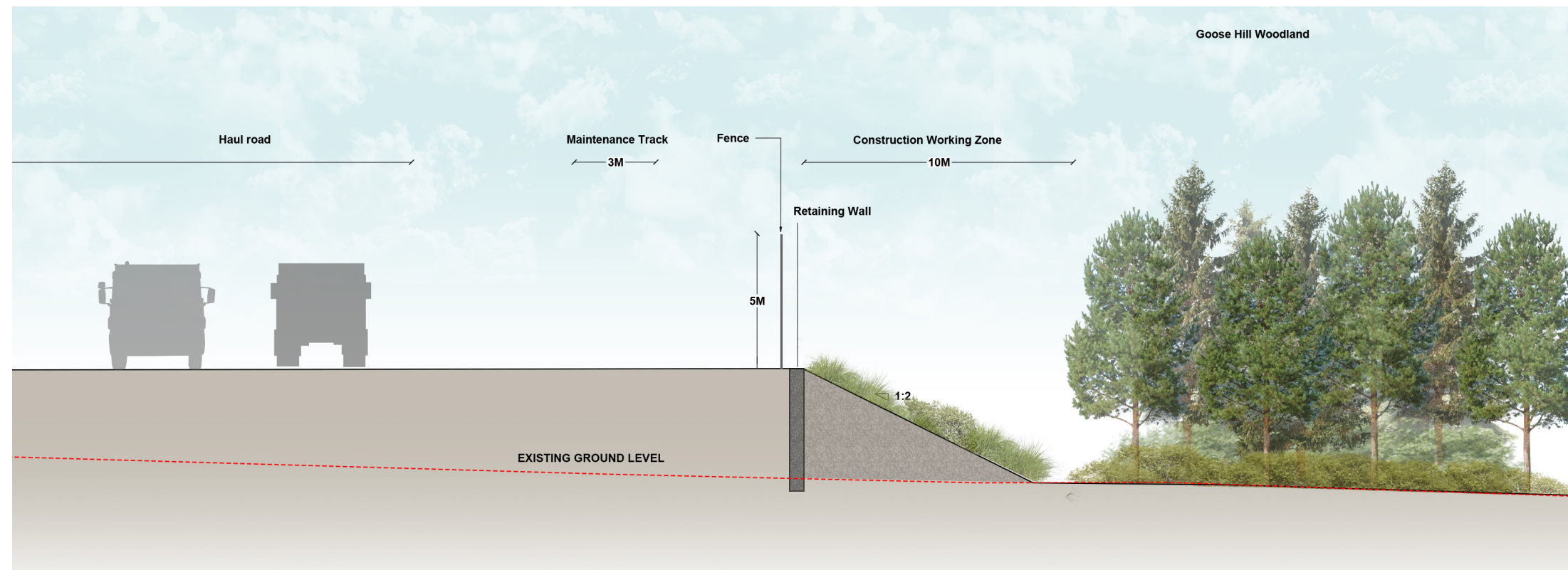
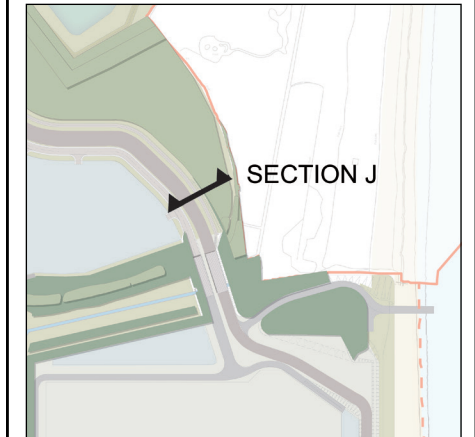
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 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
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 CHAPTER 3
 DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT -
 CONSTRUCTION MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE

DRAWING TITLE:
 CONSTRUCTION MASTERPLAN
 INDICATIVE SECTION J
 APPENDIX 3C

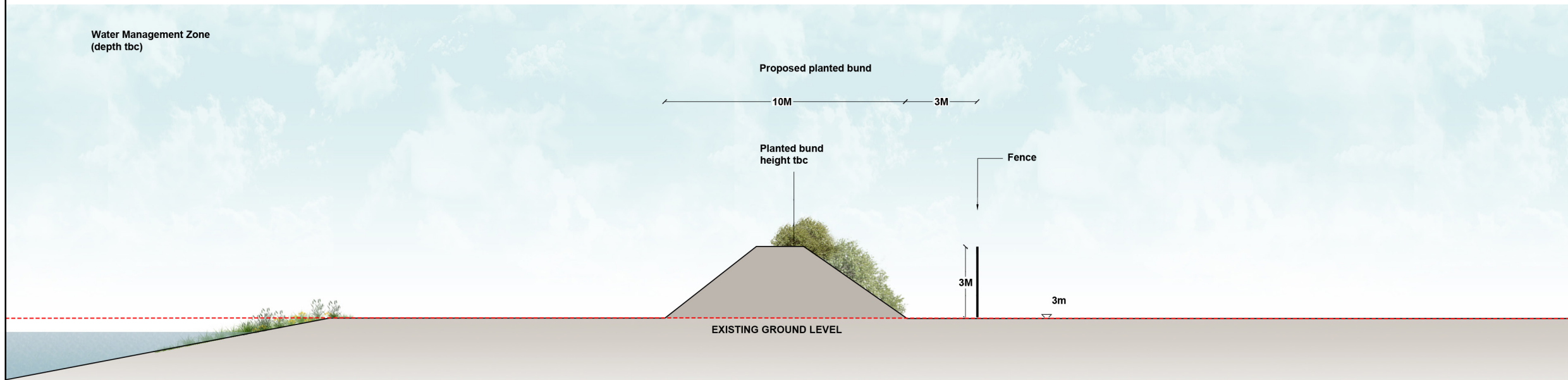
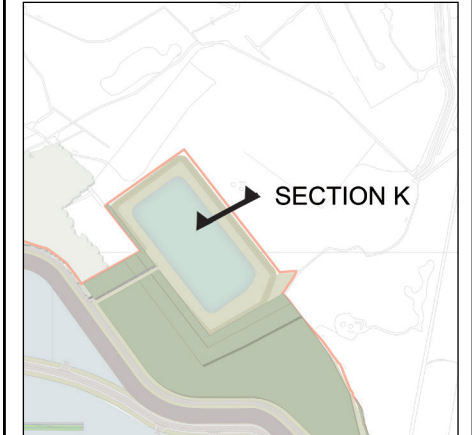
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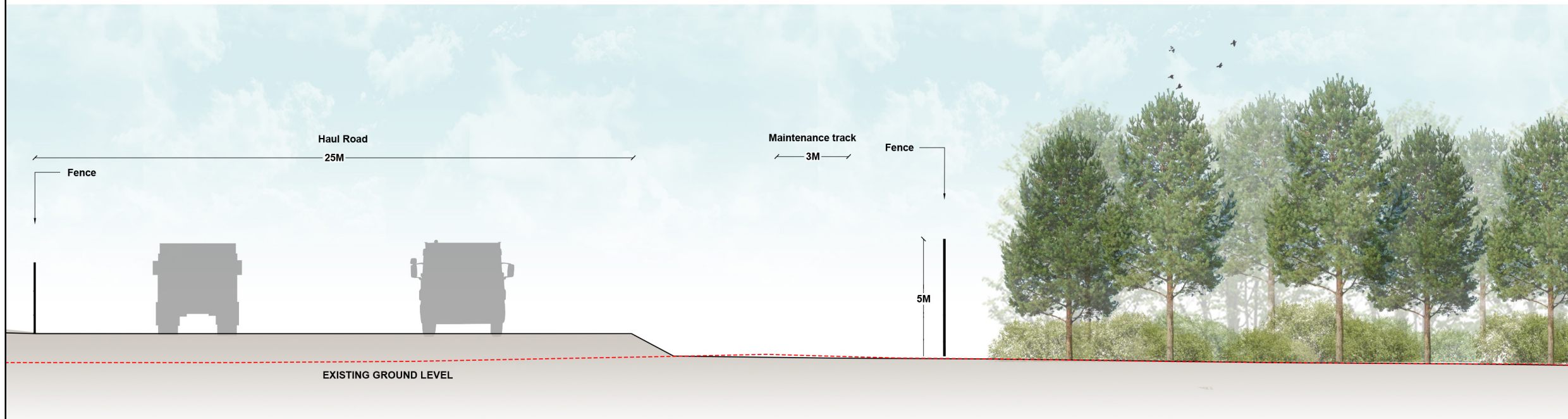
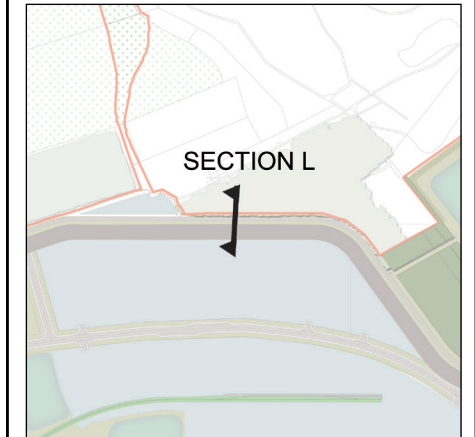
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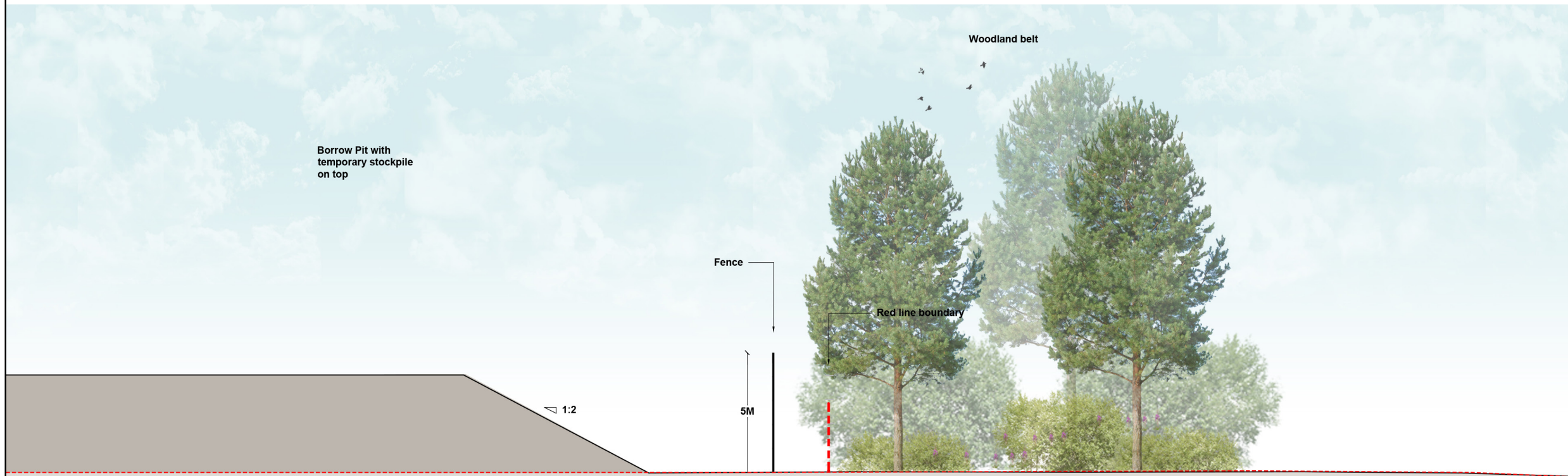
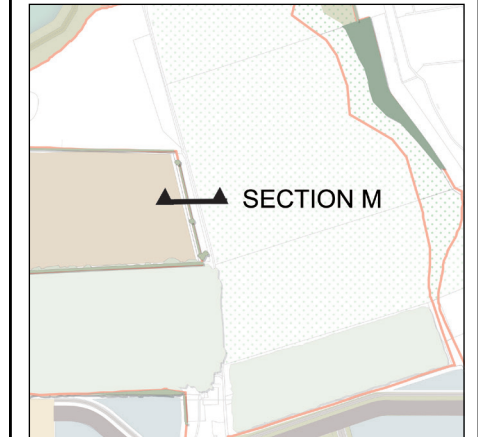
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Borrow Pit with temporary stockpile on top

Woodland belt

Fence

Red line boundary

1:2

5M

EXISTING GROUND LEVEL

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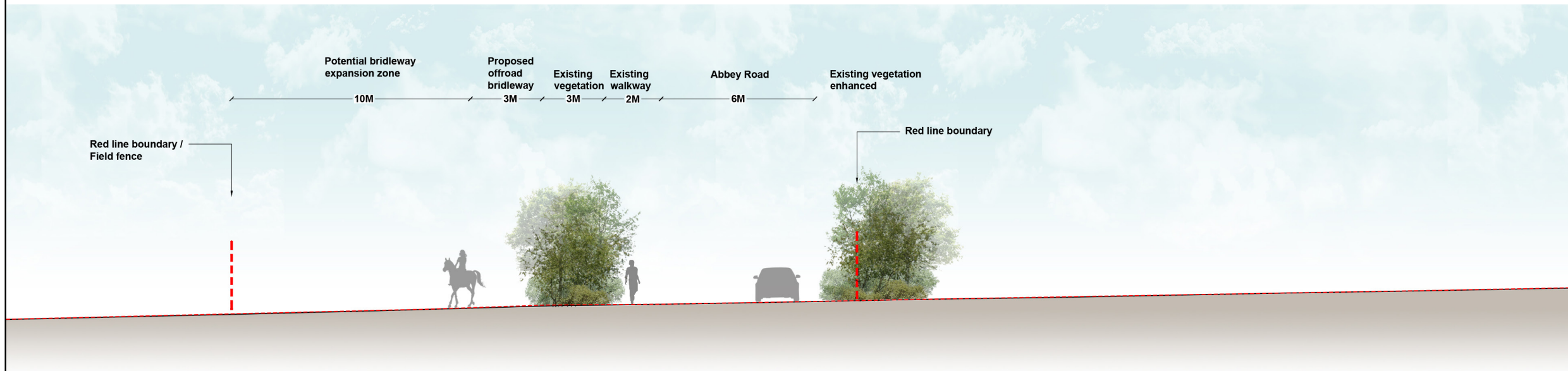
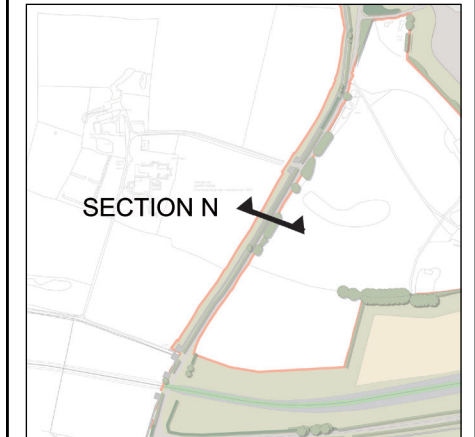
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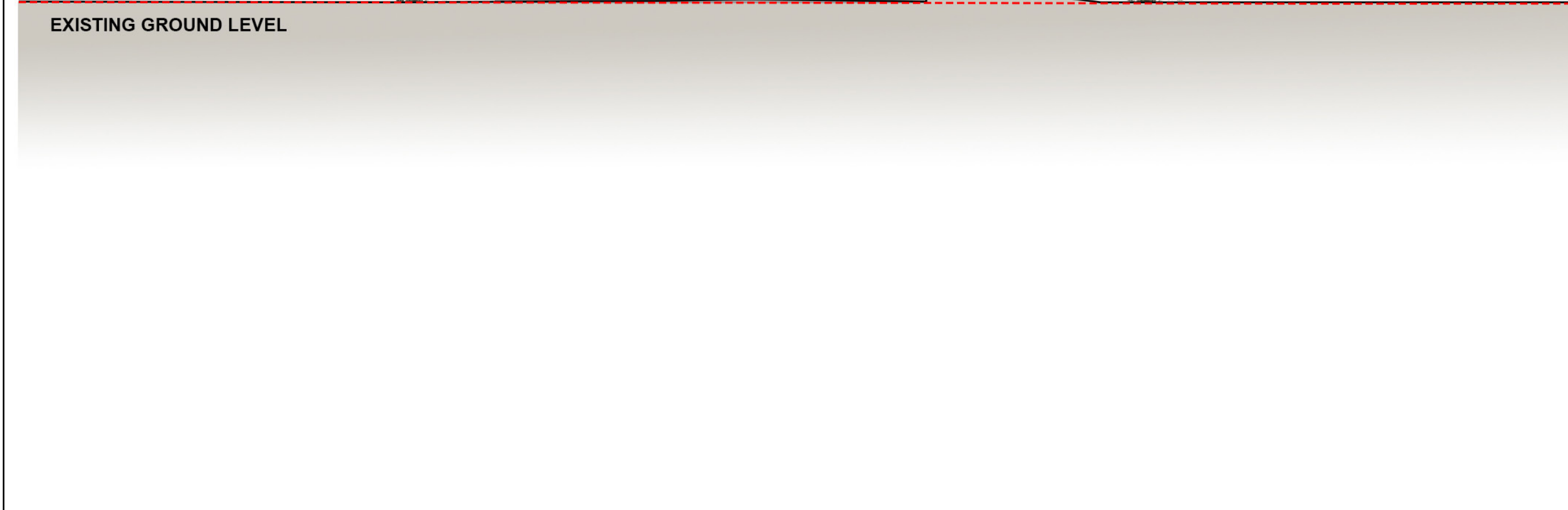
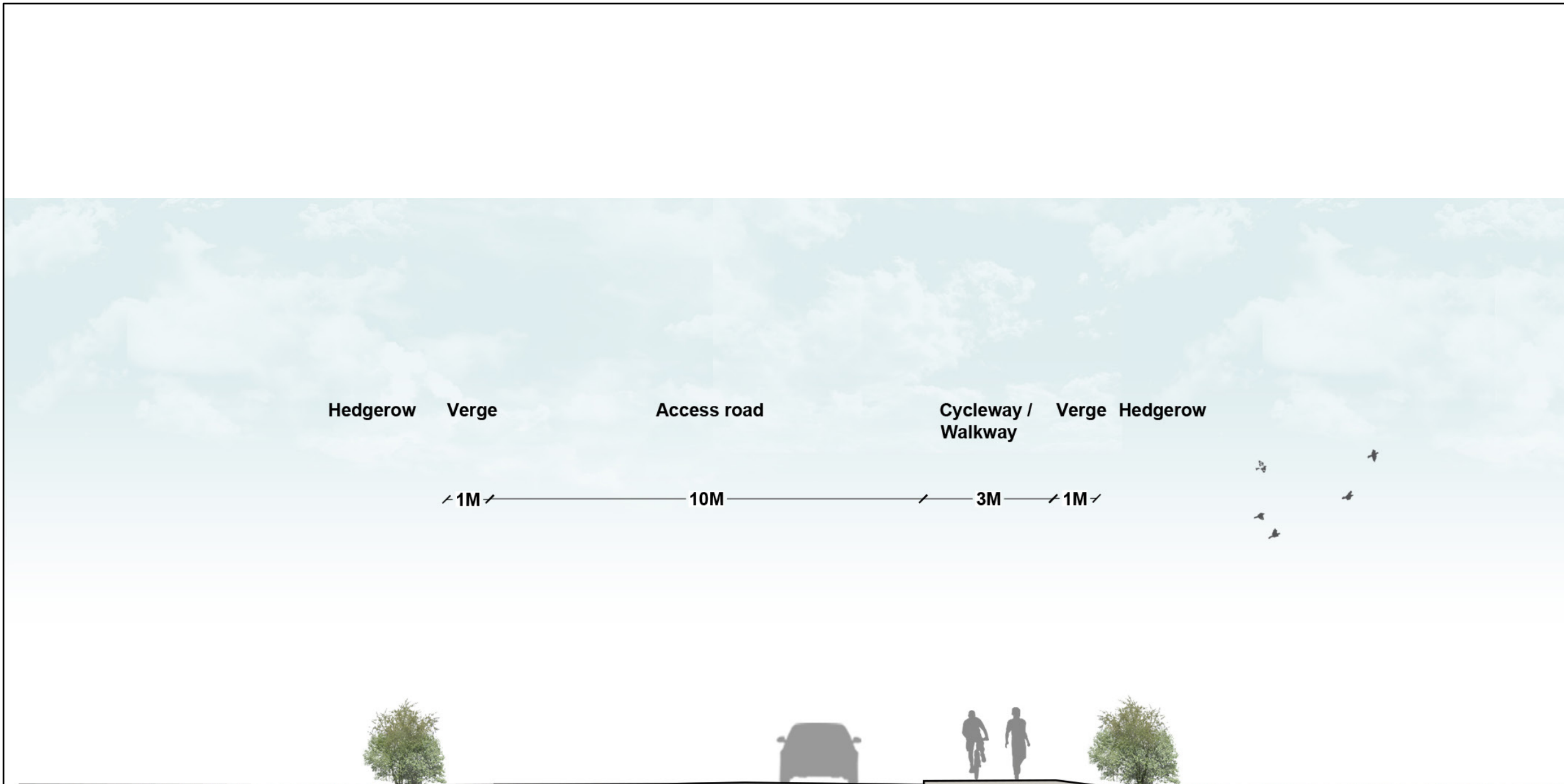
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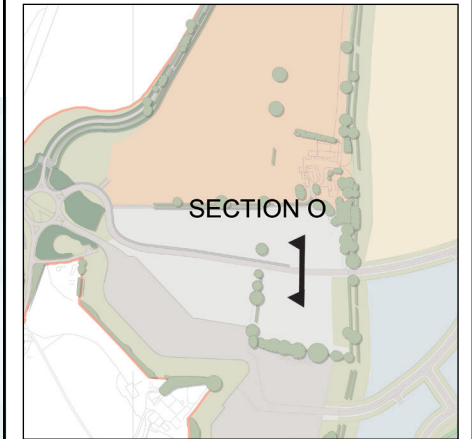
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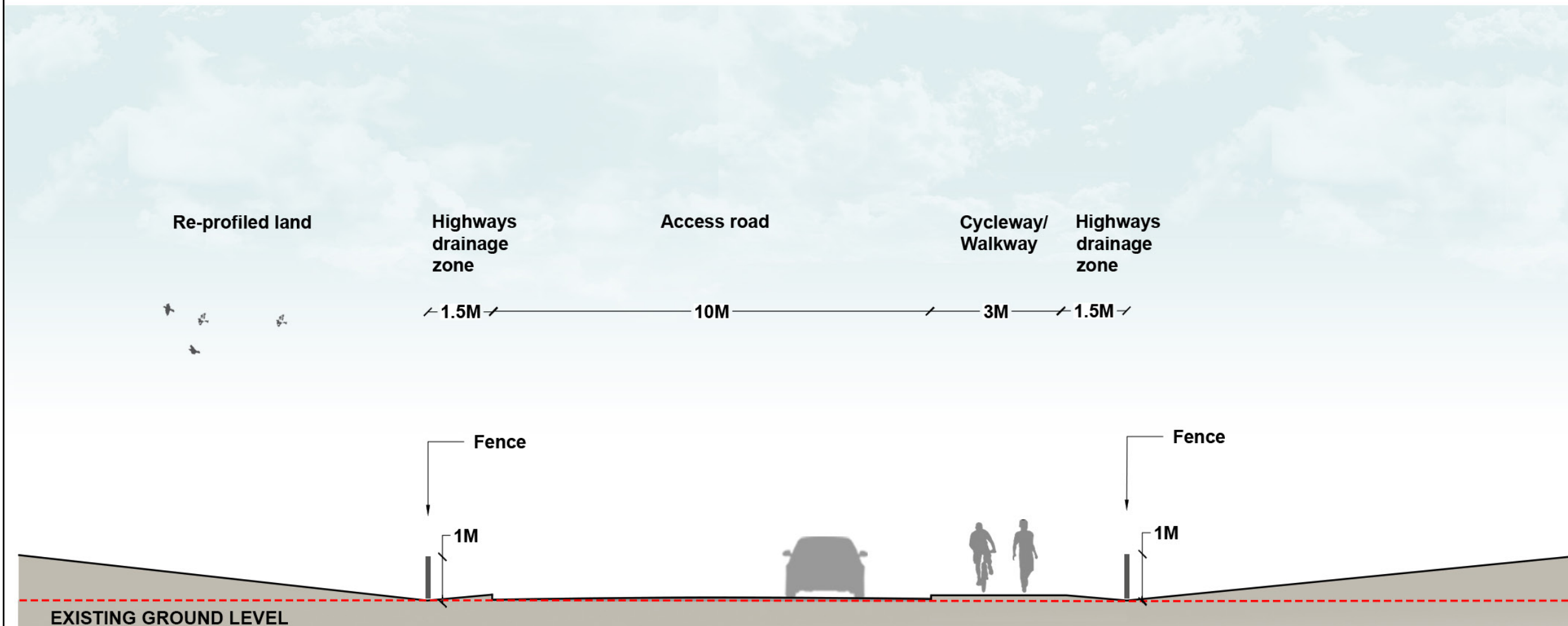
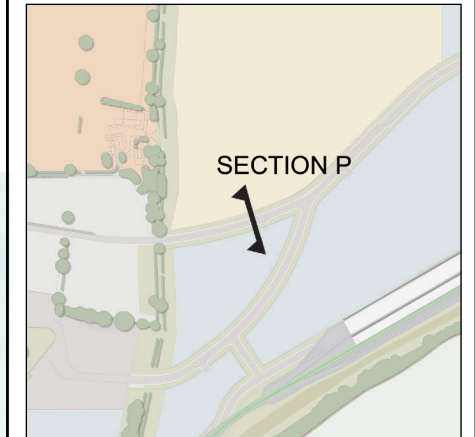
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