

# Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind

## Outline Document

### Document 8.10 Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy (OLEMS)

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## Acronyms & Terminology

### Acronyms

Acronym	Description
APHA	Animal and Plant Health Agency
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BMV	Best and Most versatile
bTB	bovine Tuberculosis
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CSCS	Construction Skills Certification Scheme
DCO	Development Consent Order
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
ECC	Export Cable Corridor
EclA	Ecological Impact Assessment
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
EMP	Ecological Management Plan
EnMS	Environmental Management System
eDNA	Environmental DNA
EPS	European Protected Species
EPSL	European Protected Species Licence
ES	Environmental Statement
FC	Forestry Commission
FLL	Functionally Linked Land
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GT R4 Ltd	The Applicant. The special project vehicle created in partnership between Corio Generation (a wholly owned Green Investment Group portfolio company), Gulf Energy Development and Total Energies
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council
LEDPP	Landscape and Ecology Design Principles Plan
LMP	Landscape Management Plan
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
LWT	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MS	Method Statement
NE	Natural England
NERC	Natural Environment and Rural Communities

Acronym	Description
NGSS	National Grid Onshore Substation
NNSS	Non-Native Species Secretariat
ODOW	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (The Project)
OHPL	Overhead Power Line
OLEMS	Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy
OnSS	Onshore Substation
PEA	Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PPEIRP	Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan
PRF	Potential Roost Feature
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RAMs	Reasonable Avoidance Measures
RPA	Root Protection Area
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
UK	United Kingdom

## Terminology

Term	Definition
400kV cable	High-voltage cables linking the OnSS to the NGSS.
400kV cable corridor	The 400kV cable corridor is the area within which the 400kV cables connecting the onshore substation to the NGSS will be situated.
The Applicant	GT R4 Ltd. The Applicant making the application for a DCO.  The Applicant is GT R4 Limited (a joint venture between Corio Generation, TotalEnergies and Gulf Energy Development (GULF)), trading as Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind. The Project is being developed by Corio Generation (a wholly owned Green Investment Group portfolio company), TotalEnergies and GULF.
Avoidance	Avoidance is used where an impact has been avoided, e.g., through changes in the Project design.
Baseline	The status of the environment at the time of assessment without the development in place.
Biodiversity Net Gain	An approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a measurably improved state than it was previously. Where a development has an impact on biodiversity, developers are encouraged to provide an increase in appropriate natural habitat and ecological features over and above that being affected, to ensure that the current loss of biodiversity through development will be halted and ecological networks can be restored.

Term	Definition
Cable ducts	A duct is a length of underground piping which is used to house the Cable Circuits.
Compensation	Compensation describes measures taken to offset residual effects, i.e., where mitigation <i>in situ</i> . is not possible.
Connection Area	An indicative search area for the NGSS.
Cumulative Effect	The combined effect of the Project acting cumulatively with the effects of a number of different projects, on the same single receptor/resource.
Cumulative Impact	Impacts that result from changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the Project.
Damage	Damage here means any form of impact such as loss of habitat, soil compaction, changes in hydrology, nutrient enrichment, pollution, disturbance of species, spread of invasive species, etc.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) from the Secretary of State (SoS) for Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact.
Enhancement	Enhancement is the provision of new benefits for biodiversity that are additional to those provided as part of mitigation or compensation measures, although they can be complementary.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The suite of documents that detail the processes and results of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
Haul Road	The track within the onshore ECC which the construction traffic would use to facilitate construction.
Impact	An impact to the receiving environment is defined as any change to its baseline condition, either adverse or beneficial.
Indicative Working Width	The indicative working width within the Export Cable Corridor (ECC), required for the construction of the onshore cable route.
Intertidal	Area where the ocean meets the land between high and low tides.
Joint Bays	A joint bay provides a secure environment for the assembly of cable joints as well as bonding and earthing leads. A joint bay is installed between each length of cable.
Landfall	The location at the land-sea interface where the offshore export cable will come ashore.
Link Boxes	Underground chambers or above ground cabinets next to the cable trench housing electrical earthing links.
Minimisation	Minimisation is a measure to reduce a specific negative impact <i>in situ</i> .
Mitigation	Mitigation measures, or commitments, are commitments made by the Project to reduce and/or eliminate the potential for significant effects to arise as a result of the Project. Mitigation measures can be embedded (part of the project design) or secondarily added to reduce impacts in the case of potentially significant effects.

Term	Definition
National Grid Onshore Substation (NGSS)	The National Grid substation and associated enabling works to be developed by the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) into which the Project's 400kV Cables would connect.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC)	The Onshore Export Cable Corridor (Onshore ECC) is the area within which the export cable running from the landfall to the onshore substation will be situated.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all onshore infrastructure associated with the Project from landfall to grid connection.
Onshore substation (OnSS)	The Project's onshore substation, containing electrical equipment to enable connection to the National Grid.
Order Limits	The area subject to the application for development consent. The limits shown on the works plans within which the Project may be carried out.
Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (ODOW)	The Project
Pre-construction and post-construction	The phases of the Project before and after construction takes place.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The PEIR was written in the style of a draft Environmental Statement (ES) and provided information to support and inform the statutory consultation process in the pre-application phase. The PEIR documentation is superseded by Project's ES that will accompany the application for the Development Consent Order (DCO).
Priority Habitats	The list of habitats of principal importance in England includes 56 habitats first identified as Priority Habitats in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) and subsequently adopted under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
The Project	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind including proposed onshore and offshore infrastructure
Receptor	A distinct part of the environment on which effects could occur and can be the subject of specific assessments. Examples of receptors include species (or groups) of animals or plants, people (often categorised further such as 'residential' or those using areas for amenity or recreation), watercourses etc.
Study Area	Area(s) within which environmental impact may occur – Area within which the desk-based studies for habitats and species have been undertaken. Habitats and species have bespoke study areas which are described within this chapter. See also Zone of Influence.
Survey Area	Area within which the field-based surveys for habitats and species have been undertaken. Habitats and species may have bespoke survey areas
Transition Joint Bay (TJBs)	The offshore and onshore cable circuits are jointed on the landward side of the sea defences/beach in a Transition Joint Bay (TJB). The TJB is an underground chamber constructed of reinforced concrete which provides a secure and stable environment for the cable



Term	Definition
Trenched technique	Trenching is a construction excavation technique that involves digging a narrow trench in the ground for the installation, maintenance, or inspection of pipelines, conduits, or cables.
Trenchless technique	Trenchless technology is an underground construction method of installing, repairing and renewing underground pipes, ducts and cables using techniques which minimize or eliminate the need for excavation. Trenchless technologies involve methods of new pipe installation with minimum surface and environmental disruptions. These techniques may include Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD), thrust boring, auger boring, and pipe ramming, which allow ducts to be installed under an obstruction without breaking open the ground and digging a trench.
Zone of Influence	The area(s) over which ecological receptors may be affected by the biophysical changes caused by the Project and associated activities.

## Reference Documentation

1. Document Number	2. Title
6.1.3	Project Description
6.1.4	Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives
6.1.21	Onshore Ecology
6.1.22	Onshore Ornithology
6.1.26	Noise and Vibration
6.1.28	Landscape and Visual Assessment

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

3. This Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Strategy (OLEMS) has been prepared on behalf of GT R4 Limited, trading as Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (“the Project”), and hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant'.
4. It sets out in-principle measures designed to avoid, reduce, mitigate or compensate for potential impacts on landscape and biodiversity resources arising from the onshore elements of the Project, identified within the relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement (ES):
  - Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description (Document Reference 6.1.3);
  - Volume 1, Chapter 21: Onshore Ecology (Document Reference 6.1.21);
  - Volume 1, Chapter 22: Onshore Ornithology (Document Reference 6.1.22); and
  - Volume 1, Chapter 28: Landscape and Visual Assessment (Document Reference 6.1.28).
5. This OLEMS relates to the construction of the Landfall, Onshore Export Cable Corridor (ECC), 400kV cable corridor and Onshore Substation (OnSS). A full description of the Project is provided in ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description (Document Reference 6.1.3) and the indicative onshore infrastructure is shown in ES in Volume 2, Figure 3.4 (document reference 6.2.3.4), however in summary:
  - The Landfall is where the offshore export cables will come ashore utilising Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) and will connect to the onshore export cables at the Transition Join Bay (TJB) area located in agricultural land west of Roman Bank road.
  - The onshore ECC and 400Kv cable corridor would be constructed primarily utilising open cut trenching techniques which are the standard means of cable installation. Where an open trenching approach is not possible or the Project have committed to avoiding certain features, for example, designated sites and certain roads and watercourses, trenchless techniques would be employed.
  - The OnSS construction would involve earthworks, including grading and drainage; the foundations would be piled or ground bearing, based on the prevailing ground conditions.
  - The OnSS would be connected to a National Grid Onshore Substation (NGSS), via a 400kV cable corridor and the OnSS construction would involve earthworks, including grading and drainage; the foundations would be piled or ground bearing, based on the prevailing ground conditions.
6. The Project is shown in Figure 3.5 of Volume 3 Chapter 3 Project Description (Document Reference 6.1.3), which illustrates the indicative locations of onshore infrastructure development within the Order Limits, as referred to in this document.

## 1.2 Purpose of this OLEMS

7. This OLEMS sets out the key landscape and ecology principles to inform the Landscape Management Plan (LMP) and Ecological Management Plan (EMP) which require to be submitted to the relevant planning authority for approval prior to construction in accordance with the requirements of the Development Consent Order (DCO).
8. The purpose of this OLEMS is to:
  - Set out the key measures to avoid, reduce, mitigate, or compensate for potential impacts on landscape and biodiversity resources, that may be required prior to, during and post construction (where applicable);
  - Provide an outline of the management required to ensure that both created and enhanced habitats achieve target condition, and that populations of species are maintained at favourable conservation status; and
  - Ensure compliance with the relevant legislation relating to ecology.
9. The LMP and EMP will be drafted in accordance with this OLEMS and will set out the measures that the Applicant and their contractors would be required to adopt. The LMP and the EMP will be submitted to the relevant Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in consultation with LCC for approval prior to construction.
10. As required by the DCO, the EMP will include the following specific plans:
  - A protected species mitigation management plan;
  - A nesting birds management plan; and,
  - A non-native invasive species management plan.

## 1.3 Structure of this OLEMS

11. The OLEMS is divided into two main sections, Section 2 relating to landscape and Section 3 relating to onshore ecology and ornithology. Although presented separately, most habitat creation measures presented within the landscape section will serve to mitigate impacts upon ecological receptors, and an integrated approach to the development of designs has been taken. For example, the design of landscape planting has taken account of ecological principles such as the use of locally representative species.
12. Both sections take a chronological approach to structure, setting out measures required from enabling works, and progressing through the construction stages, finally to reinstatement and monitoring/management.

## 1.4 Related Documents

13. This OLEMS makes reference to Chapter 3 Project Description (Document Reference 6.1.3), Chapter 21 Onshore Ornithology (Document Reference 6.1.21), Chapter 22 Onshore Ecology (Document Reference 6.1.22) and Chapter 28 Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVIA) (Document Reference 6.1.28).

14. Chapter 28 (Document Reference 6.1.28) consider the potential effects of the removal of features in the landscape including vegetation cover such as hedgerows, ditches, trees and woodlands.
15. Chapter 21 (Document Reference 6.1.21) and Chapter 22 (Document Reference 6.1.22) consider the impacts of the Project on onshore ecology and onshore ornithology.
16. Specific details of some notable or sensitive ecological receptors (e.g. badger setts) have been omitted due to the potential risk to these species if locations were to enter the public domain. This information is provided in a confidential Volume 3, Appendix 21.5 CONFIDENTIAL Badger Desk Study and Field Survey (Document Reference 6.3.21.5).

## 2 Landscape Mitigation Strategy

### 2.1 Primary Landscape Mitigation

17. In respect of the onshore elements of the Project, primary mitigation has involved careful site selection and the sensitive siting and design of the onshore infrastructure, in order to reduce or avoid potential impacts.
18. The site selection process considered a range of environmental and technical constraints, including ensuring a good separation from settlement and rural properties, avoiding landscape elements, such as woodlands, trees and hedgerows, and considering issues such as flood risk (Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Consideration of Alternatives (Document Reference 6.1.4)). The sensitivity of the surrounding landscape and of residents, road-users, workers and recreational users of the landscape was also a key consideration.
19. The capacity of the landscape to accommodate the onshore elements of the Project is assessed in relation to the natural screening afforded by landform, woodlands and trees and the degree to which other surrounding infrastructure and buildings influence visual screening. As screening is limited in this landscape, especially in respect of the area around the OnSS, the approach has been to locate the onshore ECC and the OnSS with the maximum separation from nearby settlements and rural properties as is practicable.
20. The close proximity of existing electricity overhead lines in the area around the OnSS provides a context of electrical infrastructure across the local and wider landscapes. There is also a more distant influence from the Spalding Energy Facility, located to the south of the OnSS.
21. Mitigation measures that were identified and adopted as part of the evolution of the project design (embedded into the project design) and that are relevant to Chapter 28 (Document Reference 6.1.28) are presented at Section 2.4 and Section 2.5.

### 2.2 Construction Phase Mitigation

22. Mitigation opportunities during the construction phase of works will primarily relate to the restrictions imposed on the working areas and measures identified in the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Document Reference 8.1).
23. This OLEMS and the Outline CoCP (Document Reference 8.1) seek to stipulate measures to avoid, reduce or offset environmental effects of the construction works, including those related to landscape elements, landscape character and visual amenity. The Outline CoCP (Document Reference 8.1) sets out measures to protect trees and hedgerows by using protective fencing in areas where construction will take place.
24. Sensitive siting of the construction compound areas associated with the landfall, onshore ECC and the OnSS, combined with the commitment to using trenchless techniques along substantial sections of the onshore ECC have been important in reducing the loss of existing trees and hedgerows during the construction phase. The detailed design of these compounds and access into them will also look to avoid losses and protect existing trees and hedgerows during the construction phase.

## 2.3 Operational Phase Mitigation

25. Once the construction phases of the onshore elements are complete, replacement planting and new planting will be implemented at the landfall, onshore ECC, 400Kv cable corridor and around the OnSS. Opportunities to implement planting on completion of the construction of phased elements in the Project will be optimised, for example replacement planting undertaken on completion of construction works at each segment of the onshore ECC and 400Kv cable corridor and in outlying areas around the OnSS.
26. Planting will form the principal landscape mitigation measure and landscape and visual effects will change over time as mitigation planting establishes and matures. The planting and restoration of habitat types forms part of the implementation of the onshore elements of the Project.
27. A standard 5 year maintenance period will be applied. This will include measures to ensure the successful establishment of the mitigation planting including watering, weeding, removing tree guards and replacing failed planting. The details of the maintenance operations will be presented in the final LEMS.

## 2.4 Landfall, Onshore ECC and 400Kv cable corridor Landscape Mitigation

### Principles

28. For the ES, the onshore ECC is has been refined down to an 80m working width and a 60m permanent corridor, as presented in Figure 3.3 (Document Reference: 1.3.3.3). This process involved the careful siting of the route to ensure a good separation distance from settlements and rural properties. Furthermore, the design of the onshore ECC and 400Kv cable corridor includes approximately 216 locations along the approximate 70km route (See ES Volume 2, Figure 3.4: Document Reference 6.2.3.4) , where trenchless techniques will be used, thus avoiding the physical and visual effects associated with open cut trenching across a substantial length of the route.
29. The landscape mitigation strategy for the onshore ECC and 400kV cable corridor has helped in the refinement of the route and in identifying where trenchless techniques are required to avoid sensitive landscape features such as woodlands and hedgerows. The landscape and visual strategy, that has guided the design of these onshore components, is as follows:
  - Achievement of the best environmental fit of the 80m working width cable route where practicable, particularly in relation to maintaining separation from settlement and rural properties;
  - Utilising and locating trenchless techniques for the installation of the onshore ECC to reduce the loss of hedgerows, trees and woodland along the cable route;
  - Reinstatement of removed sections of hedgerows, or suitable replacement hedgerows provided for displaced or severed sections of hedgerows where practical;
  - Sensitive siting of construction compounds and cable installation compounds such that the locations have been carefully selected, taking into account landscape and visual receptors to reduce impacts during the construction period where practicable;

- Restoration of all temporary works and construction areas in relation to re-establishment of ground cover, as soon as is reasonably practicable;
- Protection of all retained trees during the construction phase where practicable; and,
- Footpaths or cycleways that are temporarily disrupted by the onshore ECC, 400kV cable corridor or landfall will be temporarily diverted and then reinstated as part of the mitigation strategy as set out in the final Public Access Management Plan (PAMP) which will be in accordance with the Outline PAMP (Document Reference 8.17).

30. Following construction of the landfall, onshore ECC and 400kV cable corridor, disturbed landcover and habitats would be reinstated. The overall aim of the reinstatement would be the re-establishment of existing ground cover, or returning the disturbed ground to its original agricultural use. Where possible, excavated soils will be carefully stored and reinstated as soon as possible. Hedgerow replacement will comprise species rich and locally representative species, and where trees are removed, they will be replaced with heavy standards at a ratio of 3:1.

## 2.5 OnSS Landscape Mitigation

### Baseline Context

31. The OnSS will be located at Surfleet Marsh, an area which comprises predominantly arable farmland in a flat, reclaimed landscape. The fields are open and exposed with only occasional enclosure from hedgerows and tree belts, albeit with clusters of trees typically occurring around farmsteads and other rural properties.
32. The area in which the OnSS is located is bound to the southwest by the Overhead Line (OHL), to the northwest by the A16, and to the southeast by the rural road, Marsh Drove. To the northeast the landscape is relatively open, and it is from this direction that the onshore ECC will approach to meet the OnSS. Within the wider landscape, the River Welland lies further to the southeast, defined by the steep enclosing banks which contrast with the flat and low-lying farmland. There is a distinct lack of hedgerows and tree cover in this landscape, with the exception of planting associated with the A16, and occasional trees associated with farmsteads and other rural properties.

### Outline Planting Principles

33. The purpose of the mitigation planting associated with the OnSS is two-fold;
- to create an effective screen that will reduce and/or eliminate significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity; and,
  - to enhance biodiversity.
34. Despite the Lincolnshire Fens being characterised by an open and denuded landscape, the importance of reintroducing trees is recognised. At just 4%, and compared to the England average of 10%, Lincolnshire has one of the lowest tree coverage rates in the country. Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) recognises the importance of increasing tree coverage in light of the twin Climate and Nature Crises. LCC have been supporting tree planting projects and hope ultimately to reach the target of 750,000 new trees planted in the next couple of years.



35. The proposed mitigation planting for the OnSS is shown in Figure 2 of this report. This shows a framework comprising bands of planting that connect to form an effective screen, as well as a network of corridors for nature. The bands of planting comprise woodland belts where possible, and hedgerows where restrictions over, or under cables apply.
36. The bands of planting are mostly located along field boundaries or along roadsides. There are benefits to this approach in respect of both land use and screening. The OnSS is located in best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land. Rather than introducing woodland blocks or belts that would occupy fields or fragment fields and make them unusable for farming, the containment of planting along the field boundaries would minimise the disruption and enable farming to continue across most of the land surrounding the OnSS. Furthermore, the belts of woodland planting will create shelter from the winds that affect this exposed landscape and in so doing may help increase crop productivity.
37. In terms of screening, this is most effective when the planting is close to the visual receptors, such as road-users or residents, for example along roadsides and around associated rural properties, as it will create a screen in a shorter period, than if planted further away from the visual receptors and closer to the OnSS. Furthermore, the framework establishes layers of planting at different ranges between the OnSS and the surrounding visual receptors. The combined effect is a more substantial screen in which gaps in one layer are typically filled by another layer at a different range.
38. The landscape framework has been made possible by combining bands of planting along field boundaries and roadsides within the Order Limits around the OnSS. The extent of the mitigation planting shown around the OnSS is notably wide ranging and this has enabled an especially effective screen that will help to mitigate landscape and visual effects within 5 to 15 years of the approximately 35 year operational life of the Project.
39. Photomontages illustrating the effect of the mitigation planting in respect of the representative viewpoints are shown in the set of visualisations in Onshore Substation Visualisations (Computer Generated Indicative Model) (document reference 6.2.28.17-6.2.28.27). These show the mitigation planting following 15 years of growth, with the calculation of growth rates discussed further below.

#### Proposed Planting

40. The proposed mitigation planting for the OnSS comprises native woodland, hedgerow and grassland species. The key aims of the proposed mitigation planting will be as follows:
- To create screening from key visual receptors in the surrounding area such as rural farmsteads and properties, rural roads and Public Rights of Way (PRoWs);
  - To improve the appearance of the OnSS by reducing the perceived scale and mass of the OnSS and presenting a natural and organic screen and/or backdrop that will contrast with the built form;
  - Increasing the biodiversity potential of the heavily modified agricultural landscape prevalent in these areas; and,

- Exploring opportunities to connect with existing hedgerows and woodland areas to contribute to an improved integrated green network for wildlife.
41. The mitigation woodland planting would comprise a mix of faster growing 'nurse' species and slower growing 'core' species. Nurse species, such as field maple, aspen, hazel and black poplar, would grow quicker so that after 15-years they would be approximately 6.8m to 8.3m in height. They would provide shelter to bring on core species, such as oak, elder, lime and willow. Whilst the nurse species would be sufficiently fast growing to provide substantial screening of the OnSS after 15-years, the core species would outlive the nurse species and provide a preferred native woodland with a more robust structure closer in character to other woodland copses in this area.
  42. The growth rates of 6.8 to 8.3m over 15 years presents a conservative estimate in respect of common native species and is based on guidance set out in A Woody Plant Selection Guide (Skinner, D., 1987). The calculations are run on a base height for whips at 0.8m and then average predicted growth rates of between 0.4 and 0.5m for the following 15 years. While growth rates may be slower than this over the first 3 to 5 years, as the plants get established, typically growth will accelerate in the years that follow.
  43. Proposed woodland planting could be spaced to maximise growth rate and ultimate screening potential. An example of this would be to plant approximately one plant per 1.5m<sup>2</sup> in natural groups and not too regimented, for example in randomly spaced species groups of three, five and seven plants. The precise detail of these spacings should form part of the planting schedule at a more detailed stage.
  44. Hedgerow planting would comprise species rich hedgerows using locally representative species such as hawthorn, dogwood and holly. The proposed hedgerows and woodland planting could restore historic field boundaries and strengthen lines of existing field boundaries, connecting new planting to established hedgerows and tree cover in the area, thereby complimenting the existing landscape structure. Hedgerow planting would typically involve six hedging plants set out in a staggered row over each linear metre. It is assumed that hedgerows would be managed to maintain a height of approximately 1.5m, but could be grown taller to 2.5m or more.
  45. The quality of the topsoil on the site has not been tested. The Land Information System classifies most of the Lincolnshire Fens as Soilscape 21 (LandIS Website). The general description is *'loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater'* and while the drainage is naturally wet, the fertility is lime rich to moderate. The extensive drainage system across this landscape helps moderate issues of flooding and while the lighter soils are highly productive and support a wide range of crops, heavier soils are less easily worked and favour grass.

46. Given the existing and historical agricultural use of this area, it is considered likely to be of relatively good quality, although potential for both flooding and drought will be taken into consideration of increasing risks associated with climate change and species selected accordingly. In relation to preparation of the planting areas, the following guidelines could be followed: ensure the area is weed free prior to planting; and break existing ground identified for tree planting to a suitable depth, harrow and remove large stones.
47. The final design for the landscape planting will be developed in line with the design review process, as set out in the Design Approach Document (Document Reference 8.18) and the Onshore Design Principles Document (Document Reference 8.19). The plans will be submitted for approved by the Local Planning Authority. Regardless of potential refinements to the final planting layout, the proposed screening effect will still be achieved and the conclusions of the LVIA chapter will remain unchanged.

#### Advanced Planting

48. In situations where it would be practical to undertake advanced planting and in locations where there would not be any interference with access or construction works, mitigation planting could be implemented during or even prior to the early phases of the construction of the OnSS. Where implemented, advanced planting could potentially give the woodland in these areas an additional 1 to 4 years of growth prior to completion of construction and commencement of operation. This will contribute to the height of the planting and reduce the period which it will take the planting to create an effective screen, especially where planted adjacent to road-sides and settlement.
49. In order to ensure a worst-case scenario is assessed in the LVIA, advanced planting has not been considered despite there being potential for this to be achieved, especially in respect of the planting areas that are more distant from the OnSS and peripheral planting areas around the OnSS.

## 3 Ecological Conservation and Mitigation Strategy

### 3.1 Scope

#### 3.1.1 Spatial Scope

50. This OLEMS relates to the onshore elements of the Project only. In the context of onshore ecology, this refers to the elements of the Project landward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and in the context of ornithology this is considered to be landward of Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS). Details of ecological mitigation measures relating to the offshore elements of the Project, including intertidal and subtidal environments, are provided in the relevant chapters of the ES:

- Volume 6, Chapter 9: Benthic and Intertidal Ecology (Document Reference 6.1.9);
- Volume 6, Chapter 10: Fish and Shellfish Ecology (Document Reference 6.1.10);
- Volume 6, Chapter 11: Marine Mammals (Document Reference 6.1.11); and
- Volume 6 Chapter 12: Offshore and Intertidal Ornithology (Document Reference 6.1.12).

51. Within the onshore environment, avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures (as defined in the ES and Sections 3.3 to 3.8), will be restricted to the areas within the Order Limits. Further details of how on-site mitigation, compensation and enhancement measures will be secured are provided in Section 3.8 of this document.

52. To aid description, the Order Limits has been divided into segments as set out in Table 3.1. The location of important ecological features is described in relation to these segments in Table 3.2. The locations of each segment are illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 3.1 Segment References

Segment Name
ECC 1: Landfall to A52 – Hogsthorpe
ECC 2: A52 – Hogsthorpe to Marsh Lane
ECC 3: Marsh Lane to A158 - Skegness Road
ECC 4: A158 – Skegness Road to Low Road
ECC 5: Low Road to Steeping River
ECC 6: Steeping River to Fodder Dike Bank/Fen Bank
ECC 7: Fodder Dike Bank/Fen Bank to Broadgate
ECC 8: Broadgate to Ings Drove
ECC 9: Ings Drove to Church End Lane
ECC 10: Church End Lane to The Haven
ECC 11: The Haven to Marsh Road
ECC 12: Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge
ECC 13: Fosdyke to Surfleet Marsh OnSS/Marsh Drove
ECC 14: Surfleet Marsh OnSS/Marsh Drove to Connection Area

### **3.1.2 Temporal Scope**

#### Pre-commencement, Construction and Operational Phases

53. This OLEMS covers the pre-commencement phase, construction phase, creation/restoration phase and the operational phase aftercare period (detailed in Chapter 3 (Document Reference 6.1.3)) i.e. until such time as reinstatement measures are deemed to be successful. It also covers longer term management of habitat at the OnSS, for which full details will be included in the EMP. Where relevant, measures to be employed during preventative (planned) maintenance throughout the operational phase are also included within this OLEMS.
54. Measures which relate to the operational phase are highlighted in Sections 3.8 and 3.9 of this document, accepting that aftercare activities lasting up to five years will be performed during the operational phase.
55. A programme will be provided in the EMP, once further details of all the relevant measures have been developed and agreed post consent.
56. The extent or nature of any unplanned corrective maintenance required during the operational phase cannot be fully predicted at this stage.
57. Mitigation measures relating to any unplanned corrective maintenance during the operational phase are therefore not included within this document. Provision for the types of mitigation required for unplanned corrective maintenance will be included within the EMP.

#### Decommissioning Phase

58. It is anticipated that a separate EMP would be produced to cover the decommissioning phase as part of the proposed decommissioning plan. Therefore, the decommissioning phase is not covered in this document. Decommissioning measures would be based on updated ecological survey data and would adhere to relevant legislation and good practice guidelines in place at the time.

### **3.1.3 Technical Scope**

59. Table 5.10 of Chapter 21 (document 6.1.21) and Table 22.6 of Chapter 22 (Document Reference 6.1.22) present the Important Ecological Features identified during the assessment.
60. Table 3-2 below provides a comprehensive list of all receptors, including ornithological features, that may be impacted by the Project without mitigation in place. The ecological features encompass those considered 'important' according to Chapter 21, as well as those of less than local significance to nature conservation (for example, drainage ditches), and features with legal protection (for example, badger).

Table 3.2 Summary of those Ecological and Ornithological Receptors requiring Mitigation

Ecological Receptor	Summary of Receptor	Location Details
<p>Section 41 Priority Habitats</p> <p>Arable field margins (UKHab c1a, c1a5)</p>	<p>A total of 84.80 ha of c1a and 0.44ha of c1a5 exist within the Order Limits.</p> <p>A maximum total of 0.969 ha of c1a will be permanently lost (with 87% (0.843ha) of the c1a permanently lost will be replaced with new hedgerow and woodland planting around the OnSS).</p> <p>A maximum total of 5.17 ha temporarily impacted during construction.</p>	<p>Figures 6.2.21.3 and 6.2.21.4 of Chapter 21 (Document Reference 6.2.21.3 and 6.2.21.4) show all priority habitat locations with temporary and permanent habitat loss.</p> <p>Figure 21.3.1 of Appendix 21.3 (Document Reference 6.3.21.3) illustrates the locations of hedgerows.</p> <p>Figure 21.2.1 of Appendix 21.2 (Document Reference 6.3.21.2) provides the location of ponds and other water bodies.</p>
<p>Hedgerows (including hedgerows with trees) (UKHab h2, h2a)</p>	<p>A total of 73 hedgerows are present with the Order Limits. Of these, three were evaluated to be of importance using a precautionary approach, under the Hedgerow Regulations Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hedgerow 546 in ECC 5: Low Road to Steeping River.</li> <li>▪ Hedgerow 1926: ECC 7: Fodder Dike Bank/Fen Bank to Broadgate</li> <li>▪ Hedgerow 1928 in ECC 12: Marsh Road to Fosdyke Bridge</li> </ul> <p>Hedgerows 546, 1926 and 1928 lie within a trenchless zone and will not be directly affected.</p> <p>A total of 886 m of hedgerow will be temporarily lost during construction.</p>	<p>Figure 21.3.1 of Appendix 21.3 (Document Reference 6.3.21.3) provides the locations of hedgerows.</p>

Ecological Receptor	Summary of Receptor	Location Details
<b>Other Habitats</b>		
Ditches (UK Hab r2b)	<p>A total of 408 ditches exist inside the Order Limits. Of these, 58 ditches lie within the trenchless zones and 355 are situated within working areas.</p> <p>Temporary loss of lengths of ditch will be experienced at open trench crossing points. Culverts will be temporarily installed to allow for construction of the haul road.</p>	<p>Figure 21.2.1 of Appendix 21.2 (Document Reference 6.3.21.2) provides results of the UK Habitat Classification Survey.</p> <p>Figure 6.2.21.1 (Document Reference 6.2.21.1) and 6.2.21.2 (Document Reference 6.2.21.2) show temporary and permanent losses of UK Habitat types.</p>
Trees (including veteran/ ancient) /woodland (UK Hab w)	<p>There are no woodland blocks within the Order Limits.</p> <p>There are 146 trees within the Order Limits, of which 52 are situated within areas proposed for temporary or permanent works, with the remainder assumed to be retained.</p> <p>No veteran or ancient trees noted within the Order Limits during the desk study, UK Habitat Classification surveys or preliminary roost inspections for bats.</p>	
<b>Protected/Notable Species</b>		
Rare arable weeds and uncommon plants	<p>No rare arable weeds or uncommon plants recorded within the Order Limits during the desk study or UK Habitat Classification survey.</p> <p>Loss of previously undetected plants could occur in temporary and permanent working areas.</p>	<p>Figure 6.2.21.1 (Document Reference 6.2.21.1) and 6.2.21.2 (Document Reference 6.2.21.2) show temporary and permanent losses of UK Habitat types.</p>
Eels	<p>The aquatic habitats have been assessed as being of low quality for fish. However, there is potential for eel to migrate along the River Welland and The Haven.</p>	<p>Figure 6.2.21.10 (Document Reference 6.2.21.10) illustrate the sections of the River Welland and The Haven under consideration.</p>

Ecological Receptor	Summary of Receptor	Location Details
Amphibians (including GCN, common toad and smooth newt)	<p>GCN were found to be largely absent from the landscape, apart from two isolated metapopulations around Segments ECC 3 and ECC 6 (located outside of the Order Limits but within 500m). A positive eDNA result was returned for Pond WM_42 which is located approximately 345 m east of the Order Limits at ECC 3 and is located adjacent to Ditch 626, which runs into and across the Order Limits.</p> <p>Common toad and smooth newt are likely to be present in surface water features and suitable terrestrial habitats.</p> <p>Temporary loss of terrestrial habitats may impact the metapopulations of GCN at ECC 3 and ECC 6. Temporary and permanent loss of aquatic and terrestrial habitats may impact common toad and smooth newt.</p>	Figures 6.2.21.5 of Chapter 21 (Document Reference 6.2.21.5) illustrates the impact on GCN.
Reptiles (including grass snake, common lizard and slow worm)	<p>The background data search returned records of common lizard, slow worm and grass snake in the local area and a habitat suitability assessment was undertaken.</p> <p>No permanent impacts are predicted for any area identified as having 'good' or 'exceptional' reptile habitat quality.</p> <p>Low risk to reptiles from vegetation clearance and construction phases only.</p>	Figure 6.2.21.6 of Chapter 21 (Document Reference 6.2.21.6) shows Areas with potential for reptiles that will be impacted by works.
Birds (SPA/Ramsar qualifying features and SSSI listed features)	Dark-bellied brent goose: Peak flock counts exceed 1% of the designated site population (non-breeding) and close to 1% of the GB population (non-breeding).	Figure 22.2.1 of Appendix 22.2 (Document Reference 6.3.22.2)



Ecological Receptor	Summary of Receptor	Location Details
	Pink-footed goose: Peak flock counts exceed 1% of the designated site population (non-breeding) and close to 1% of GB population (non-breeding).	illustrates the winter bird survey results.
	Whooper swan: Peak flock counts close to or exceed 1% of the designated site populations (non-breeding).	Figure 22.3.2 of Appendix 22.3 (Document Reference 6.3.22.3)
	Shelduck: Peak flock count of 17 with widespread distribution along the ECC route.	illustrate the breeding bird survey results (non-Schedule 1 species).
	Gadwall: Peak flock count of 15 and few records.	
	Wigeon: Peak flock counts exceed 1% of the designated site population (non-breeding).	Figure 22.3A.1 of Appendix 22.3 (Document Reference 6.3.22.3)
	Pintail: Peak flock counts exceed 1% of the designated site population (non-breeding).	provides the breeding bird survey results for Schedule 1 species.
	Teal: Peak count of 2 from landfall surveys only (present on 1% of surveys).	
	Scaup: Peak count of 12 from three observations during landfall surveys. Peak flock count of 130 birds from the ECC surveys.	
	Pochard: Two observations with a peak flock count of 138.	
	Eider: Single observation of 9 birds.	
	Common scoter: Peak of a single individual recorded on 1% of landfall survey counts.	
	Red-throated diver: Peak flock counts exceed 1% of the designated site population (non-breeding).	
	Oystercatcher: Recorded on 11 landfall survey counts, each of a single individual.	
	Avocet: Recorded in low numbers at various locations along the ECC, with a peak flock count of 23.	
	Lapwing: Single observation from late March, more likely to be birds prospecting to breed rather than non-breeding birds. Breeding pairs exceed 1% of the designated site population (breeding).	

Ecological Receptor	Summary of Receptor	Location Details
	Golden plover: Peak flock counts of 400 from ECC surveys.	
	Grey plover: Feature has been recorded within the survey area with peak flock counts close to 1% of the designated sites population, indicating that functionally linked land (FLL) for qualifying features is present within the survey area (non-breeding).	
	Ringed plover: Peak of a single bird recorded during landfall surveys. During ECC surveys recorded from The Haven only, with a peak flock count of 7.	
	Curlew: Peak flock count of 4, recorded at The Haven only.	
	Black-tailed godwit: Peak flock counts exceed 1% of the designated site population (non-breeding).	
	Turnstone: Single record of two individuals.	
	Ruff: Single record of two individuals.	
	Sanderling: Not recorded. LWT have advised of records from spring from Anderby Marsh.	
	Dunlin: Whilst the peak count exceeds 1% of the citation population, it is not close to 1% of the most recent WeBS counts (The Wash, non-breeding). Peak flock counts exceed 1% of the designated site population (Gibraltar Point, non-breeding).	
	Redshank: Peak count of 17 and recorded on 6% of landfall survey counts. During ECC surveys only recorded from Anderby Marsh and The Haven with a peak flock count of 46.	
	Black-headed gull: Peak flock counts close to or exceed 1% of the designated site population (non-breeding). Not recorded as a breeding species.	
	Sandwich tern: Peak flock counts close to 1% of the designated site population (non-breeding).	
	Little tern: No breeding colonies within the survey area and limited suitable foraging habitat.	

Ecological Receptor	Summary of Receptor	Location Details
	<p>Common tern: No breeding colonies within the survey area and limited suitable foraging habitat.</p> <p>Bittern: No breeding colonies within the survey area and limited suitable foraging habitat.</p> <p>Marsh harrier: Not recorded. LWT advised of non-breeding records from Wolla Bank Reedbed.</p> <p>Hen Harrier: Breeding territories exceed 1% of the designated site population (breeding).</p> <p>Anderby Marsh (an LWT Reserve) would meet the LWS selection criteria under GM1 and GM2 (coastal grazing marsh) for supporting a breeding and non-breeding bird assemblage.</p>	
Bats	<p>There are records of at least seven species of bat within 2km of the Order Limits and two bat roosts within 5km.</p> <p>No evidence of bat roosting was found within the Order Limits, although roosting in trees cannot be ruled out.</p> <p>Static and manual activity surveys found bat activity to be very low across the Order Limits. A potential recording of Nathusius pipistrelle migration was recorded.</p> <p>Impacts to foraging and commuting bats from severance of flight lines is likely. Potential impacts on migrating and roosting bats are possible.</p>	<p>Figure 21.4.5 of Appendix 22.3 (Document Reference 6.3.22.3) illustrates important habitats for bats.</p> <p>Figure 21.4.5 of Appendix 22.3 (Document Reference 6.3.22.3) provides roost suitability mapping.</p>
Badger	<p>Just over 400 records of badger within the Study Area, including 3 within the Order Limits.</p> <p>A total of 98 setts identified within the Survey Area, with 14 inside the Order Limits.</p>	<p>CONFIDENTIAL Badger Desk Study and Field Survey (Document Reference 6.3.21.5) provides details of sett locations.</p>

Ecological Receptor	Summary of Receptor	Location Details
	12 setts identified within 20m of temporary or permanent working areas.	
Otter	<p>A total of 636 ditches exist within the Order Limits and functionally linked within the 250m buffer zone.</p> <p>Evidence of otter presence found in ECC 2, ECC 3, ECC 5, ECC 10, ECC 13 and ECC14.</p> <p>Possible disturbance and isolation effects on otters commuting along the Wainfleet Relief Channel, watercourses 1621 and 1623 and the River Welland, including a potential natal holt in ECC 10, associated with the Hobhole drain.</p> <p>Elsewhere, impact is limited to minor disturbance within the large territorial ranges of otter.</p>	Figure 21.6.3 of Appendix 21.6 (Document Reference 6.3.21.6) provides the locations of otter field signs recorded during field surveys.
Water vole	<p>Evidence of water vole presence found in all Segments with the exception of ECC 13 and 14.</p> <p>Direct impacts on water vole/their burrows could occur at three discrete locations within ECC 6, 6 and 12.</p>	Figure 21.6.2 Appendix 21.6 (Document Reference 6.3.21.6) provides the locations of water vole field signs recorded during field surveys.
INNS	No records or INNS or evidence of their presence within the Order Limits found.	N/A

61. The Project will avoid all designated sites.
62. Those Annex 1 habitats, Priority Habitats and Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan habitats that lie within the Order Limits, but are avoided by the Project (through adoption of trenchless techniques) include:
- Embryonic shifting dunes;
  - Dunes with sea buckthorn;
  - Coastal saltmarsh (including estuaries);
  - Intertidal mudflats (including estuaries);
  - Coastal floodplain grazing marsh/ grazing marsh;
  - Reedbeds;
  - Coastal sand dunes; and,
  - Priority ponds (and lakes).
63. Mitigation measures for designated sites and all habitat types, including the Annex 1, priority and LBAP habitats listed above, are principally covered in the Biosecurity Measures provided in Section 3.4 and in the outline CoCP (Document Reference 8.1), which includes the pollution prevention measures set out in Table 3-3.

#### Embedded and Non-Embedded Mitigation

64. Mitigation measures that were identified and adopted as part of the development of the Project design and are therefore ‘embedded’ into the Project design; that are relevant to Onshore Ecology are listed in Table 3-3.
65. Table 3-4 Non-Embedded Mitigation for summarises those measures identified through the impact assessment process as required to address potentially significant effects in relation to Important Ecological Features (IEF).
66. Provision for both the embedded and non-embedded mitigation requirements set out in Tables 3-3 and 3-4 respectively below, are outlined within this OLEMS. The exception to this is for project design, which has already been identified within Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project Description (Document Reference 6.1.3).

**Table 3-3: Embedded Mitigation relating to Onshore Ecology and Ornithology**

Project phase	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design
<b>General</b>	
Project design	<p>Careful siting of the Order Limits to avoid direct impacts to designated sites and avoidance of direct impacts on key areas of sensitivity including Annex 1 and Priority Habitats (for example coastal sand dunes and reedbeds) which may support protected species, wherever possible.</p> <p>Where the Order Limits crosses LWS’s and LWT reserves (such as Anderby Creek Sand Dunes LWS), trenchless techniques will be used.</p> <p>This OLEMS sets out the key landscape and ecology principles to inform the EMP, which is conditioned as a requirement of the Development Consent Order (DCO).</p>

Project phase	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design
	<p>The OLEMS presents embedded mitigation with regarding to habitat reinstatement, enhancement and creation.</p> <p>The EMP would be based on the OLEMS principles and would set out the measures that the Undertaker and their contractors would be required to adopt. The EMP will be prepared in consultation with the Local Planning Authority (LPA).</p>
<b>Construction</b>	
<p>ECoW</p>	<p>Ecological Clerks of Works (ECoWs) will be employed to oversee construction work and minimise risks to IEFs and IOFs.</p> <p>Checks for the presence of badger setts, birds, reptiles, amphibians, hedgehogs and other protected or notable species will be carried out by the ECoW prior to vegetation clearance. Additional reasonable avoidance measures will be implemented, and mitigation licences will be applied for, as necessary.</p>
<p>Minimising disturbance to protected species beyond the construction footprint.</p>	<p>There will be subsoil and topsoil bunds within working areas of the Order Limits which will provide a degree of visual and acoustic screening between the works and the surrounding landscape. Further information on soil storage areas is provided in Chapter 3 Project Description (Document Reference 6.1.3).</p> <p>The MDS includes for the use of silent piling technology (at landfall) and vibratory sheet piling, rather than impact piling along the onshore ECC and 400kV cable corridor, with impact piling limited to the OnSS Construction.</p> <p>See ES Chapter 26 Noise and Vibration (Document Reference 6.1.26) for details on anticipated noise and vibration levels associated with piling methods.</p> <p>Artificial lighting during construction will be managed in line with the final CoCP to be drafted in line with the Outline CoCP (Document Reference 8.1).</p> <p>In response to comments from NE, the Project has committed to the retention and protection of bat flight lines during construction using protective fencing (such as Heras) to protect retained hedgerows and trees (including their root structure) from damage during construction. These will further be retained and protected through sensitive lighting design, which will be outlined in the Artificial Light Emissions Plan forming part of the final (CoCP).</p>
<p>Pollution prevention</p>	<p>As described in the Outline CoCP (Document Reference 8.1), detailed Construction Method Statements will be developed by the Principal Contractor for relevant construction operations. Relevant Construction Method Statements will be included as part of the final CoCP for each phase of the works.</p> <p>The Outline CoCP includes the following, which are relied upon to varying degrees as embedded mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outline Noise and Vibration Management Plan;</li> <li>▪ Outline Air Quality Management Plan;</li> <li>▪ Outline Soil Management Plan;</li> </ul>

Project phase	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Outline Onshore Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan; and,</li> <li>▪ Outline Surface Water and Drainage Strategy.</li> </ul> <p>The construction dust mitigation measures recommended as part of the construction dust assessment will form inclusion within the final CoCP, in agreement with the relevant Authority.</p> <p>All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with the Outline soil management plan (OSMP) (Document Reference 8.1.3) as part of the Outline CoCP. All soil handling, placing, compaction and management will be undertaken in accordance with best practice (Defra, 2009).</p> <p>All construction work will be managed in line with the Pollution Prevention and Emergency Response Plan (PPEIRP) to be drafted in line with the Outline PPEIRP as included in the Outline CoCP (Document Reference 8.1.4).</p> <p>Construction will be managed in line with CIRIA – SuDS Manual (C753) (CIRIA, 2015) including the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No discharge to main river watercourses will occur without permission from the Environment Agency (SuDS Manual);</li> <li>▪ Wheel washers and dust suppression measures to be used as appropriate to prevent the migration of pollutants (SuDS Manual); and,</li> <li>▪ Regular cleaning of roads of any construction waste and dirt to be carried out (SuDS Manual).</li> </ul> <p>Construction will also be managed in line with Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors CIRIA (C532) (CIRIA, 2001).</p> <p>The standards that would be expected to meet any licence or environmental permit for works in relation to the water environment will be applied for all works (e.g. drilling, crossing, culverting, passing under or through) affecting the sea defence structures, Main Rivers, ordinary watercourses and IDB watercourses.</p>
Invasive Non Native Species (INNS)	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with the biosecurity measures outlined in Section 3.4 of the OLEMS (Document Reference 8.10).
Reinstatement	<p>The Project has made a commitment to reinstate habitats as soon as practicable following construction. Hedgerows will be reinstated using a species-rich, locally appropriate native mixture. Where trees are lost these will be replaced with heavy standard trees at a 3:1 ratio.</p> <p>Older hedgerow saplings will be used to re-establish hedgerows more quickly, as well as gap-fill existing hedges. All saplings will be planted with appropriate protection from pests.</p> <p>In response to comments from NE, the Project has committed to replace any trees to be removed for construction as soon as is practicably possible, within the Order Limits and at a greater number than have been removed.</p>

Project phase	Mitigation measures embedded into the project design
<b>Operation and Maintenance</b>	
General	<p>Operational practices will incorporate measures to prevent pollution and increased flood risk, including emergency spill response procedures, clean up and control of any potentially contaminated surface water runoff. These measures will be included within an Environmental Management System (EnMS).</p> <p>The EnMS will include specific measures to avoid potential impact to protected or notable species or sensitive habitats.</p> <p>Where unplanned operational or maintenance works are required, appropriate mitigation measures would be developed and agreed with relevant consultees prior to works taking place.</p>
<b>Decommissioning</b>	
General	<p>Decommissioning practices will incorporate measures similar to the construction phase, to prevent impact to ecological features.</p> <p>Provision of a decommissioning plan in advance of decommissioning works is a requirement of the DCO, to include protection of ecological features, based on up-to-date survey information and relevant guidance in place at the time of decommissioning.</p>



Table 3-4 Non-Embedded Mitigation for Ecological Receptors

Ecological Receptor	Predicted impact pre mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Predicted impact post-mitigation	Significant in EIA terms?
Veteran Trees	Not assessed, not recorded in Order Limits	In order to mitigate the risk of loss of, or damage to veteran trees, final project design will seek to avoid boundary features wherever possible. Any tree that cannot be retained will be subject to pre-construction surveys to assess if ancient or veteran or not. Appropriate mitigation and compensation for any losses of veteran or ancient trees will be agreed with relevant stakeholders.	No significant effects	No
Rare arable weeds	Not assessed, not recorded in Order Limits	Alternatives to herbicides will be used wherever possible during the construction phase. Pre-construction surveys of suitable and impacted habitat will be undertaken where necessary.	No significant effects	No
Eels	No significant effect	The detailed design of the trenchless cable installation will be further refined at contract award, and therefore to mitigate impacts arising from any changes, an updated fish survey will be undertaken (if required), and specific mitigation measures in the EMP updated (where required) and agreed with relevant stakeholders.  The fish impact assessment will be updated on receipt of detailed design for Cable Installation Compounds (CICs) and other infrastructure within close proximity to major watercourses.	No significant effects	No
GCN	Significant effect on metapopulation at ECC 6 (but negligible for amphibians as a group)	EPSL to cover works, reasonable avoidance measures (RAMs) for track matting installation/ removal.	No significant effects	No
Reptiles	Negligible negative effect	Pre-construction surveys to tailor the siting of mitigation measures to the final project design, including: RAMs covering sensitive vegetation clearance and destructive search; temporary artificial refugia provided	No significant effects	No

Ecological Receptor	Predicted impact pre mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Predicted impact post-mitigation	Significant in EIA terms?
		during construction; safe underpasses where haul road leads to isolation effects, and where culverts are absent – Reptile Area 4.		
Bats	Significant negative effect (flight lines)	Use of artificial flight lines during construction, sensitive layout of compounds to avoid disturbance impacts on potential roosts (within and outwith the Order Limits), and use of acoustic fencing or hoarding where such impacts cannot be designed out.	No significant effects	No
Badger	No significant effect	Pre-construction surveys to tailor the siting of mitigation measures to the final project design; NE licence where impacts cannot be avoided; RAMs to guide works where setts retained.	No significant effects	No
Otter	Significant effect at site level only	Monitoring of holts to determine status, NE licence where impacts cannot be avoided, sensitive layout of compounds to prevent disturbance to adjacent watercourses, culverts installed in watercourses where otter have been recorded to incorporate mammal ledges.	No significant effects	No
Water vole	Significant effect at site level only	Pre-construction surveys to inform detailed design, and NE licence if impacts cannot be avoided. Culverts installed in watercourses where water vole have been recorded to incorporate mammal ledges. Sensitive vegetation clearance along watercourses where water vole have been recorded.	No significant effects	No

### 3.1.4 Layout of OLEMS

67. The layout of this OLEMS in respect of ecology includes:

- Overarching sustainability principles;
- The role of the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW);
- Biosecurity Measures (including those for non-native, invasive species);
- Pre-commencement surveys;
- Protection of retained habitats (including priority habitats – hedgerows and arable field margins);
- Measures to address potential impacts on protected of notable species including:
  - Notable Plants;
  - Eel;
  - Amphibians;
  - Reptiles;
  - Birds;
  - Bats;
  - Badger;
  - Otter;
  - Water vole; and,
  - Other terrestrial mammals;
- Re-instatement, enhancement and creation of habitats following construction including:
  - Priority habitats – hedgerows and arable field margins;
  - Greater Frampton Vision; and,
  - Biodiversity Net Gain;
- Monitoring and management.

68. Details of proposed measures to manage potential impacts due to accidental pollution, both airborne (including dust) and waterborne, are provided in the Outline CoCP (Document Reference 8.1) and are not repeated here.

69. This OLEMS includes initial proposals for biodiversity enhancements, in accordance with relevant planning policy. These proposals will be developed further in consultation with relevant stakeholders and details provided within the EMP.

70. The OLEMS also includes proposals for monitoring and review (i.e. the EMP will be subject to review at regular intervals), where required. Relevant, appropriately timed monitoring is important to enable the success of the measures set out in the EMP to be determined and to identify the need for measures to be altered, if required.

### 3.2 Overarching Sustainability Principles

71. The detailed design and implementation of outline measures set out here to mitigate and compensate for ecological impacts will apply the following principles with the aim of ensuring the execution of this work is as sustainable as practicable:
- Minimise consumption of materials and production of waste. Single-use plastics will be avoided, for example the use of reusable or compostable alternatives to plastic tree guards will be explored;
  - Re-use of waste materials arising from construction, for example translocation of hedgerows where removal is required, or use of fallen trees to create hibernacula for herpetofauna or generic habitat piles;
  - Alternatives to herbicides will be used wherever practicable, for example cutting and mulching around newly planted tree bases, although it is noted that eradication of some non-native plants may require very localised and controlled use;
  - Conservation of water for example through the use of drought tolerant species in planting schemes and further reducing need for supplementary watering by using container grown trees, introducing soil improvers and topical mulching to increase soil moisture retention; and
  - Minimising use of fossil fuels by using public transport and electric vehicles when travelling to, from and within the site. For example, consideration would be given to providing the ECoW with an electric vehicle for use within the site.
72. On completion of the detailed design for the Project, a review will be undertaken to further inform the above list, and to design in additional measures to increase sustainability in the implementation of these works. Such measures will be set out in the EMP document.

### 3.3 Role of the Ecological Clerk of Works

73. An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) would be employed for the duration of the Project construction (including pre-commencement/enabling works) to ensure species specific mitigation, method statements and plans are implemented effectively. All ecological measures within the EMP will be undertaken under the guidance of the ECoW. Supervision of post-construction monitoring and management is covered in Section 3.9.
74. Given the large scale of the Project, it is anticipated that an ECoW team will be required, with the lead ECoW delegating duties to an appropriately skilled and experienced deputy/ assistant ECoW(s), where necessary. The lead ECoW will be expected to have a minimum of three years' experience as a professional ecologist, including suitable ECoW experience, preferably on large linear infrastructure projects with knowledge of UK ecological policy and legislation and a member of an appropriate professional body. In the case of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), this will be Associate grade (ACIEEM) or above. They will also hold a Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) card (or equivalent). Deputy/assistant ECoWs will also be expected to possess a suitable qualification and/or have relevant professional experience.

75. Curriculum vitae for the lead ECoW and other members of the ECoW team will be provided to the Local Planning Authority to demonstrate adherence to the role description, prior to construction commencing, thereby ensuring that proposed ECoW team members are suitably qualified and experienced.
76. The ECoW/ ECoW Team will be appointed either by the Principal Contractor or by the Applicant to oversee preliminary works and construction works. It is also possible that separate ECoW/ ECoW Teams will be appointed by the Principal Contractor and the Applicant, with each ECoW/ ECoW team performing different roles.
77. The roles, responsibilities and lines of communication will be determined at the detailed design stage, with details provided in the EMP. However, typically an ECoW would undertake the following tasks:
- Assist in delivering site inductions and toolbox talks (i.e., presentations and the dissemination of information to site personnel on ecological matters);
  - As necessary, assist with arranging specialist ecological surveys;
  - Oversee the implementation of measures to protect notable sites and habitats;
  - Undertake regular site inspections and checks for legally protected or notable species (including birds);
  - Monitor compliance with the EMP and, if required to/ approved by licensee, protected species licence(s), during construction;
  - Assist in reviewing the final Construction Method Statement; and,
  - Notify the Applicant and/ or Principal Contractor of any non-compliance with the requirements of the EMP.
78. In addition to the monitoring undertaken by the ECoW, the Applicant would appoint an appropriate external body with the specific task of undertaking compliance audits. The compliance audits shall include identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for each identified ecological feature. The KPIs would be agreed as part of the agreed EMP.
79. All site workers will be informed of the role and contact details of the ECoW. A copy of the EMP will be kept on site at all times and site workers will be made aware of its location and/or who to contact in order to obtain a copy of the EMP.

### **3.4 Biosecurity Measures**

#### **3.4.1 General**

80. Pre-commencement surveys, mitigation works and monitoring and maintenance activities require personnel, equipment and machinery to move into and across the Order Limits. These activities could lead to the spread of non-native species and diseases without robust biosecurity measures.

81. The following sections draw on guidance produced by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), the Department for Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and the Forestry Commission (FC), and will provide a basis for the post-consent EMP document, which will be updated to include any relevant future guidance or legislative requirements.

### **3.4.2 Preventing spread of INNS**

#### **3.4.2.1 Non-native Plants**

82. Where pre-commencement surveys (see below) confirm/identify the presence of non-native plants, exclusion zones will be demarcated around affected areas to prevent personnel/machinery from coming into contact with such plants.
83. If removal of non-native plants is required to make way for construction activity, it may be necessary to engage specialist contractors to remove/eradicate in line with best practice and legislative requirements current at the time the work is required.
84. All field equipment, or machinery that comes into contact with waterbodies supporting aquatic non-native plants, such as New Zealand Pygmy weed, or areas supporting terrestrial non-native plants, such as Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*), will be subject, as a minimum, to the biosecurity measures described below which will help to prevent spread. All field equipment or machinery that is entering or leaving the site should be cleaned and disinfected as follows:
- Use dedicated brush to scrub off any debris, plant fragments, mud etc after contact with waterbody/watercourse;
  - Rinse equipment with water before soaking in /spraying with bleach solution or Virkon for at least 5 minutes;
  - Rinse again with clean water;
  - Allow to dry before next use; and,
  - Dispose of disinfectant solutions following the supplier's instructions. Unless otherwise stated, it is recommended that used disinfectant solutions should be poured directly into a drain connected to the sewerage system flushed with clean water (note that not all drains are connected to sewerage systems) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
85. Site personnel undertaking work in areas with non-native plants should thoroughly clean footwear, taking particular care to clean and disinfect the tread of shoes. Any contaminated work wear should be washed on a 60°C cycle to kill plant propagules trapped in clothing.

#### **3.4.2.2 Non-native Animals**

86. No invasive, non-native species of fauna have been identified through ecological studies to date as outlined in Chapter 21 (Document Reference 6.1.21). No management is anticipated to be required at present. However, if this situation changes prior to pre-commencement/enabling works then the EMP will be updated accordingly.

### **3.4.3 Preventing Spread of Disease**

#### **3.4.3.1 Preventing the Spread of Disease in Plants**

87. The measures outlined above in relation to prevention of the spread of non-native plants are also of use in preventing the spread of diseases, such as ash die back and sweet chestnut blight, which are caused by the fungi *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* and *Cryphonectria parasitica* respectively.
88. In relation to habitat creation and tree planting works, the Forestry Commission's industry guidance<sup>1</sup> is of relevance, with further guidance on biosecurity provided for industry professionals<sup>2</sup>. This guidance relates to the cleaning of kit (clothing, equipment, and machinery) and transport machinery with measures as set out previously under Section 3.4.2, but also extends to the responsible sourcing of planting stock.
89. With regard to planting stock, the following measures will be implemented:
- Stock will be responsibly sourced through a supplier that adheres to national standards such as the Plant Health Management Standard (Plant Health Biosecurity Steering Group, 2019);
  - Planting stock and landscaping materials will be sourced from a pest and disease-free area of the country; and,
  - Any suspected pests or diseases will be reported to Plant Health Controls at DEFRA/APHA.

#### 3.4.3.2 Preventing the Spread of Disease in Animals

90. Badgers have been recorded within the Order Limits and possible transmission of bovine tuberculosis (bTB) within badger/between badgers and cattle is well documented. While cattle farming is not extensively practiced within the Order Limits, a recent search conducted on the online ibTB bovine mapping resource (ibTB Website) has revealed a number of cases of bTB within herds located approximately 10km from the Order Limits. Among the nearest locations are Sandilands, near Sutton on Sea, and Scrub Hill, situated northwest of Boston. Therefore, it is possible that badger clans within the Order Limits could carry bTB, and precautionary measures will be adopted to prevent spread. An updated search of the ibTB mapping will be undertaken to identify whether there are any outbreaks within the Order Limits that could require special measures to be set out within the EMP.

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<sup>1</sup> Forestry Commission (2023) *Tree Planting and Woodland Creation: Overview*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-planting-and-woodland-creation-overview>

<sup>2</sup> Forestry Commission and Animal and Plant Health Agency (2023) *How Biosecurity Can Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Tree Pests and Diseases*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-the-introduction-and-spread-of-tree-pests-and-diseases#industry-professionals>

91. Advice provided by the APHA (UK Government Website<sup>6</sup>) with regard to protecting cattle against TB is relevant to prevent spread in badgers, particularly in respect to the cleaning and disinfecting of PPE, equipment and machinery/vehicles. Cleaning and disinfecting to prevent bTB spread, is very similar to that described in Section 3.4.2, but requires the use of an approved<sup>3</sup> disinfectant. Further, personnel will avoid walking through areas that have been treated with slurry in the last 60 days, and will avoid farmyards, feeding areas and other places where livestock may be present.
92. Amphibians have been recorded within the Order Limits and this group are vulnerable to disease caused by Chytrid fungus (ARG UK, 2017). To limit the spread of this fungus and other potential diseases, work near to, or within all waterbodies, including ditches, rivers, ponds and lakes, will be kept to a minimum. The measures referred to in Section 3.4.2 will also be adhered to. Guidance is also available from the GB Non-Native Species Secretariat (NNSS Website).

### 3.5 Pre-commencement Surveys

93. Due to the time that may have elapsed since the last surveys and the possibility that species presence or activity could have changed in the intervening period, pre-commencement surveys would be undertaken for a number of species/species groups, including INNS. According to CIEEM guidelines (2019) survey data older than 12-18 months is unlikely to be considered valid. The results of the pre-commencement surveys would be used to identify whether any updates to the measures proposed in Sections 3.6 – 3.9 or additional mitigation measures are required and the EMP would be updated to reflect the survey results, as required.
94. Surveys will include those for certain species which, based on current information, will not be affected by the proposed development (and are therefore not subject to the mitigation and compensation measures set out in this document), but which could potentially (re)colonise the area within the Order Limits prior to construction commencing. Surveys will also be undertaken on those areas that have not yet been surveyed (primarily due to access constraints).
95. An ECoW (see Section 3.3) will be appointed to oversee the pre-commencement surveys.
96. Table 3.3 provides further details of the surveys that would be required prior to construction, including details of proposed survey areas (focussing on the areas likely to be affected by the works), timings and methodologies. All surveys would be undertaken by suitably experienced/licensed ecologists who are members of an appropriate professional body, e.g. CIEEM.

Table 3.3 Pre-Commencement Surveys

Species/ Group	Survey Area	Survey Timing	Survey Methods
General ecology walkover	All working areas within the Order Limits	May to September during the season prior to	General walkover to identify any new ecological constraints and to be cross

<sup>3</sup> A list of approved disinfectants is available online at [http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList\\_SI](http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI)



Species/ Group	Survey Area	Survey Timing	Survey Methods
Notable plant species	Order Limits, focussing on directly impacted suitable habitats	construction commencing.	referenced with previous survey results
INNS	Order Limits, focussing on waterbodies.	May to September during the season prior to construction commencing.	Inspection of watercourses for presence of New Zealand Pygmyweed and other invasive plants.
Amphibians (GCN)	Pond WM_P42 and ditches 625, 626 and 629 near segment ECC 3 and within Decoy Wood waterbodies and ditches 20262, 20263 and 20273 near segment ECC 6  Additional ditches may also require surveying to inform a potential GCN licence.	April 15 <sup>th</sup> – June 30 <sup>th</sup> (eDNA survey) and mid-March to mid-June for population surveys, during the season prior to construction commencing.	eDNA survey to be carried out in accordance with standard methods (Biggs <i>et al.</i> , 2014)  Population survey (if required) undertaken in accordance with English Nature (2001).
Birds	Order Limits + 400m buffer	For breeding birds, April to July during the season prior to construction commencing.	Breeding Bird Surveys (4 visits) Annex 1 and Schedule 1 Species Surveys Barn Owl Surveys Survey to follow standard methods, as specified by Gilbert <i>et al.</i> (1998) and Shawyer (2011).
Bats	Order Limits + 25m	May to September during the season prior to construction commencing.	In accordance with good practice, currently Collins, J (ed) (2023).
Badger	All terrestrial habitats within 20 m of the Order Limits.	3-6 months prior to construction commencing.	In accordance with Harris, S. <i>et al</i> (1989).
Otter	All water courses which may be directly affected within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits (250 m	3-6 months prior to construction commencing	In accordance with Chanin (2003).

Species/ Group	Survey Area	Survey Timing	Survey Methods
	upstream/downstream of Order Limits)		
Water vole	All water courses which may be directly affected within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits (200 m upstream/downstream of Order Limits)	April to September during the season prior to construction commencing	In accordance with Dean <i>et al.</i> (2016).

### 3.6 Protection of Retained Habitats

#### 3.6.1 Habitats of Principal Importance and Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats

97. Habitats of principal importance and Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats within the Order Limits include coastal saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, reedbeds, coastal sand dunes, arable field margins and hedgerows. Embedded mitigation ensures that, with the exception of arable field margins and hedgerows, all habitats of principal importance are crossed using trenchless techniques and will therefore be retained.

98. Where arable field margins and hedgerows are retained these will be protected via mitigation outlined in Section 3.6.21.1 below.

##### 3.6.1.1 Hedgerows and Arable Field Margins

99. A total of 73 hedgerows exist within the Order Limits. Direct impacts on the majority of hedgerows, including the three ‘important’ hedgerows (assessed under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997) will be avoided through deployment of trenchless techniques.

100. A total of 84.80 ha of c1a and 0.44ha of c1a5 exist within the Order Limits, with 79.94 ha to be retained.

101. Exclusion zones would be established around ecologically valuable retained habitats, including hedgerows and arable field margins, at an offset of at least 5m, where practicable, to prevent negative impacts arising from enabling and construction activities. These exclusion zones would be demarcated with fencing, tape and signage, as appropriate to prevent ingress by the construction activity in the vicinity and maintained until the completion of the construction phase. Any fencing would be designed to ensure retained habitats would remain accessible to dependent species throughout the construction phase. The ECoW would work with the Site Manager to agree the alignment and specification for exclusion fencing in any given area, and to ensure it is installed prior to the commencement of construction in that area.

102. The location and type of all protective and exclusion fencing will be specified in the EMP.

#### 3.6.2 Other Habitats

##### 3.6.2.1 Rivers and Wetland

103. There are 408 ditches within the Order Limits. Of these, 73 ditches lie within the trenchless zones and 335 are situated within working areas. A minimum of 73 ditches will be retained as a result of using trenchless techniques, with those ditches in trenched zones and other working areas retained wherever practicable and the layout of the construction site allows it. Where ditches are to be retained, exclusion zones as outlined in within this section will be applied.
104. Embedded mitigation would ensure that impacts upon main rivers and Internal Drainage Board (IDB) owned /managed drains would be avoided through the use of trenchless techniques during construction. However, some minor watercourses and drainage ditches would be crossed by trenched techniques. Wherever practicable, buffer zones surrounding retained ponds and watercourses would be at least 10 m in width in line with Pollution Prevention Guidelines: Works and Maintenance in or near Water: PPG5 (Environment Alliance, 2007). Exclusion zones would be established around ecologically valuable retained habitats, such as hedgerows, arable field margins and ditches, at an offset sufficient to prevent negative impacts arising from enabling and construction activities. These exclusion zones would be demarcated with fencing, tape and signage, as appropriate to prevent ingress by the construction activity in the vicinity and maintained until the completion of the construction phase. Any fencing would be designed to ensure retained habitats would remain accessible to dependent species throughout the construction phase. The ECoW would work with the Site Manager to agree the alignment and specification for exclusion fencing in any given area, and to ensure it is installed prior to the commencement of construction in that area. The location and type of all protective and exclusion fencing will be specified in the EMP.
105. Best practice sediment management and pollution prevention measures will be employed when working adjacent to watercourses and are provided in the Outline CoCP (Document Reference 8.1).

### 3.6.2.2 Trees

106. There are 146 trees within the Order Limits, of which 52 are situated within areas proposed for temporary or permanent works, with the remainder assumed to be retained via project alignment in the detailed design.
107. In order to mitigate the risk of loss of, or damage to veteran trees, the detailed design of the Project will seek to avoid boundary features wherever possible. Any tree that cannot be retained will be subject to pre-construction surveys to assess if ancient or veteran or not. Appropriate mitigation and compensation for any losses of veteran or ancient trees will be agreed with relevant stakeholders.

108. As part of the pre-commencement surveys, any veteran or ancient trees would be identified. The Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of all retained trees and woodland would be determined by arboriculture survey. The outer extent of the RPA would be demarcated, prior to commencement of works, by fencing of a specification capable of excluding construction machinery, equipment and personnel from these areas. Differing types of fencing may be installed across the Project depending on the type of works planned in the vicinity of the retained trees or woodland. For example, standard stock fencing may be sufficient to protect RPAs in areas where only pedestrian traffic is expected, however more robust fencing may be required where heavy plant/vehicles will be used.

### **3.7 Mitigation Strategies for Species**

#### **3.7.1 Notable Plant Species**

109. Notable plant species have been recorded in association with designated sites. As a precaution, pre-commencement/pre-construction botanical survey will be undertaken during the summer prior to work commencing to determine the presence of notable or protected plant species in areas that would be directly affected by construction (see Section 3.5). The results will be used to identify areas which should be prioritised for salvage or other special measures, the details of which would be included in the EMP.

110. The exact mitigation/compensation method would be dependent on the species and habitat concerned but may include seed saving and propagation or translocation of individual plants.

#### **3.7.2 Eel**

111. The aquatic habitats within the Order Limits are considered to be of low value to species of fish in general. However, the possibility of migrating eel through the Order Limits, along the River Welland and The Haven, cannot be ruled out.

112. The detailed design of the trenchless cable installation will be further refined at contract award, and therefore to mitigate impacts arising from any changes, an updated fish survey will be undertaken (if required), and specific mitigation measures in the EMP updated (where required) and agreed with relevant stakeholders.

#### **3.7.3 Amphibians**

##### **3.7.3.1 Great Crested Newt**

113. Desk study and field survey results suggest that there may be two metapopulations of GCN within 250 m of the Order Limits. These are close to ECC 3 and ECC 6, with ECC 3 including pond WM\_P42 which returned a positive eDNA result. The two metapopulations may be impacted by:

- Temporary loss of terrestrial habitats – pond WM\_P42 is located c.100m east of the Order Limits;
- Temporary habitat fragmentation/isolation, resulting in functional loss of terrestrial habitat and breeding ponds;

- Accidental killing and injury; and,
- Accidental pollution to breeding ponds from diffuse or point sources associated with construction.

114. Embedded mitigation for impacts to GCN is via project siting and design. The embedded measures which are pertinent to GCN include retention of all ponds, with trees and hedgerows retained wherever practicable. Additional key principles that will be followed in order to mitigate for impacts are described below.

#### *Licensing*

115. A derogation licence in respect of GCN may be required for works within 250m of the two metapopulations identified. The detailed design will be reviewed, and GCN survey updated as necessary, to fully assess whether a GCN European protected species licence (EPSL) is required. Where impacts on GCN cannot be avoided by other means, a licence will be obtained from NE in advance of works. There are three different licences that may be suitable, depending on the scale of the predicted impacts: a mitigation licence (NE A14), registration under the Low Impact Licence (NE WML-CL33) or district level licensing, which is not currently available in Lincolnshire. Depending on the licensable activities, mitigation measures would likely be limited to destructive searches, staged vegetation clearance and provision of artificial refugia. It is not predicted that amphibian exclusion fencing, and capture and translocation would be required because of the small areas of habitats and likely low numbers of individuals affected. The creation of new ponds in compensation for impacts is not predicted to be necessary as no GCN-positive ponds are impacted by the proposed scheme. Compensation measures for impacts to terrestrial habitat can readily be accommodated within works activities and provided within the Order Limits.

116. In the event an EPSL were required, it would include the following:

- Details of compensation for temporary loss of terrestrial habitat and temporary loss of potential aquatic habitat (ditches 625, 626 and 629 near segment ECC 3 and ditches 20262, 20263 and 20273 near segment ECC 6);
- Scheduling of certain work to avoid sensitive periods of the GCN life cycle (e.g., refugia would be removed during the GCN active season, not during the hibernation period);
- All work with potential to affect GCN would be overseen by the named ecologist on the appropriate licence or their agent (or by the Project appointed ECoW);
- The ECoW would provide a toolbox talk to site workers in advance of work with potential to affect GCN. This would detail the potential presence of GCN, their identification and what to do if one is seen, and outline all the measures included in the licence Method Statement;
- Minimising the risk of injury or death as a result of entrapment in the site drainage scheme; and,
- If using an EPSL, the removal of GCN (and other amphibians) from areas where there is risk of injury or death. Translocated GCN would be moved to the nearest suitable habitat that would remain undisturbed during construction.

117. Reasonable avoidance measures for GCN and other amphibians are set out in the reasonable avoidance measures section below.

### 3.7.3.2 Toads and Smooth Newt

118. Common toad and smooth newt are likely to be present in surface water features and suitable terrestrial habitats, such as ditches, ponds, grasslands and arable field margins, where these occur throughout the Order Limits. Therefore, there is the potential for killing or injury of individual amphibians. The use of reasonable avoidance measures (RAMs) will be adopted to mitigate impacts to amphibians during vegetation clearance and site preparation works as set out in the reasonable avoidance measures below.

#### *Mitigation*

119. RAMs will be adopted to mitigate impacts to amphibians during vegetation clearance and site preparation works.
120. The management of vegetation (by strimming or flailing) and removal of potential refugia should only be undertaken during the amphibian active period of February to July; with works outside of this period would be subject to a fingertip search under supervision of the ECoW; and therefore may need to be carried out well in advance of construction in areas where work is scheduled to commence during the winter months. Once vegetation has been cut it should be kept to ground level to discourage amphibians from entering the working areas. At least 24-hours would be left between vegetation management and construction works commencing in affected areas.
121. Vegetation would be subject to a two-stage cut, whereby a first cut to c.300mm from ground level is undertaken, this should then be fingertip searched by the ECoW prior to the second cut to ground level.
122. Clearance should be undertaken in a directional manner, towards other areas of suitable habitat.
123. Uprooting of vegetation and clearance of habitat that has potential value to hibernating amphibians would be undertaken prior to the commencement of the hibernation period (November to March) to deter amphibians from hibernating in the area.
124. The deconstruction of wet ditches would occur outside the breeding season for amphibians (February to July inclusive) unless otherwise agreed by the ECoW.
125. In the event that an amphibian is discovered whilst undertaking RAMs, or during construction, the ECoW will be contacted immediately for best practice advice.
126. Complex mitigation/compensation methods such as new ponds would not be required (as no ponds are impacted), and temporary mitigation/compensation measures will be accommodated within works activities and provided within the Order Limits and as close as possible to the areas lost.

127. Compensation for temporary loss of amphibian foraging areas near to segments ECC 3 and ECC 6 would be provided where practical within the Order Limits and as close as possible to the areas lost. This is anticipated to comprise a temporary relaxation of/changes to agricultural grassland management, to enable a more diverse and less intensively managed sward to develop. Depending on the location, additional seeding of grassland/tall herbs may be used to ensure sufficient resource remains. Cut vegetation (such as arisings from scrub removal) would be used to create brash piles for use by sheltering amphibians.
128. Opportunities for enhancement and creation of terrestrial habitats exist at both the OnSS and the surrounding proposed landscape screening in segment ECC 13, illustrated in Figure 2). Subject to detailed design and agreement from landowners, this could include the management of habitat specifically for amphibians, along with the creation of refugia, wider and more species rich field margins, and an increase in the network of wildlife corridors for amphibian movement. Any enhancement measures would be included as part of the detailed project design and secured within the EMP.
129. Enhancement opportunities will be explored in segments ECC 3 and ECC 6 (Figure 3.3 (Document Reference: 1.3.3.3)), where the two GCN metapopulations exist. A considered approach to the enhancement of habitats within these segments could also be of benefit to reptiles.

#### **3.7.4 Reptiles**

130. No permanent impacts are predicted for any area identified as having good or exceptional reptile habitat quality. The ECoW would ensure reptile mitigation strategies are put in place for Areas 4, 14, 16, 19, 20, 26, 27, 32, 37 and 39 (see Figure 21.6.1 of Appendix 21.6 (Document Reference 6.3.21.6)) where temporary habitat loss would occur.
131. It is possible that reptiles may also be encountered at other distinct areas of suitable habitat within the Order Limits (but outside of the areas mentioned above) including rough grass, field boundaries, scrub and hedgerows. In this instance, the RAMs provided for amphibians would also be employed for reptiles.
132. Pre-construction surveys will be undertaken to refine the RAMs and reptile mitigation strategies accordingly. Any additional measures required to minimise impacts to reptiles and their habitats, will be detailed in the EMP.

#### *Mitigation*

133. RAMs will be adopted to mitigate impacts to reptiles during vegetation clearance and site preparation works in areas identified as having good or exceptional reptile habitat, for example CIC 91 and 92 in Area 16. Measures would be similar to those employed for GCN, and would include destructive searches of potential refugia, staged vegetation clearance to persuade reptiles to move out of areas to be affected by construction activities and supervised topsoil strip as appropriate. Any refugia with hibernation potential would be taken apart during the active season, to avoid disturbing hibernating reptiles.

134. Where the haul road results in isolation effects, as predicted for Area 4, routes to enable the safe passage of reptiles (particularly common lizards and slow worm) across the road will be incorporated. Such measures could include pipes or 'Newt Grids' that pass beneath the haul road, connecting habitats on either side.
135. Temporary compensation for the loss of shelter habitat will be provided by the creation of artificial refugia located within the Order Limits in areas that are well connected to reptile habitat in the wider area and that are undisturbed by construction activity. Artificial refugia will be created before vegetation clearance and destructive searches begin in any given area.

### **3.7.5 Birds**

#### **3.7.5.1 Protection of Nesting Birds**

136. Removal of vegetation will take place outside of the breeding season (considered to be March – August inclusive) wherever possible. Where that is not possible in discrete areas, a check for the presence of nesting birds by the ECoW will take place in advance of work. Where active nests are located, the relevant areas of vegetation will be retained until such time as young fully fledge, or the nesting attempt has ended.
137. In order to protect ground nesting birds which may choose to nest in short vegetation or bare ground, such areas will be checked for the presence of nests by the ECoW prior to works commencing during the breeding bird season. Where an active nest is located, an appropriate stand-off zone as determined by the ECoW will be demarcated and avoided until it has been confirmed by the ECoW that the nesting attempt has ended.
138. Nesting bird deterrent measures will be deployed in advance of the nesting season in large open fields (>5ha) as deemed appropriate by the ECoW to minimise the risk of ground nesting birds choosing to nest in the relevant areas. These will not be deployed in February in locations where aggregations of >50 individuals of geese and/ or waders are known to occur. Alternatively, and preferably, autumn sown cereal crops will be used to reduce numbers of nesting birds within the construction corridor in areas where notable aggregations of geese and/ or waders are known to occur.

#### **3.7.5.2 Protection of Schedule 1 Nesting Birds from Disturbance**

139. Species listed in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are afforded legal protection from disturbance at the nest site, as well as protection of dependent young. Surveys would therefore take place during each breeding season in which construction occurs to identify the approximate locations of nesting Schedule 1 birds and to review the mitigation measures to ensure they are sufficient to avoid disturbance. Surveys for other priority species, which could be significantly disturbed by construction works such as breeding waders, would also be undertaken prior to construction commencing.



140. The nest site data from the local barn owl group will be reviewed pre-construction, alongside pre-works barn owl surveys, to identify current nest sites within the potential zone of influence of the project and to review and develop mitigation measures to ensure adherence to the legal protection of the species as a Schedule 1 listed bird. Where a nest site is deemed at risk of disturbance, then it may be necessary to close off access to that box temporarily prior to the nesting season and reopen it after completion of works. Should that be necessary, it would be conducted in liaison with the relevant landowner and barn owl conservation group, and an alternative box would be erected nearby outwith the Zol in advance of capping the box.

### 3.7.5.3 Minimising Disturbance to Non-Breeding Birds within SPAs and Ramsar Sites

141. ODOW has committed to avoiding any construction activity within a minimum of 400m of The Wash SPA and Ramsar (relevant to The Haven crossing), during the period of October to March inclusive. This will avoid disturbance impacts to non-breeding birds within those designated sites' boundaries. The Wash SPA and Ramsar is located 180m from the onshore Order Limits at the closest point.

142. The restricted area will extend from Wyberton Road up to the field boundary east of Southfield Lane, as shown in Figure 22.4 of ES Chapter 22 Onshore Ornithology (Document Reference 6.2.22.4).

143. The Boston Alternative Energy Facility (BAEF) project was granted development consent in July 2023 and includes a requirement for compensatory measures. The proposed compensatory measures include the creation of the Wyberton Roads (South) compensation site to mitigate against adverse effects on the integrity of The Wash SPA and Ramsar. This will consist of creation of grassland and wetland habitat from existing arable land to offset disturbance displacement of waterbirds from the River Haven. Should the BAEF Wyberton Roads (South) compensation site be completed in advance of, or during, the construction phase for the Project, there will be a seasonal restriction (November to February inclusive) to construction works<sup>4</sup> within 400m of that compensation site, as shown in Figure 22.4 of Chapter 22 (Document Reference 6.2.22.4). In the event that the BAEF Wyberton Roads (South) compensation site is only completed during the construction phase for the Project, then construction works already underway at the point of completion would be allowed to continue.

### 3.7.5.4 Minimising Disturbance to Non-Breeding Waterbirds and Breeding Schedule 1 birds within Anderby Marsh LWT Reserve

144. The landfall construction area will be set back a minimum of 80m from the Anderby Marsh LWT Reserve. A 4m high earth bund will be constructed on three sides surrounding HDD works area to screen works from Anderby Marsh (additional to the existing Roman Bank landscape feature). This is illustrated in Plate 26.3 of Appendix 26.4 (Document Reference 6.3.26.4).

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<sup>4</sup> Not including construction vehicle movements.

145. Where piling is required for the landfall works, rotary and silent piling methods rather than impact piling will be adopted. Noisier plant will be located at the western end of the compound wherever possible.
146. Site establishment, including creation of the bund, will be undertaken within the months of March and/ or August/ September between the core breeding and non-breeding seasons.

### 3.7.5.5 Minimising Disturbance to Non-Breeding Waterbirds using (potentially) Functionally Linked Land (FLL)

#### *Embedded*

147. There will be a perimeter subsoil and topsoil bund, of approximately 1.5m height, at either side of the open trenched sections which will provide a degree of visual and acoustic screening between those works and the surrounding landscape. This is shown in Plate 7.2 of Chapter 3 (Document Reference 6.1.3).
148. No impact piling will be used for trenchless crossings; silent piling will be utilised at the landfall HDD, with vibratory sheet piling at the CICs to facilitate the trenchless crossings along the onshore ECC and 400kV cable corridor where required.

#### *Seasonal Restriction*

149. The additional mitigation for The Wash SPA and Ramsar, comprising a seasonal restriction to construction activity, to avoid works during the period of October to March inclusive within 400m of The Wash SPA, will reduce the potential disturbance impact to this species. Additionally, the seasonal restriction will be extended to cover the identified brent goose foraging areas adjacent to The Haven, as shown in Volume 2, Figure 22.4 (document reference 6.2.22.4).

150. Year 1 surveys recorded dark-bellied brent goose from the Order Limits plus 400m buffer predominantly from November through to March, with lower numbers in October. WeBS data from those sectors overlapping with or close to the Order Limits, for dark-bellied brent goose, shows peak numbers in January and low abundances in other months (sector counts of 40 or less). This indicates that a seasonal restriction for this species of November to March inclusive would be appropriate, which is within the October to March restriction for this area.

151. Data from the additional visit in April 2024 indicates that dark-bellied brent geese are still present at the River Haven at a notable abundance in this month and therefore works within 400m of the Haven, as illustrated in Figure 52 of the Winter Bird Survey 2023/24 Addendum (document reference 13.2), during April will be limited to soft start works. Soft start works in April will entail site preparations and establishment of the haul road and work areas. No drilling will take place in April.

~~150-152.~~ Within the October to March seasonally restricted area works would be limited to vegetation clearance and maintenance, in order to avoid clearance during the nesting bird season and to minimise the risk of birds establishing nests within the working area. Usual agricultural operations will continue. Essential non-intrusive survey works would also be permitted within the seasonally restricted periods.

### *Localised Working*

~~151-153.~~ For conventional cross-country construction methodologies involving soil handling, the primary construction period is March – October. For conventional cross-country construction methodologies involving soil handling, the primary construction period is March – October. During November to February period, works will continue at trenchless crossing sites and joint bays that can be accessed by temporary haul roads and hard-standings. No trenched excavation works for duct installation<sup>5</sup> will be undertaken throughout November – February.

~~152-154.~~ In order to minimise the potential for disturbance, and provide even greater certainty to the conclusions, additional mitigation has been included in the form of a commitment to localised working.

~~153-155.~~ During the summer months (April to September inclusive, weather dependent), works will take place at between 20 to 30 locations at any time, or approximately 5% of the cable corridor. During October and March, summer works will progressively be completed/started and transitioned between summer and winter working.

~~154-156.~~ Areas where works are not due to take place that year will be left un-stripped (with exception for the haul road (if required)). Trenching for duct installation across farmland will be carried out between March and October and will be followed by ‘partial land reinstatement’ involving reinstating the topsoil, leaving only the haul road, where this is required. Where practical, following partial reinstatement the project will plant a cover crop until the point at which the landowner is ready to start the normal cropping rotation. The intention is to return land to agriculture as soon as possible.

~~155-157.~~ Winter works will localised and will be carried out by several small teams at discrete locations along the route, such as joint bay, link boxes, trenchless crossings, short sections of haul road, bellmouths and access, cable installation (pulling) and other non-intrusive earth works (e.g. cable testing, route maintenance). Assuming a works area of 100m<sup>2</sup> at these sites and 10 sites, this would account for approximately 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of works or (1km out of 70km) or 1.4% of the cable corridor at any one time. Activity on the remaining 98.6% of the corridor will be confined to the operatives taking daily access to the work site where this involves the use of a haul road and moving the drilling plant to the next site once the work at any location is complete.

### *General*

~~156-158.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Disturbance to non-breeding waterbirds is likely to be most critical during periods of prolonged cold weather, when they may be unable to feed in their usual foraging areas and may face reduced prospects for survival. A scheme is in place to minimise the level of disturbance from wildfowl shooting in frozen conditions (JNCC, 2019). Similar measures would be imposed here, with the works suspended after seven consecutive days on which the ground was frozen (as measured at a nearby weather station). Any suspension of works would last for a minimum of seven days (or, as agreed by the ECoW), thereafter and any lifting of the suspension will take into consideration the need for a period of recovery for waterbirds after the end of the severe weather itself.

### 3.7.5.6 Minimising Temporary Loss of Arable Habitat

#### *Timing of Agricultural Land Reinstatement*

~~157-159.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Areas where works are not due to take place that year will be left un-stripped outside of haul road installation (where required). Trenching for duct installation across farmland will be followed by ‘partial land reinstatement’ involving reinstating the topsoil, leaving only the haul road, where this is required. Where practicable, following partial reinstatement the project will plant a cover crop until the point at which the landowner is ready to start the normal cropping rotation. The intention is to return land to agriculture as soon as practicable .

~~158-160.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ A timeline for reinstatement of agricultural land is provided below. The timeline is indicative only and may be subject to change are as follows:

~~159-161.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Year 0 (prior to mobilisation) – Localised vegetation clearance only and enabling works at some access locations.

~~160-162.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Year 1 – 35% stripped, with 3-5% (of whole corridor) partially reinstated.

~~161-163.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Year 2 – 70% stripped, 40% (of whole corridor) has been partially reinstated.

~~162-164.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Year 3 – 70% stripped (as 30% un-stripped as avoided through Trenchless Techniques), 80% of which fully reinstated to previous agricultural use.

~~163-165.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Year 4 – 100% fully reinstated to previous agricultural use.

~~164-166.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ The cover crop habitat will be retained and managed for the duration of the construction period, until such time as it is restored to the previous land use.

#### *Severed Land*

~~165-167.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ Opportunities will be explored to utilise severed land to provide compensatory habitat for skylark and yellow wagtail in sections of fields adjacent to, or near to the Order Limits, subject to agreements with landowners. Where viable, suitable habitat will be created immediately prior to construction commencement and will be retained for the duration of construction at each specific location. Management options will take into consideration guidance on the RSPB Website (RSPBa and RSPBb) and Farm Wildlife (2024). These will include a mixture of:

- Fallow land – to provide high quality foraging habitat; and/ or,

- Suitable cover crop – to provide feeding habitat.

~~166-168.~~ 168. Use of broad-spectrum insecticides would be avoided in these locations. It is recognised that land close to field boundaries, particularly those with tall vegetation, would be more likely to be avoided due to predation risk. For example, guidance suggests that skylark plots should be at least 24m from the field edge (RSPBb) and ideally >80m (Farm Wildlife, 2024).

~~167-169.~~ 169. The area of compensation land >24m from a field edge comprising hedgerow, scrub, woodland, or existing built linear feature (fence line or wall) is anticipated to be up to 31 ha and the area which is >80m is up to 11 ha, subject to agreements with landowners. The total area subject to management is anticipated to be up to 65 ha, spread along the route of the onshore ECC and 400kV cable route, subject to agreements with landowners. The areas identified as severed land (potential compensation areas) are shown in Figure 22.5 (Document Reference 6.2.25.5).

~~168-170.~~ 170. In summary, the range of mitigation measures presented above have been designed to address potential impacts to those species which are qualifying features of identified SPA/Ramsar sites, which have been recorded within the survey area, utilising land which is potentially functionally linked to the designated sites. Therefore, a separate outline Annex 1 species (including pink-footed goose) management plan is not considered to be necessary, as the relevant measures have been presented herein.

### 3.7.6 Bats

#### 3.7.6.1 Roosting Bats

~~169-171.~~ 171. Embedded mitigation for impacts to bats is via project siting and design, which has ensured that there are no buildings within the Order Limits. Surveys have not identified any bat roosts within any trees inside the Order Limits and no roosts have been identified within trees or buildings within 25m of the Order Limits.

~~170-172.~~ 172. Pre-commencement surveys will be conducted on any trees prior to their removal, informed by the latest bat survey guidelines (Section 3.5). Appropriate measures such as acoustic fencing and restricted timings of works will be implemented to ensure there are no indirect impacts on bat roosts in proximity to the Order Limits.

#### *Licensing*

~~171-173.~~ 173. At the time of writing, an EPS licence is not considered to be necessary. However, re-assessment of EPSL requirements will be undertaken based upon pre-commencement survey results and final scheme design. If required, an EPSL application would be submitted to Natural England (NE) in advance of work affecting bat roosts.

### *Mitigation and Compensation Measures*

~~172-174.~~ 174. Compensation roost features will be provided for every potential roost feature (as identified by the pre-commencement/ pre-construction surveys) affected prior to loss. This compensation measure applies regardless of whether a confirmed roost is affected. The compensation roost features will aim to provide a functionally equivalent potential roost resource and may include re-use of cavity containing sections, re-use of whole felled trunks by setting vertically as monoliths, veteranisation (cutting and carving into healthy trees to mimic nature, to speed the process of decay and rot holes) and/or bat boxes on retained trees or installed poles, as appropriate.

~~173-175.~~ 175. Compensation features will be installed as close as possible to those lost, whilst also addressing other constraints, such as the requirement to be within an unlit area, ideally away from Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and within or close to potential flight lines. In all cases the compensation measures for confirmed roost loss would be within the Core Sustenance Zone of the species concerned. Core Sustenance Zones are defined as “the area surrounding a communal bat roost within which habitat availability and quality will have a significant influence on the resilience and conservation status of the colony using the roost” (Collins, 2023).

~~174-176.~~ 176. Subject to the timing of pre-commencement/pre-construction survey, re-scoping (pre-felling check) will be undertaken at the point of felling. Due to natural decay processes and weather damage, historic data will not be used as a basis for final decision making in respect of felling: all trees will be scoped, or re-scoped (ground-level assessment only) by a suitably experienced ECoW prior to felling. Thereafter the following measures will be taken:

- Potential Roost Feature (PRF) absent – trees may be felled without additional measures.
- PRF present – trees subject to an appropriate level of survey following the current BCT guidelines. Surveys will be overseen by a suitably qualified and licensed bat worker immediately prior to felling.

~~175-177.~~ 177. If no evidence of bats is recorded and bat absence can be conclusively determined at all PRFs within a tree, then the PRFs may be immediately blocked or removed, and/or the tree can be immediately felled without additional special measures. In this instance PRF filling/removal and/or tree felling may be conducted during all months of the year.

~~176-178.~~ 178. If it is not possible to conclude bat absence (such as with long or complex PRF which preclude full endoscope inspection, or if parts of the tree are inaccessible due to fragility) relevant trees plus a minimum buffer of 10 m of the surrounding vegetation (a larger buffer may be required and to be advised by the ECoW) will be left *in situ* until the bat active season (April – October). Prior to felling, these trees will be subject to an appropriate level of survey following current BCT guidelines. This is likely to include aerial inspections and/ or emergence and re-entry survey, to be overseen by a suitably qualified licensed bat worker. If no evidence of bats is recorded during the process, the parts of the tree containing PRFs will then be soft and/or sectionally felled within 24-hours of the preceding emergence survey, under the direction of the ECoW. Felled cavity-containing sections will be left undisturbed on site for any undiscovered bats to depart.

~~177-179.~~ 179. Confirmed Roost – in all cases disturbance to, or felling of roost trees will take place during the period that bats are most likely to be absent or least sensitive to impacts (i.e. in autumn/winter in the case of maternity roosts), and under an EPSL. All work under the EPSL which could result in disturbance of bats would be overseen by the Named Ecologist, or his/her Accredited Agent (such as a suitably skilled and experienced ECoW).

### 3.7.6.2 Commuting and Foraging Bats

~~178-180.~~ 180. The loss of sections of hedgerow along the cable route will impact on bat species that utilise hedgerows as flight lines such as the Pipistrelle, Myotis and Plecotus genus. The total length of hedgerow within the Order Limits is 6,053km. There is predicted to be a permanent loss of 89m of hedgerow in total. The future detailed design will aim to further minimise the need for hedgerow clearance work associated with the access roads, haul road and cable route.

#### Mitigation

~~179-181.~~ 181. Impacts to commuting and foraging bats will be reduced by filling temporary hedgerow gaps overnight during construction (and thereafter) with a “dead hedge” or similar, during the bat active season (April to October) to enable bat passage until such time as reinstated vegetation has established and is at least 1 m tall. These locations shall be identified in the EMP and will be based upon pre-commencement/pre-construction survey data plus final scheme design details. The dead hedge will be in place at least one-hour before dusk and will be removed no earlier than 30 mins after dawn (unless EPSL requirements specify otherwise or a temporary exemption has been pre-agreed with the ECoW in view of ongoing construction work that finishes late/starts early). During the day the dead hedge will be either left in-situ (if the hedgerow gap is not needed for access/construction) or carefully placed in a nearby location that is not within the active working area. The location would be agreed with the ECoW and is anticipated to be different for each hedgerow.

~~180-182.~~ 182. During construction the “dead hedge” will comprise Heras fencing (or similar, to enable sections to be manoeuvred into/out of position) with brush attached to a height of at least 1.2m. During construction the ECoW will regularly monitor each section of dead hedge and additional brush will be added to each section of Heras fencing if considered needed.

~~181-183.~~ 183. Post construction, the “dead hedge” will comprise brash to a height of at least 1.2m, held in place with untreated wooden stakes, and will be allowed to degrade naturally. These would be subject to regular monitoring until the reinstated hedgerow(s) are at least 1m tall. Maintenance and repairs would be undertaken, as required.

#### *Migrating Nathusius*

~~182-184.~~ 184. Although not confirmed, there is the possibility that recordings of relatively high numbers of Nathusius pipistrelle in ECC 10 in September could be attributed to migration activities.

~~183-185.~~ 185. In order to minimise any impacts on migrating Nathusius and other bat species, night-time working will be minimised. Should night-time working be deemed necessary, all lighting will follow a sensitive lighting design as per the IPL and BCT Guidance Note 08/23 and avoid key bat habitat, e.g. hedgerows.

### **3.7.7 Badger**

~~184-186.~~ 186. Badger is confirmed to occur throughout the Order Limits, with outlier and main setts both recorded.

#### **3.7.7.1 Mitigation**

~~185-187.~~ 187. Mitigation for badgers will include pre-construction surveys, to confirm the status of all setts within 20m of the detailed design of the temporary and permanent works footprint.

~~186-188.~~ 188. Reasonable avoidance measures shall be implemented and may include micro-siting certain elements and/or installing protective fencing to minimize disturbance to retained setts, ensuring excavations remain closed overnight or contain ramps such that badgers cannot become trapped and including suitable fencing in agreement with the ECoW so as to deter badger sett creation within it.

#### **3.7.7.2 Licensing**

~~187-189.~~ 189. If pre-commencement/pre-construction surveys determine that a badger sett will be affected, then a licence from Natural England will be needed in advance of work that disturbs the sett. Depending on the degree of disturbance, mitigation may be relatively limited such as amending work schedules, or more complex in the event a sett requires closure, in which case creation of an artificial replacement sett in advance may be needed (depending on the type and usage of the original). Any such measures would be discussed and agreed with NE in advance and would form part of the licence Method Statement.

### **3.7.8 Otter**

~~188-190.~~ 190. The project is predicted to lead to disturbance and isolation effects on otters commuting along the Wainfleet Relief Channel, watercourses 1621 and 1623 and the River Welland.

#### **3.7.8.1 Mitigation**

~~189-191.~~ 191. Reasonable avoidance measures for works near to other watercourses will be used to reduce the risk of committing an offence under the protecting legislation.



~~190-192.~~ 192. Design of compounds in close proximity to watercourses used by otter will seek to segregate noise and visual disturbance from the watercourse through sympathetic design. A potential solution would be to construct and seed top-soil storage areas (bunds) parallel to the construction compound boundary, to provide more natural looking acoustic and visual screening. Where this is not possible, hoarding could be used to provide visual screening, and/or acoustic fences to prevent disturbance from noise.

~~191-193.~~ 193. In cases where the Project temporarily crosses a ditch that is likely to be used by otter, appropriate mitigation measures to encourage the continued use of that ditch by otter will be agreed with the ECoW. Mitigation measures will be tailored to suit the size, water levels and flow rates of each ditch crossed, with details to be provided in a riparian crossing schedule in the EMP.

~~192-194.~~ 194. Pre-construction monitoring of the holt in ECC 10 will be undertaken to establish whether it is a natal holt or not. Measures to avoid disturbance will be adopted such as strategic bund placement, acoustic barriers/ fencing and control of light spill. Where disturbance effects cannot be avoided, an A45 licence will be sought from NE.

### 3.7.8.2 Licensing

~~193-195.~~ 195. Where disturbance effects cannot be avoided, an A45 licence will be sought from NE.

~~194-196.~~ 196. If pre-commencement/pre-construction surveys or ECoW pre-clearance checks conclude the species is present and that micro-siting to avoid impact is not possible, then mitigation for temporary habitat loss and disturbance may include:

- scheduling of work to avoid sensitive periods of the otter life cycle;
- deterrence of otter from areas where there is risk of injury or death in advance, such as by installation of otter-proof fencing;
- minimising disturbance from light and human presence via controlled lighting methods, temporary screening and potentially amending working hours; and
- reinstatement of bankside habitats immediately after work, to include sowing with species rich locally appropriate sward and fencing to prevent stock access.

### 3.7.9 Water Vole

~~195-197.~~ 197. Water vole presence has been identified within the Order Limits and the surrounding landscape. Desk study records and field evidence have been collected for water vole presence within the drainage ditch network for all segments, except for ECC 13 and ECC 14.

#### 3.7.9.1 Mitigation

~~196-198.~~ 198. Pre-commencement surveys will be undertaken for all ditches to be directly, or indirectly impacted by the Project to inform the extent of mitigation required. Surveys will include those ditches in ECC 13 and ECC 14 and those where access to a waterbody has previously been restricted.

~~197.~~199. \_\_\_\_\_ Where the haul road crosses watercourses which are utilised by water voles beyond the Order Limits, mitigation measures will be tailored to suit the size, water levels and flow rates of each ditch crossed, with details to be provided in a riparian crossing schedule in the EMP.

~~198.~~200. \_\_\_\_\_ The detailed design of the haul road and associated culverts will seek to avoid works within 5m of any water vole burrow.

~~199.~~201. \_\_\_\_\_ Where impacts to burrows cannot be avoided, works will be progressed under a CL31 licence involving the displacement of individuals to suitable adjacent habitat. A CL31 licence can/ will only be used in the (three) months March, April and September.

### 3.7.9.2 Licensing

~~200.~~202. \_\_\_\_\_ A CL31 licence shall be required for working areas where the haul road runs through a water course that has confirmed presence of water vole. Based upon current survey data and the requirement to install a haul road, a licence is considered necessary to enable this work to proceed. The detailed design will be reviewed, and water vole survey updated as necessary, to fully assess whether a displacement licence or trapping licence will be required.

~~201.~~203. \_\_\_\_\_ If it is not possible to avoid impacts and the area of works is no greater than 50m in length (for each bank) then a displacement licence will be required. Works could be carried out under the following measures:

- Works involve – strimming, turf removal, possible water draw-down. These works can only be conducted during the period of 15<sup>th</sup> February to 15<sup>th</sup> April and 15<sup>th</sup> September to 31<sup>st</sup> October inclusive;
- Once strimming etc is complete then re-survey (after 5 days) for fresh signs of water vole which may not have moved out of the area;
- Destructive search of any burrows to hand capture any water vole that have not moved of own accord; and
- A conservation benefit to water vole must be demonstrated (usually through the creation/improvement of habitat).

~~202.~~204. \_\_\_\_\_ If the works area is greater than 50m (for each bank) in length, then the following mitigation measures will be required:

- A Natural England trapping licence to be in place prior to the start of any works;
- A receptor site (large and suitably established for immediate release) must be created on the same watercourse and approved by NE prior to trapping works in order to have appropriate habitat to move the animals to;
- Lead in for creation of receptor site at least 9-15 months but can be longer depending on the existing habitat;
- Trapping of animals can only be carried out; 1st March – 15th April inclusive (or 15th September – 30th November inclusive, autumn capture could require over-wintering in captivity);
- Exclusion fencing; and

- Trapping considered complete when there has been 5 days with no captures in suitable weather.

### 3.7.10 Other Terrestrial Mammals

~~203~~-205. Checks for the presence of hedgehogs, hares, harvest mice or other protected or notable species will be carried out by the ECoW prior to vegetation clearance. Additional reasonable avoidance measures will be implemented/mitigation licences will be applied for as necessary. Reasonable avoidance measures that may be employed if these species are present would be in line with those provided for GCN in Section 3.7.23 and reptiles in Section 1284 and in the paragraphs for hedgehog and brown hare below.

#### 3.7.10.1 Hedgehog

~~204~~-206. Towards the end of the autumn period (typically in November but dependent on temperature), any suitable habitat for hedgehogs to use for hibernating, such as tree roots, hedgerows, old mammal burrows, under timber buildings or compost heaps will be removed, where possible, thus minimising the risk of any hedgehogs hibernating within the development site (British Hedgehog Preservation Society, 2009). If an area of potentially suitable habitat could not be removed ahead of when hedgehogs would be expected to commence hibernating, then the areas of remaining habitat would be carefully inspected by the ECoW before they are removed. Any hedgehogs found would be relocated, with any nesting material, to a hedgehog box within the nearest suitable undisturbed habitat.

#### 3.7.10.2 Brown Hare

~~205~~-207. Areas of suitable habitat with vegetation greater than 200mm in height would be subject to a two-stage cut of vegetation which would remove any suitable habitat for brown hare and discourage them from remaining in an area.

## 3.8 Reinstatement, Enhancement and Creation of Habitats following

### Construction

#### 3.8.1 Habitats in General, including Ditches and Trees

~~206~~-208. The onshore ECC and 400kV cable corridor (Figure 3.3 (Document Reference: 1.3.3.3)) will largely affect habitats of low conservation value, i.e. agricultural grassland and cropland. These will be returned to their previous state following construction.

~~207~~-209. Habitats being temporarily lost to haul roads and construction compounds, and therefore requiring reinstatement post construction, include agricultural grassland, cropland, and low/moderate condition ditches (ditches of high condition will be subject to trenchless techniques). Watercourse crossing points are anticipated to be 8m in width across a channel. These habitats would be reinstated following construction.

- ~~208-210.~~ 210. There are 52 trees situated within areas proposed for temporary or permanent works, with the remainder assumed to be retained. No trees will be removed for temporary access and efforts will be made to further reduce the number of trees lost through micro-siting wherever possible. Where trees are removed, they will not be replaced *in situ* for operational reasons (i.e. because access to the cables is required).
- ~~209-211.~~ 211. Compensation for the loss of trees along the route will also be provided by the proposed screening planting at the OnSS. The indicative landscape mitigation plan included in Figure 2 indicates how this may be achieved (and has been used as the basis for the Biodiversity Net Gain Project Principles and Approach Statement (Document Reference 9.5). It is important to note that the figure is illustrative at this stage, i.e. the extent and location of habitats, mitigation and compensation measures may change at the detailed design stage.
- ~~210-212.~~ 212. Opportunities for further enhancements at the OnSS will be explored. Enhancement may include the installation of a range of bird boxes and the creation of earth banks for invertebrates, refugia for reptiles, amphibians and small mammals.
- ~~211-213.~~ 213. Reinstated habitats will be subject to an aftercare period of up to five years following reinstatement, to be extended (if required) if reinstatement is not deemed to have been successful. The methods of aftercare will be agreed in the LMP and EMP and will be subject to the results of monitoring but are likely to include the management of undesirable weeds. During the aftercare period certain areas (such as adjacent to PRow) are likely to need protection from disturbance by people, dogs and grazing animals. The precise methods for protection will be agreed as part of the LMP and EMP; they are likely to involve the use of temporary fencing and signage.
- ~~212-214.~~ 214. Reinstatement and aftercare would be the responsibility of the Applicant, or its appointed contractors and would only be undertaken by suitably experienced contractors.
- ~~213-215.~~ 215. Following the aftercare period, it is envisaged that ongoing management for reinstated habitats would revert to the existing management regimes and would be the responsibility of the existing landowner/ manager.

### **3.8.2 Habitats of Principal Importance and Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats**

#### **3.8.2.1 Outline Hedgerow Management Strategy**

- ~~214-216.~~ 216. A total of 89m of hedgerow will be lost across the entirety of the Order Limits. To ensure works will not adversely impact upon any notable or protected species, the removal of hedgerows will take place in line with the mitigation strategy for the protection of nesting birds, outlined in Section 3.7 above.

~~215-217.~~ Compensation and enhancement for loss of hedgerows will be provided by re-instating native, species-rich hedgerows with trees (noting that trees will not be planted above the installed cables), as well as creating new hedgerows if/ where this is not possible. Hedges will be reinstated at their original location (or as close as possible), new hedgerows will be located to re-establish links and maintain the network. Compensation for loss of hedgerows and trees will be provided by re-instating native, species-rich hedgerows with heavy standard trees. New hedgerows will comprise a locally appropriate mixture of at least seven woody species and include heavy standard trees at a 3:1 ratio for any lost. Species selection will reflect established hedgerow species found within the local area and will be designed as mixed hedgerows to encourage biodiversity.

~~216-218.~~ Hedgerows will be planted during the planting season (October to March), with the mixed native species planted at a density of five plants per linear metre, with plants arranged in an off-set double row in species groups of five to 11. Plants will be 0.8-1.2m in height. A 50mm bark mulch will be applied to suppress weeds during establishment and suitable rabbit guard fencing or shelter (using biodegradable or compostable materials), will be used to protect vegetation from damage.

~~217-219.~~ Newly planted hedgerows will be monitored for a period of five years to ensure establishment. Where plants fail, these will be replaced like-for-like as soon as possible. Following hedgerow establishment (between year 5 and year 10) hedgerows should be cut on a three year rotational basis, unless monitoring identifies excessive growth and the requirement for a more frequent regime. Plants should be encouraged to grow into tall, thick hedgerows.

### 3.8.2.2 Arable Field Margins

~~218-220.~~ Opportunities for the creation and enhancement of arable field margins will be developed in the detailed design, with any specifications set out in the EMP. Information regarding the types of arable field margins that could be sown are available from Natural England (Website).

### 3.8.3 Greater Frampton Vision Area

~~219-221.~~ Greater Frampton Vision is a Landscape Recovery project on the edge of the Wash in Lincolnshire, England. Some of the land within the Greater Frampton Vision is within the ECC and would be impacted by works. Where habitats are lost to site clearance, a basic program of like-for-like reinstatement would be applied. However, this would be on the understanding that mitigation may be realigned to accommodate RSPB's plans for the area or where those habitats have functionality for protected species, the habitat would be reinstated and improved. An example of this is the reinstatement of hedgerow habitats in this area, where RSPB's conservation strategy is to remove hedgerows in their vision area. The Project remains committed to reinstating all habitats post-project, but the location of some of these may be altered based on continued stakeholder engagement in relation to the Greater Frampton Vision.

## 3.9 Monitoring and Management

### 3.9.1 During Construction

~~220-222.~~ 222. As outlined in Section 3.3, the purpose of the ECoW is to provide ecological advice and monitor compliance. The ECoW shall ensure that biodiversity is protected and impacts either avoided or minimised as described in the EMP and any protected species licences. The ECoW role would be retained on site throughout the construction period (and any subsequent reinstatement works).

~~221-223.~~ 223. To enable ecological compliance monitoring, a simple form to establish whether the terms of the EMP are being met shall be devised and included in the EMP. Separate forms for protected species licensing compliance shall be included as part of the licensing documents.

### 3.9.2 During Operation

~~222-224.~~ 224. Maintenance activities will be subject to an EnMS which will include specific measures to avoid potential impacts to protected/ notable species. The EnMS would also include measures to minimise the risk of a pollution event.

~~223-225.~~ 225. All habitats created as part of ecological compensation or enhancement would be subject to monitoring to ensure that aims and objectives are met, as well as any conditions related to protected species licensing requirements. The full details of the monitoring necessary would be included in the EMP.

~~224-226.~~ 226. In the first instance, it is anticipated that aftercare monitoring to ensure establishment of reinstated habitats and other mitigation/compensation/enhancement habitats will be undertaken in years 1-5 (to coincide with the aftercare and implementation period). Further monitoring and management away from the OnSS would only be required if reinstated habitats failed to establish.

#### 3.9.2.1 At the OnSS

~~225-227.~~ 227. All habitats created as part of ecological compensation or enhancement, will be subject to long term monitoring and management to ensure that aims and objectives are met. This will be for a minimum period of 30 years, and at a frequency to be included in the LMP and EMP. A detailed post construction monitoring and management plan will be prepared, the full details will be included in the LMP and EMP.

#### 3.9.2.2 Additional Monitoring (if required)

~~226-228.~~ 228. If the Greater Frampton Vision is included within the Project design, further details on the monitoring and management of related habitats would be included in the LMP and EMP.

~~227-229.~~ 229. If habitat creation and enhancement opportunities are realised in other areas of the project, further details on the monitoring and management of those habitats would be included in the LMP and EMP.

~~228-230.~~ 230. In the event that offsite mitigation/ compensation ,or additional measures are required for protected species, these shall be monitored against defined aims and objectives which shall be included in the EMP.

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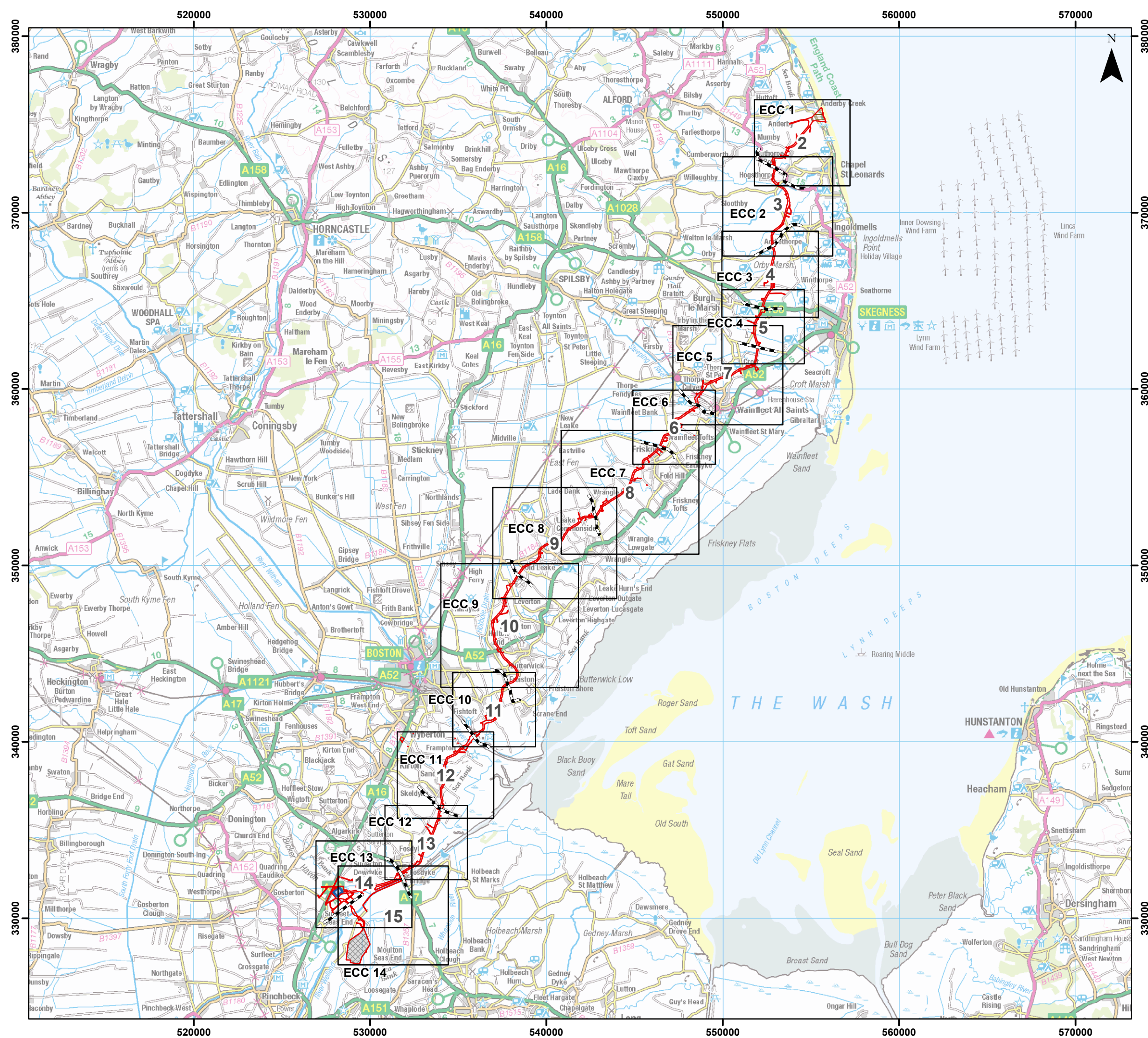
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### Legend

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore Substation (OnSS) Footprint
- Landfall Trenchless Works Area
- Transition Joint Bay Area
- Connection Area



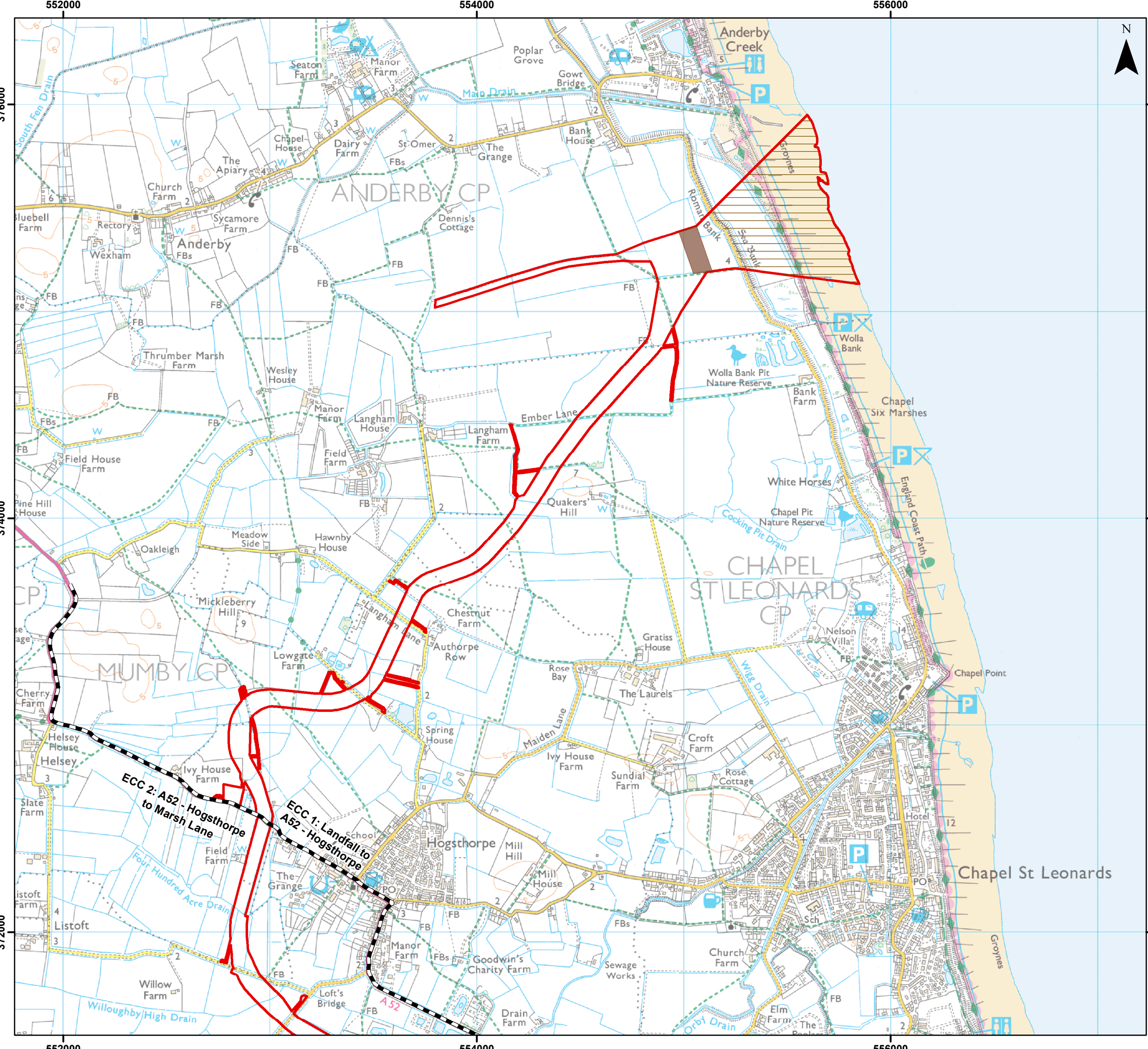
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 Onshore Order Limits and Segments  
 Figure 1.1

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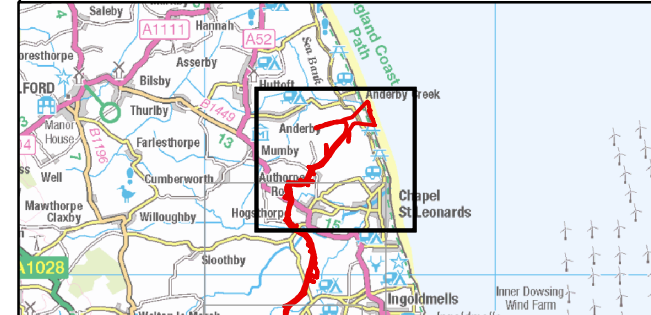
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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Landfall Trenchless Works Area
- Transition Joint Bay Area



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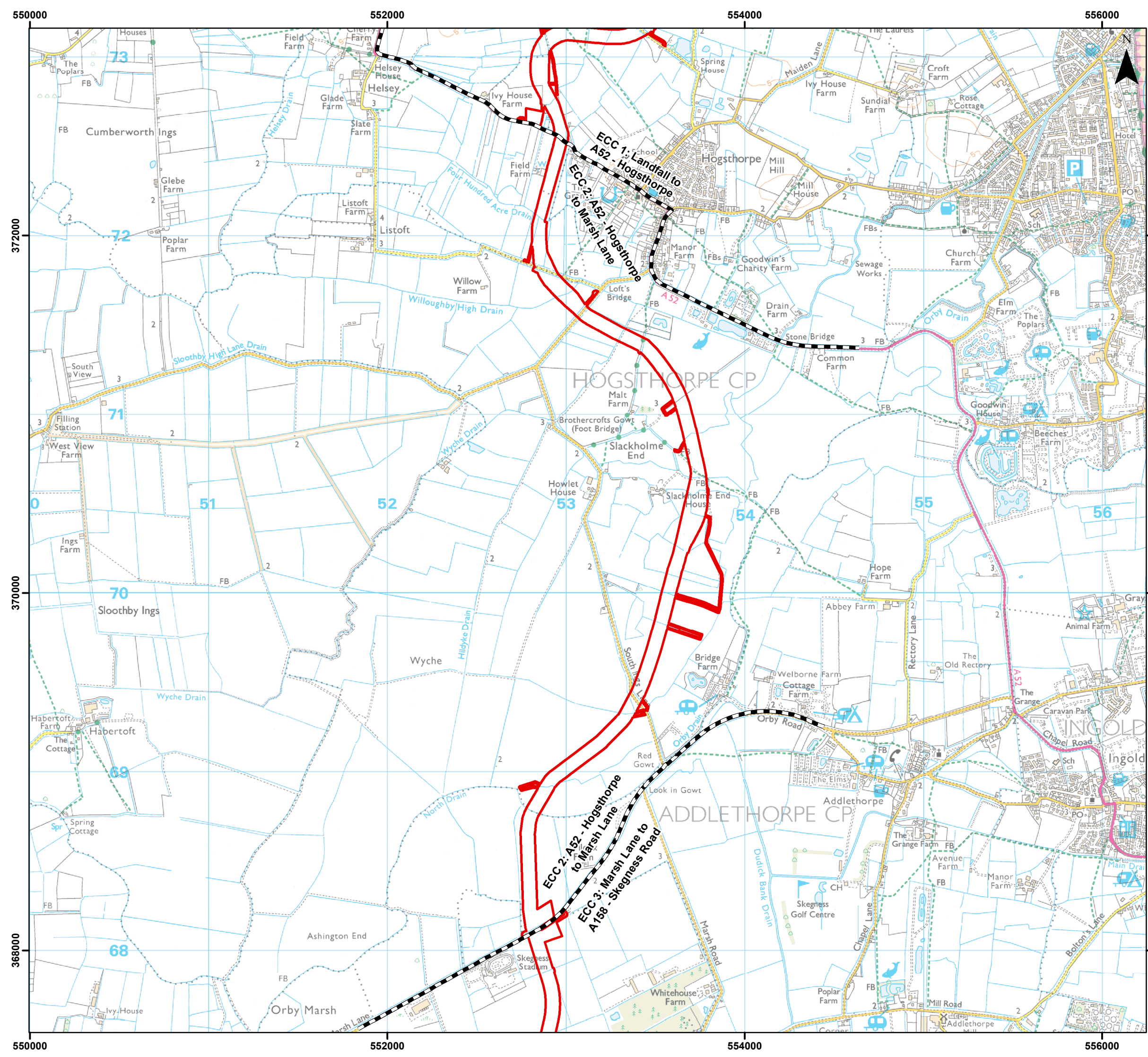
Outline Plans  
 Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
 Onshore Order Limits and Segments

Figure 1.2

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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break

Coordinate System: British National Grid

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Scale: 1:20,000 A3 Page Size

Outline Plans  
Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
Onshore Order Limits and Segments

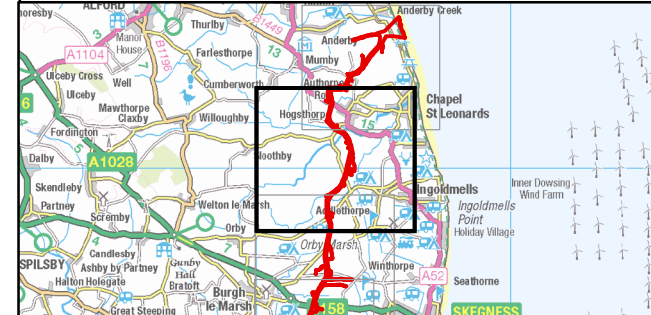
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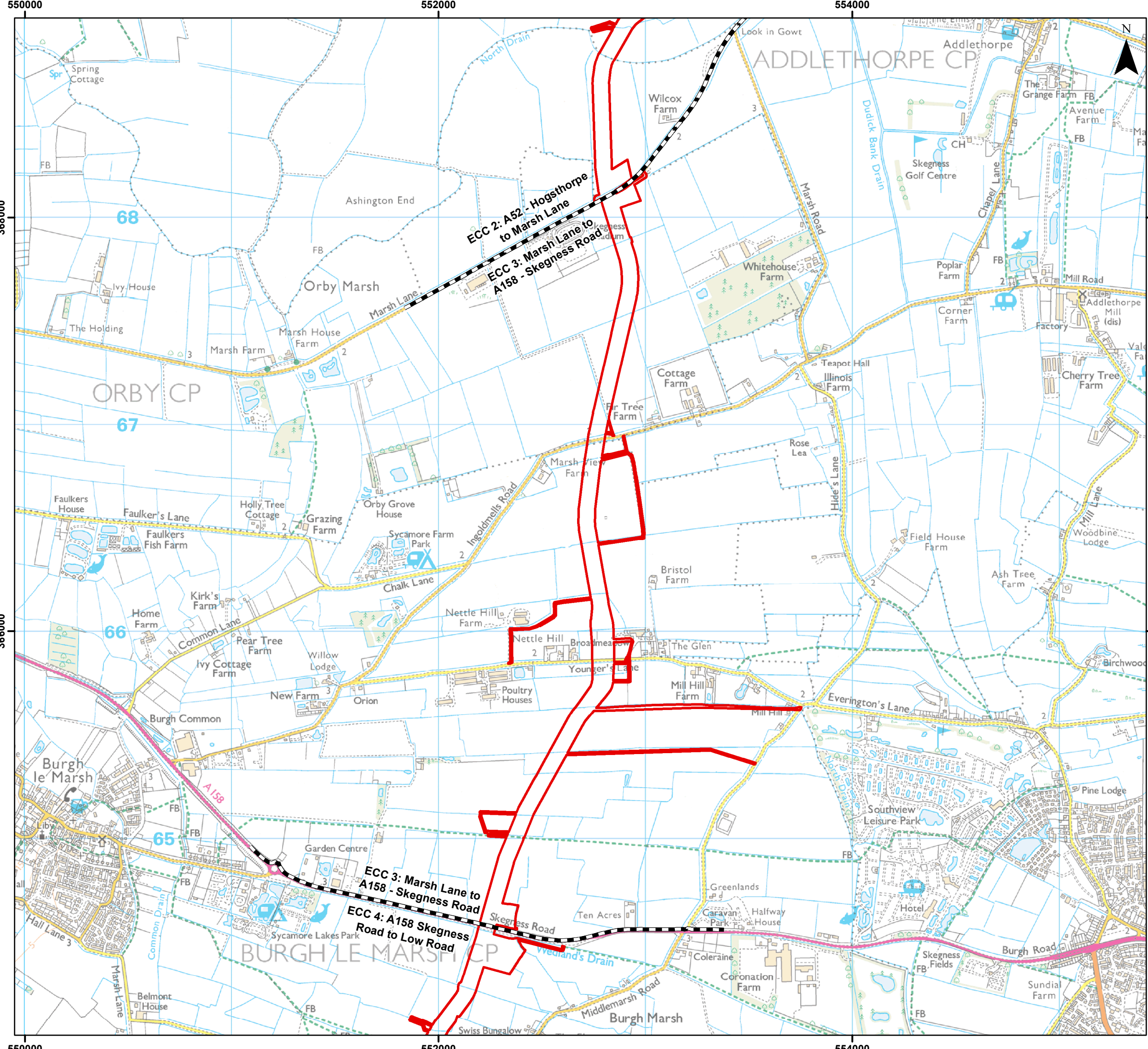
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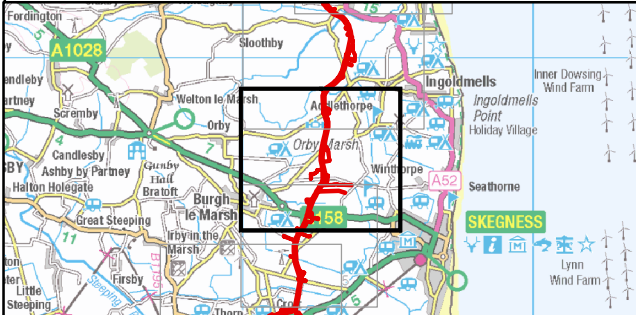


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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break



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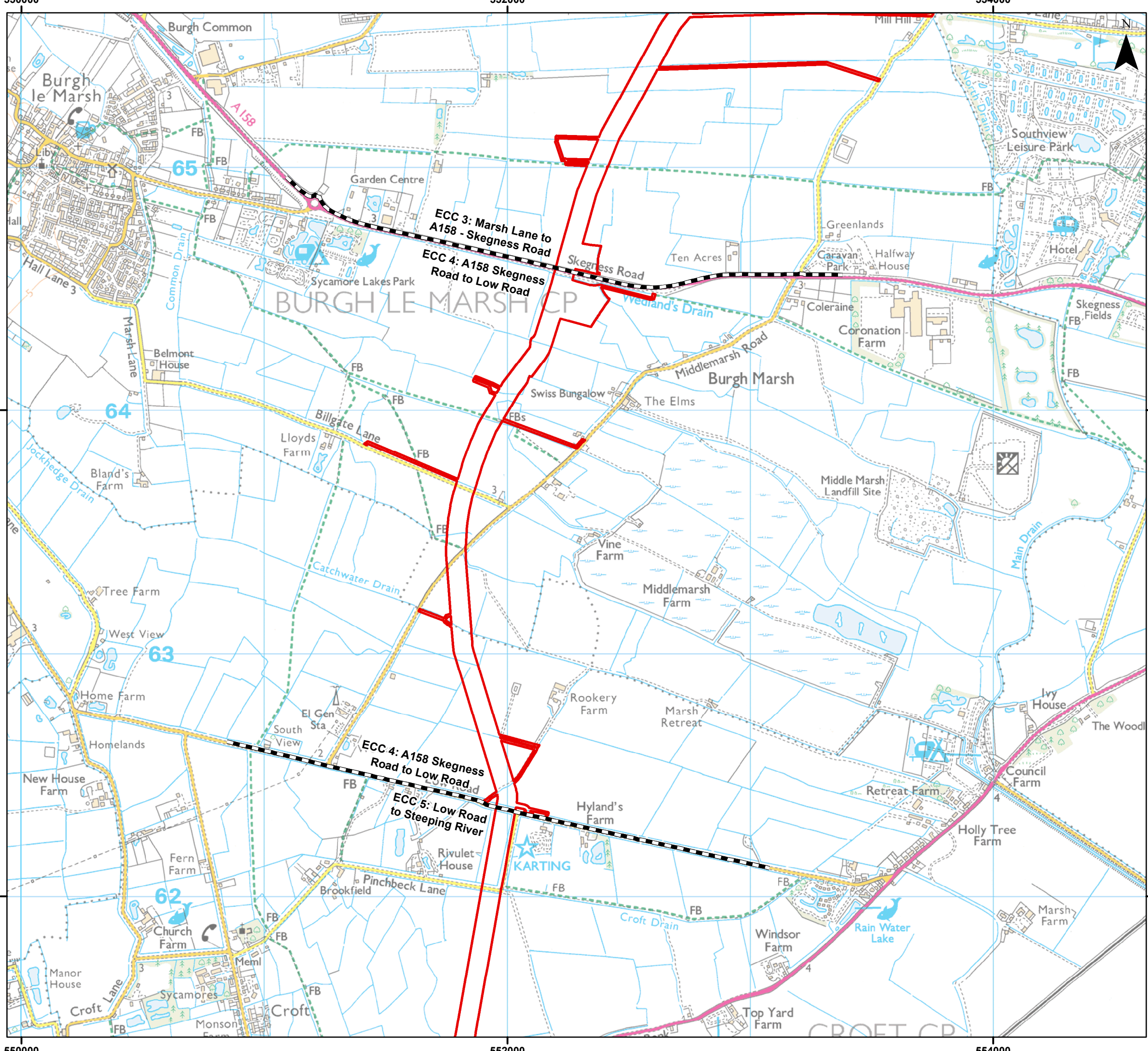
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Outline Plans  
 Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
 Onshore Order Limits and Segments

Figure 1.4

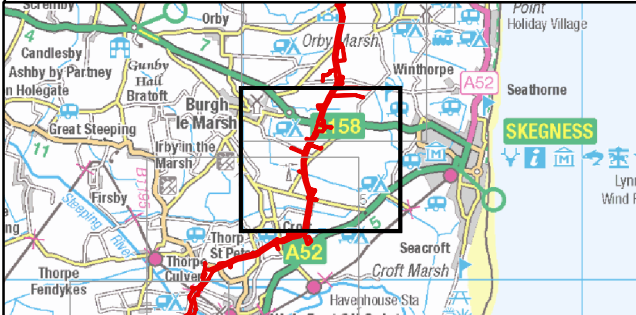


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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break



Coordinate System: British National Grid

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Outline Plans  
 Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
 Onshore Order Limits and Segments

Figure 1.5

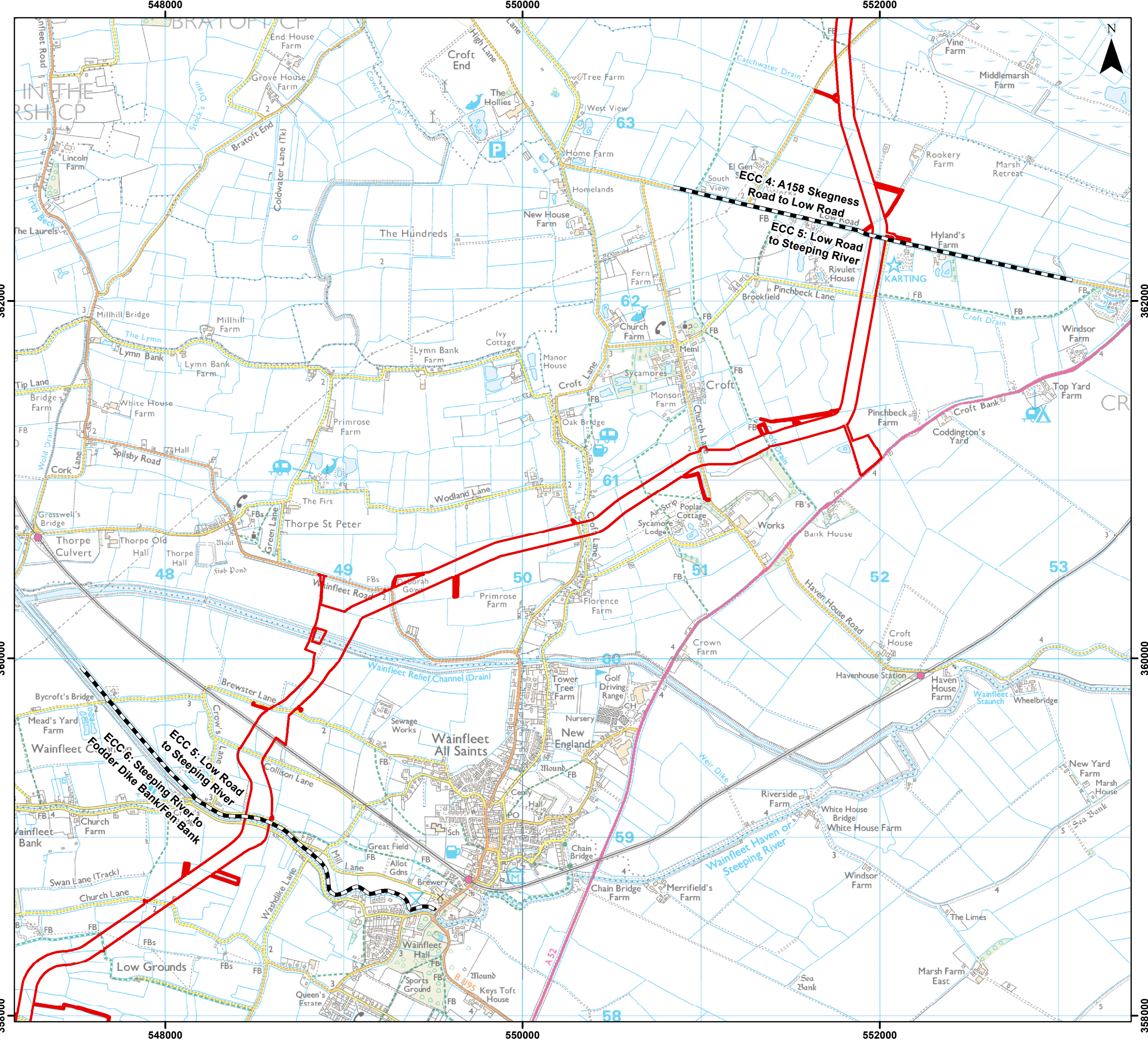


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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break


Coordinate System: British National Grid

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Outline Plans  
Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
Onshore Order Limits and Segments

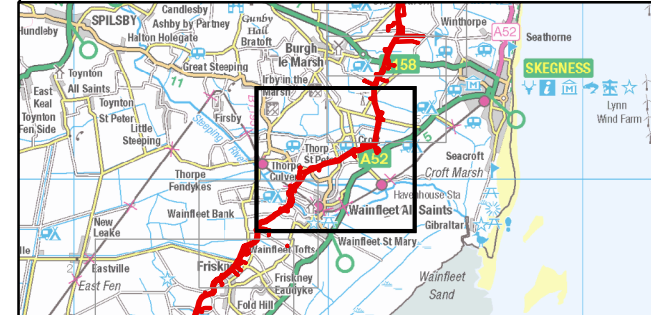
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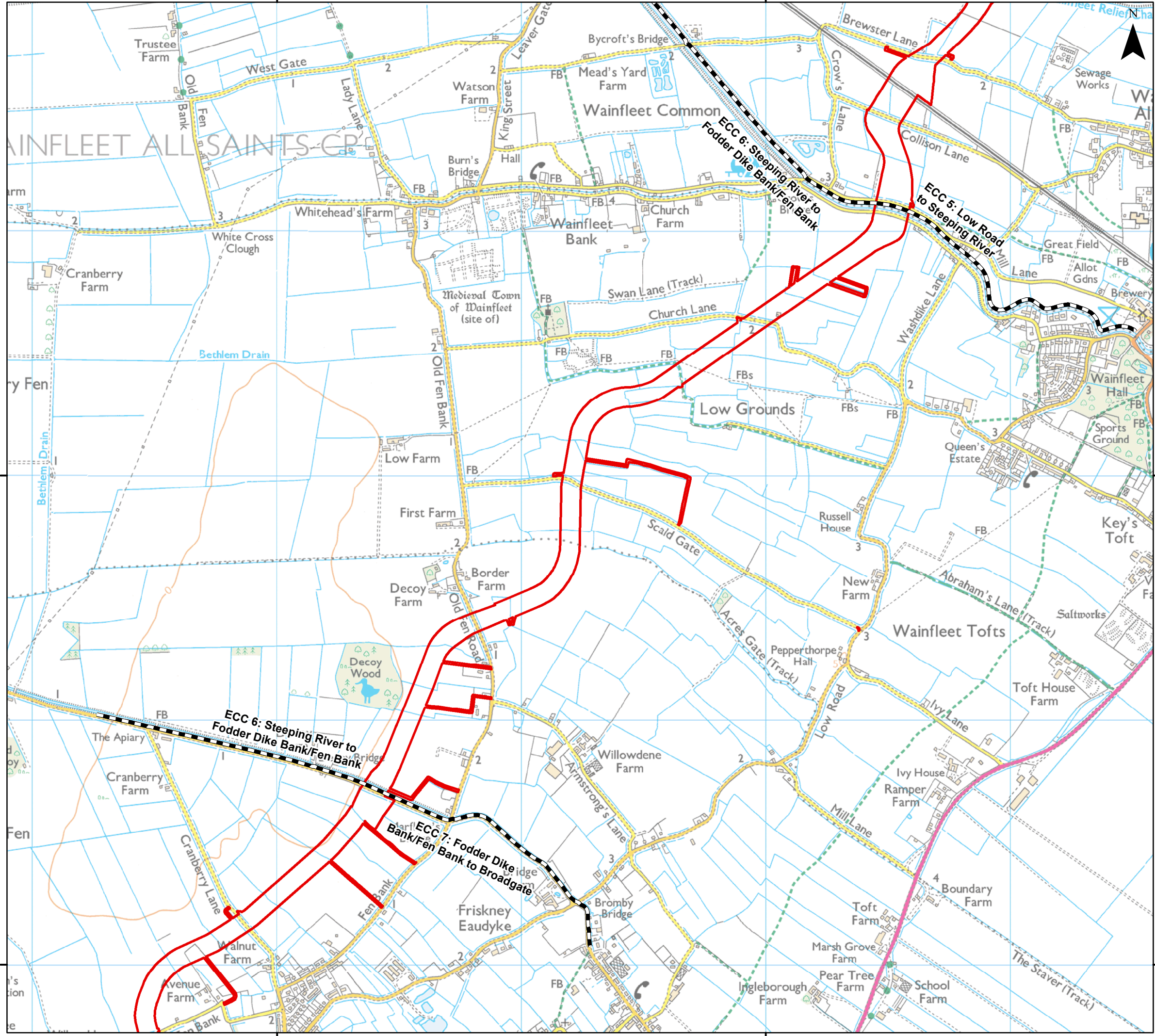
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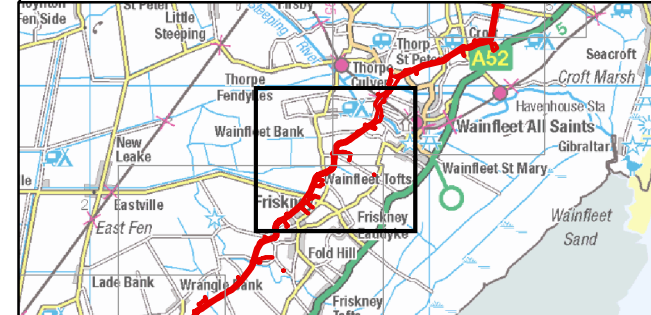
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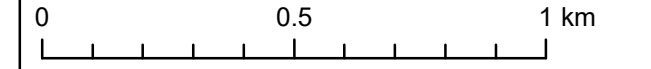


### Legend

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break



Coordinate System: British National Grid



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Outline Plans  
 Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
 Onshore Order Limits and Segments

Figure 1.6



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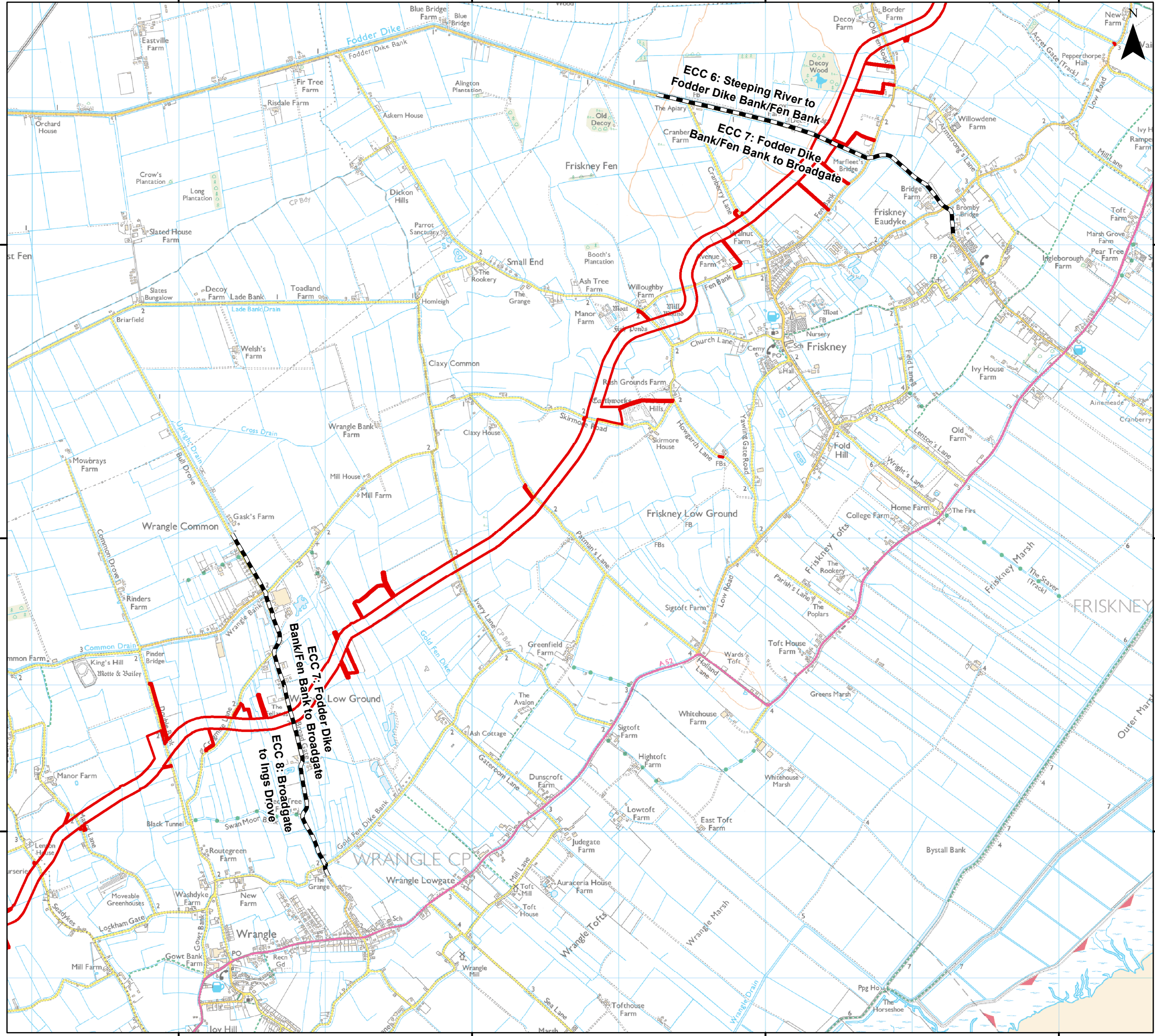
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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break

Coordinate System: British National Grid


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Outline Plans  
Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
Onshore Order Limits and Segments

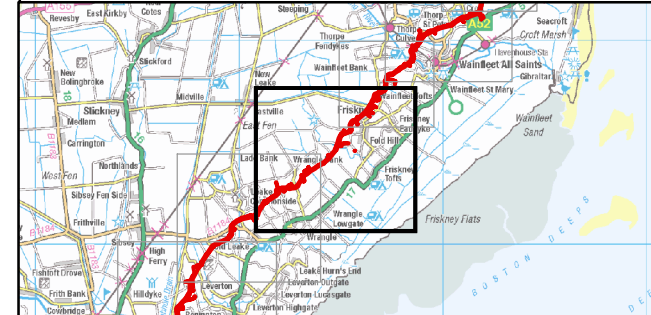
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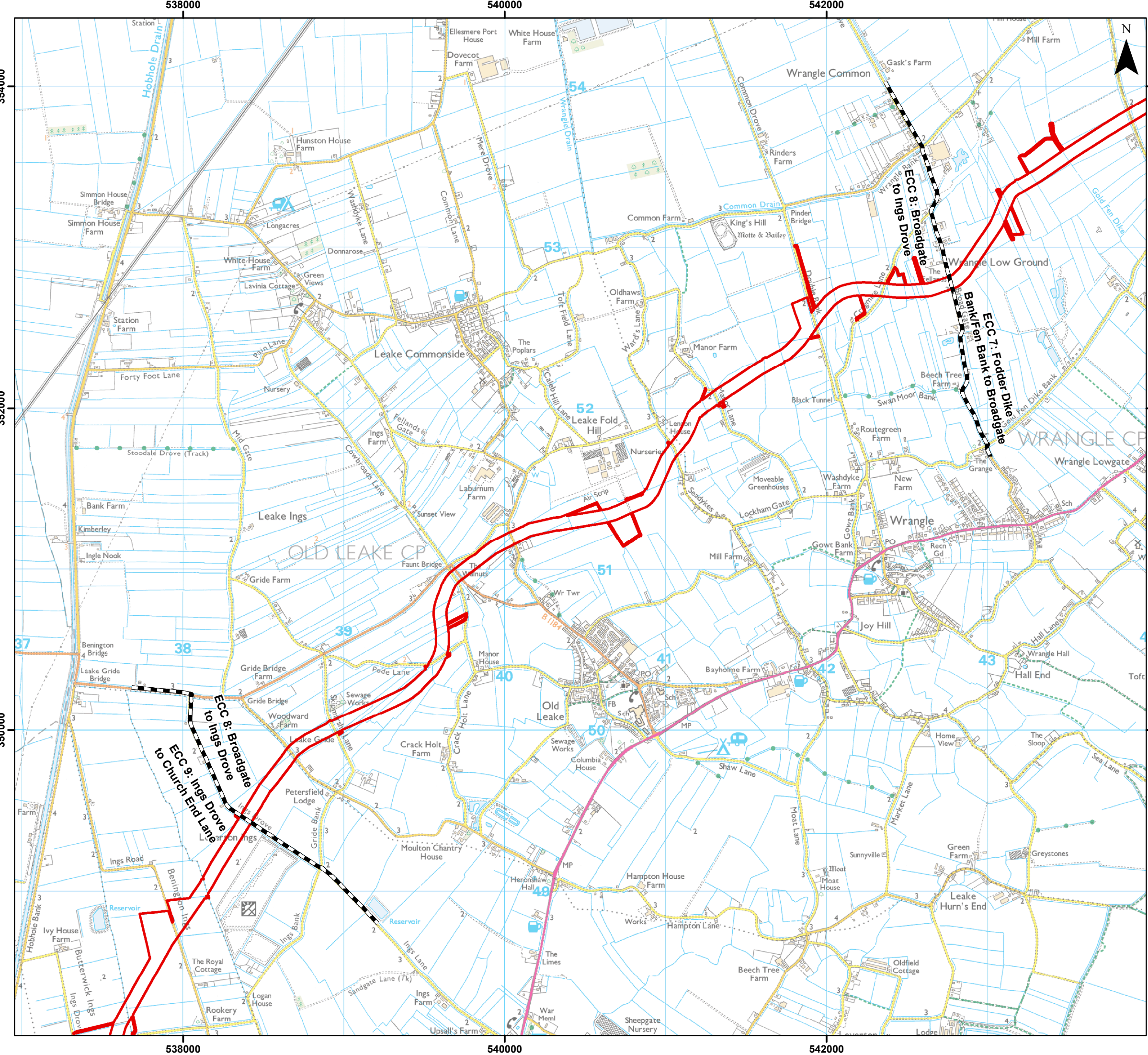


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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break

Coordinate System: British National Grid  
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Outline Plans  
 Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
 Onshore Order Limits and Segments

Figure 1.9

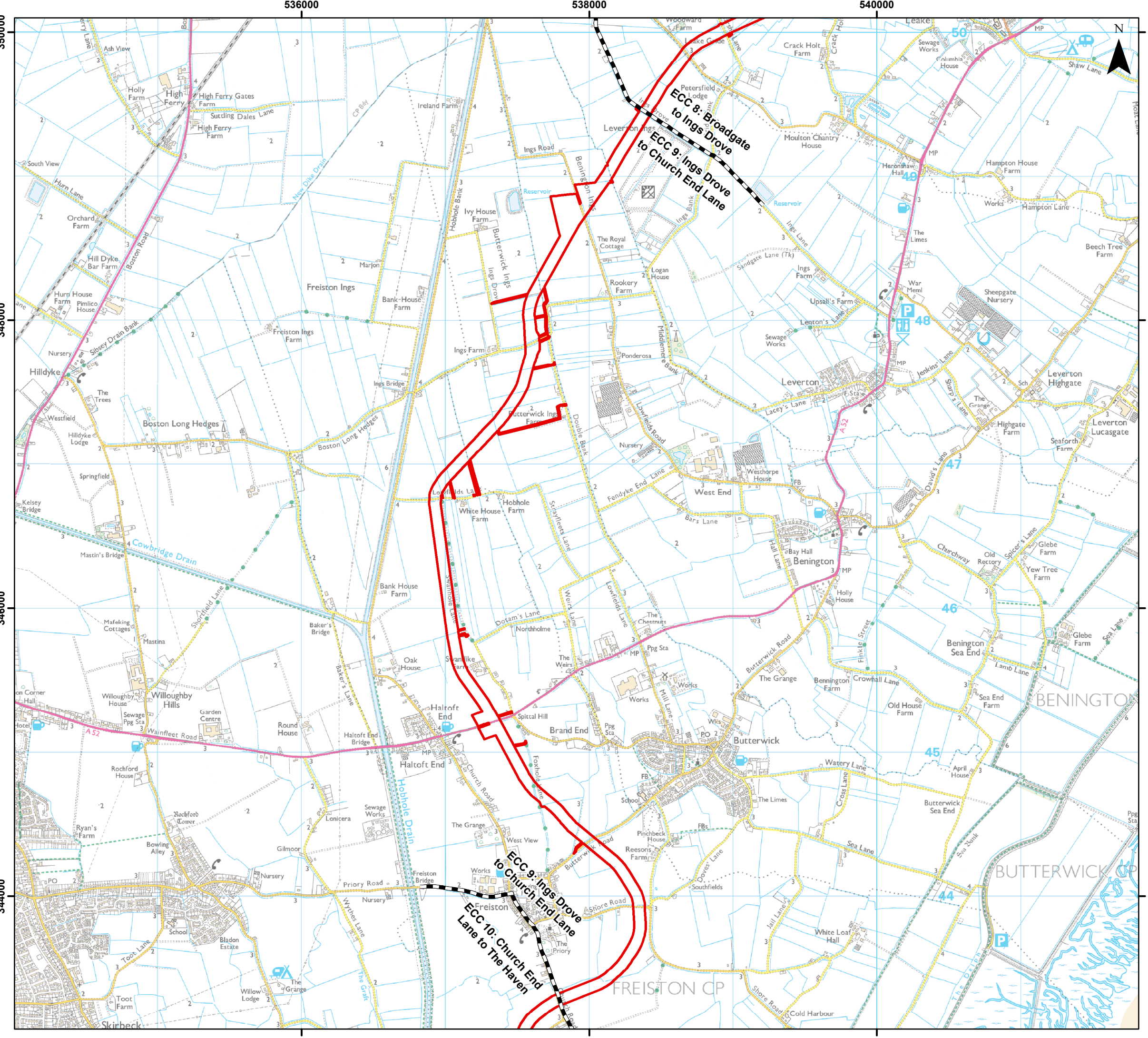
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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break

Coordinate System: British National Grid

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Onshore Order Limits and Segments

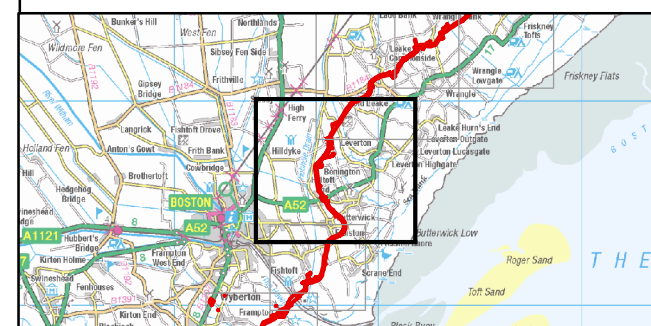
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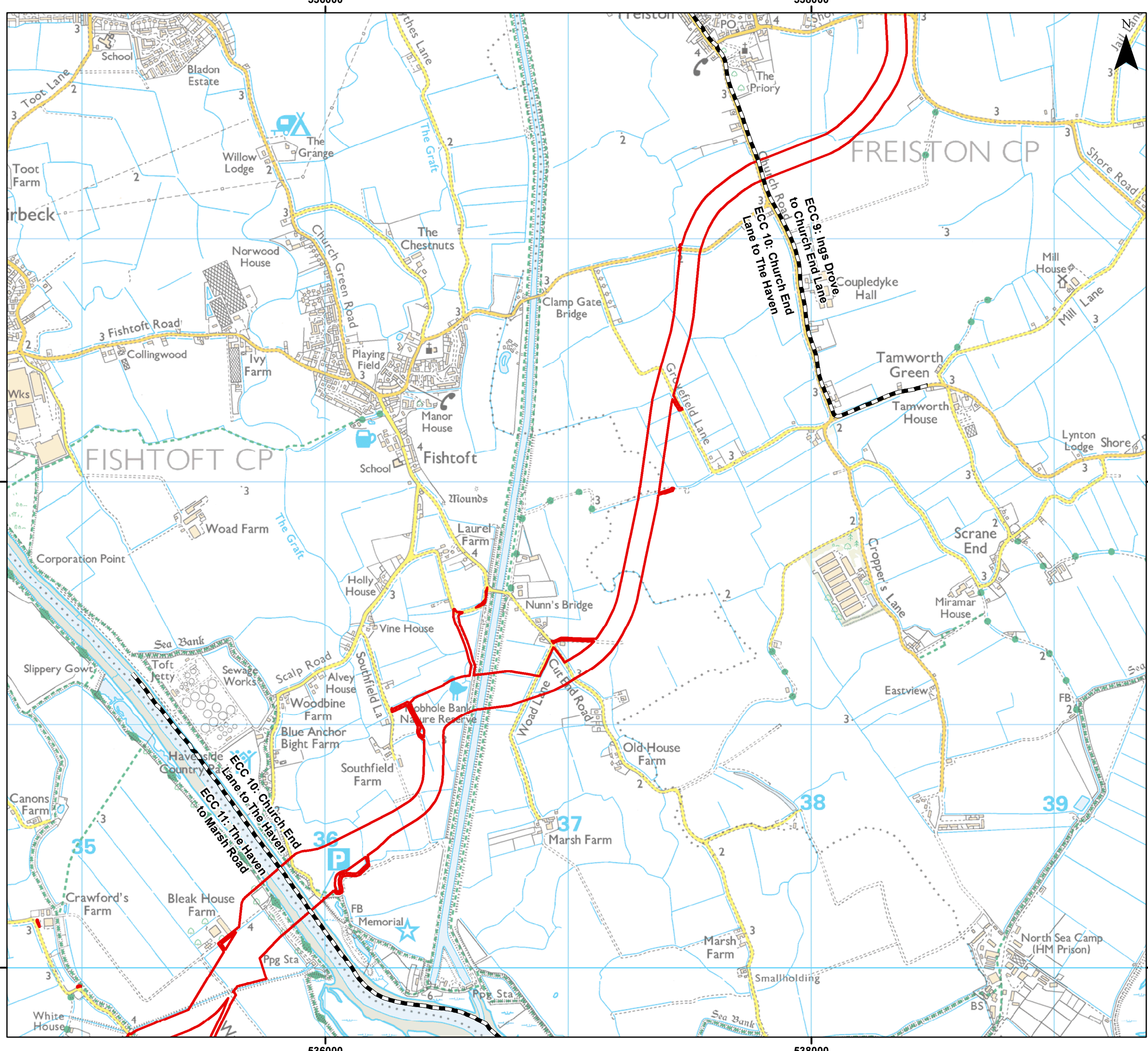
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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break


Coordinate System: British National Grid

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Outline Plans  
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Onshore Order Limits and Segments

Figure 1.11

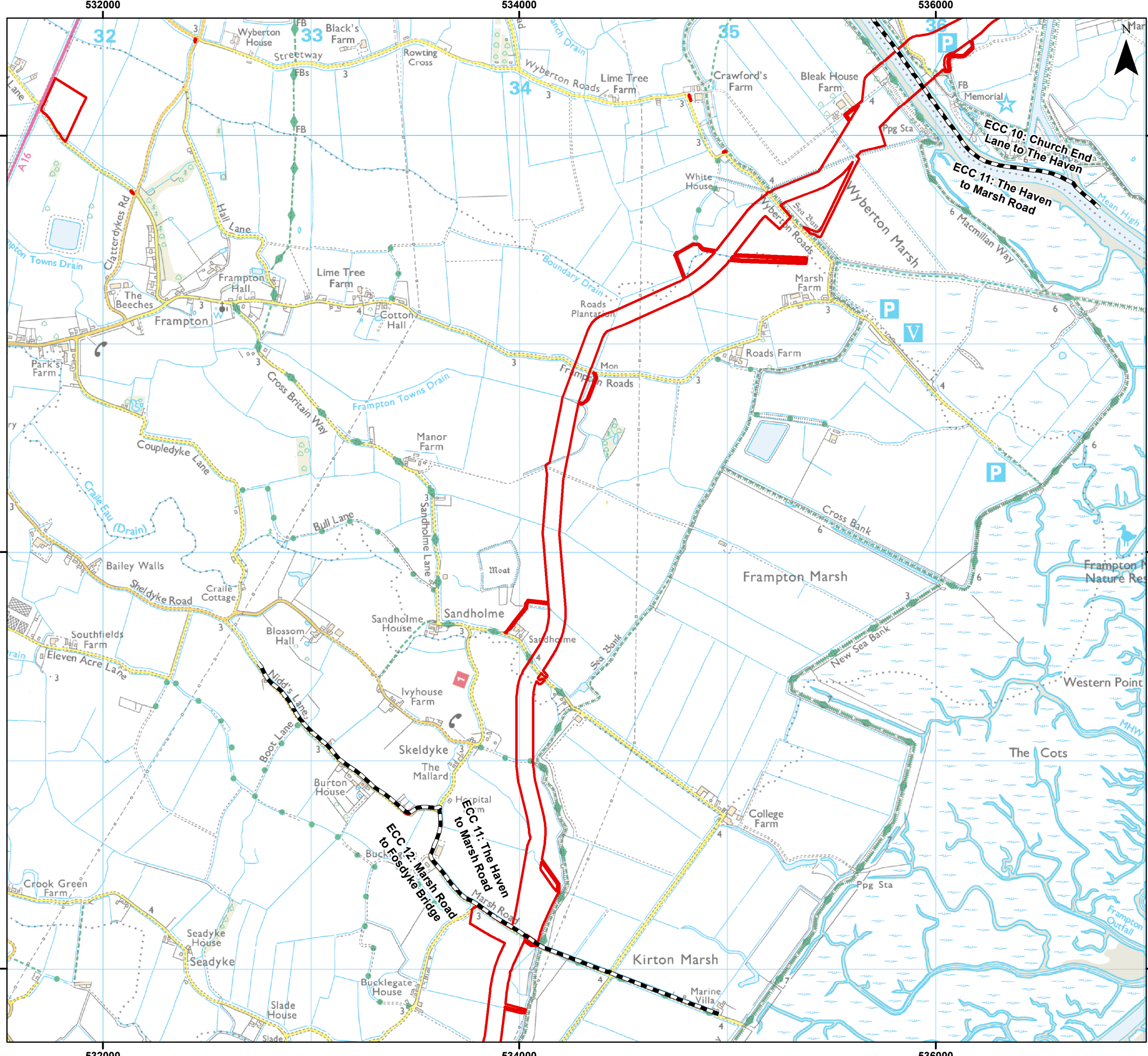


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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break


Coordinate System: British National Grid

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Outline Plans  
Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
Onshore Order Limits and Segments

Figure 1.12

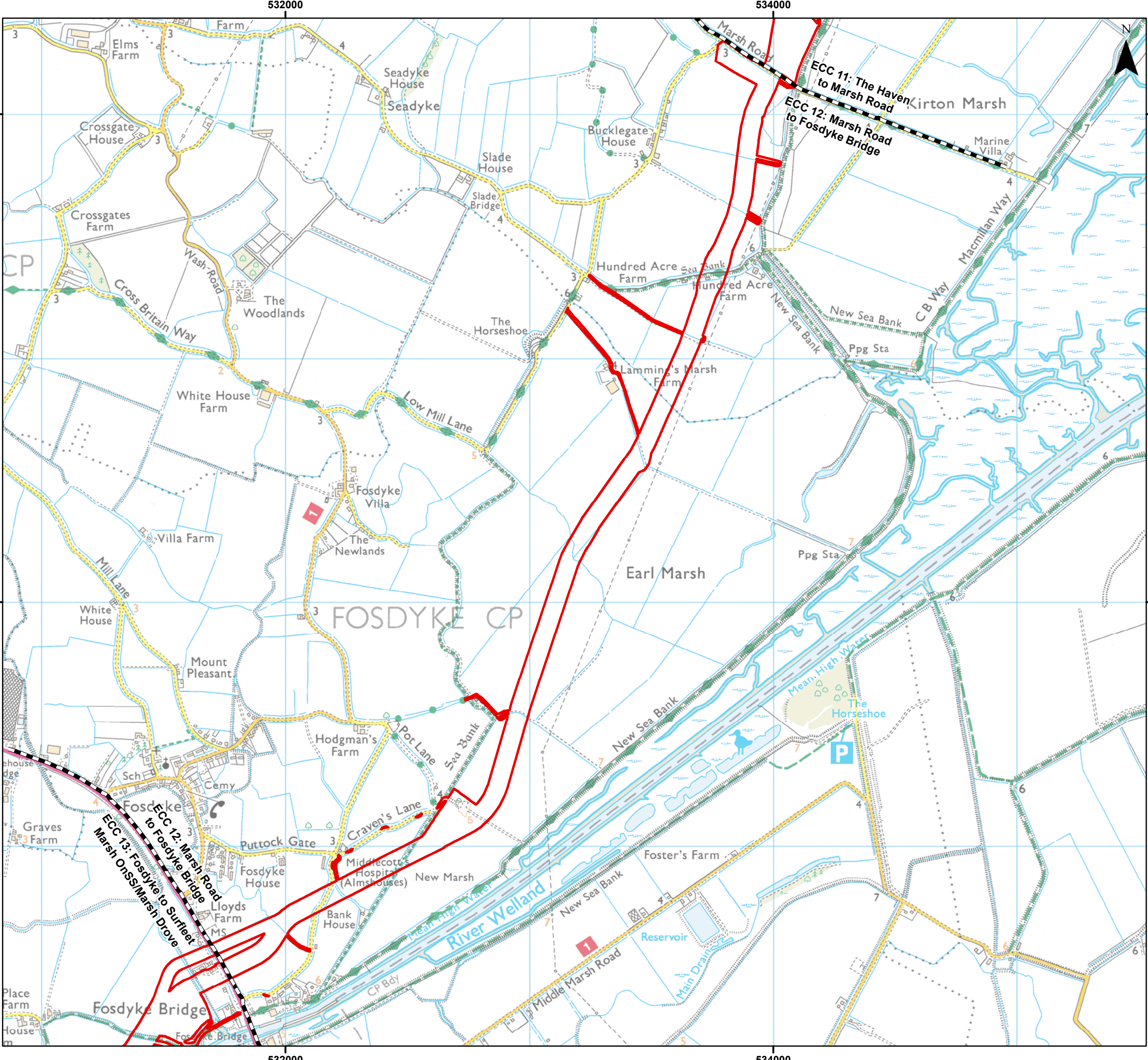


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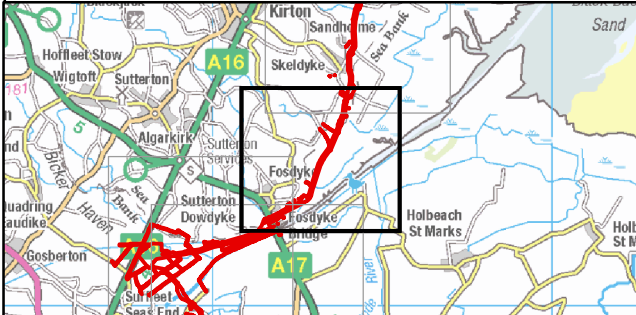
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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break



Coordinate System: British National Grid

0 0.5 1 km

Scale: 1:15,000 A3 Page Size

Outline Plans  
 Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
 Onshore Order Limits and Segments

Figure 1.13



**OUTER DOWSING**  
OFFSHORE WIND

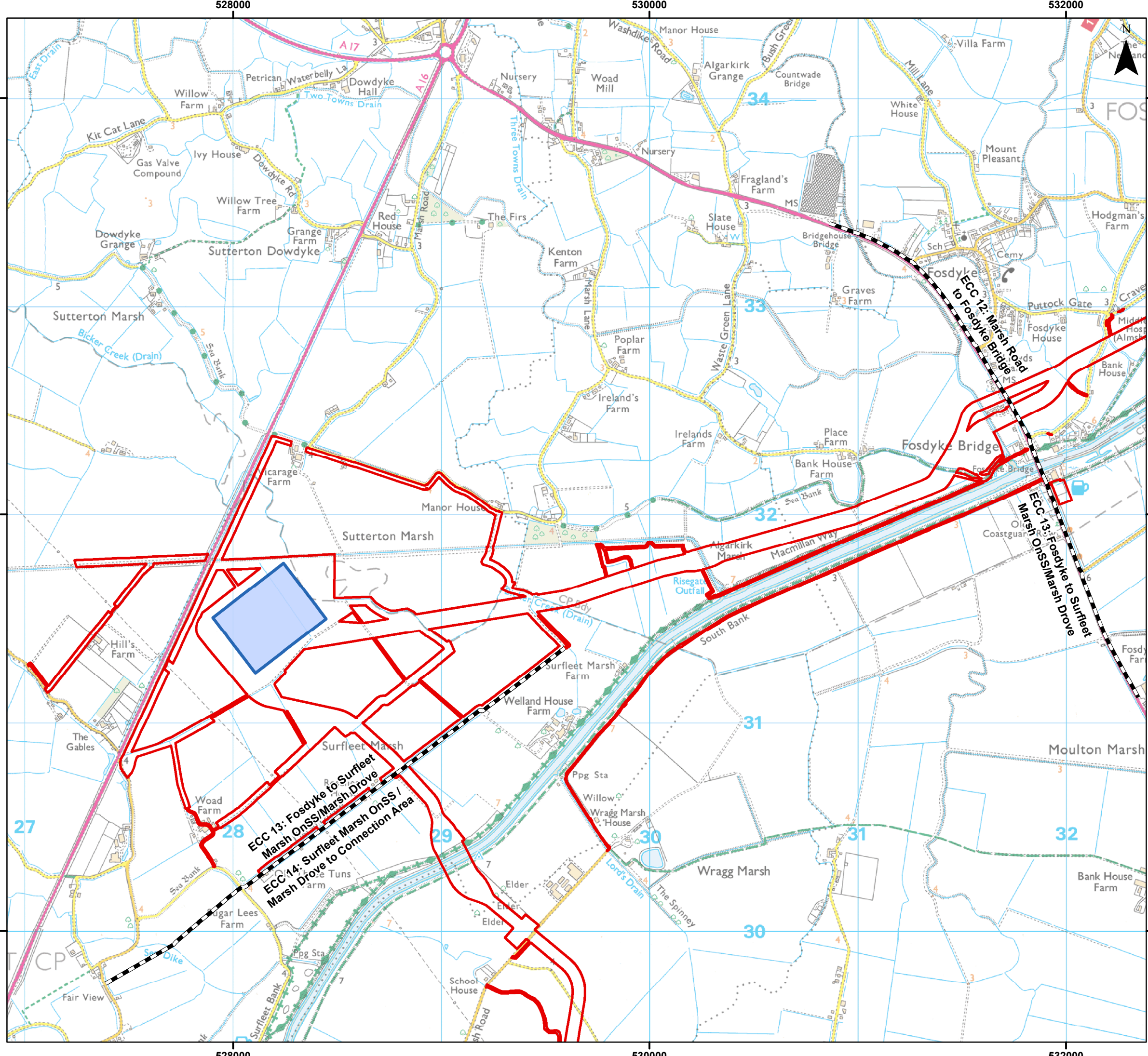


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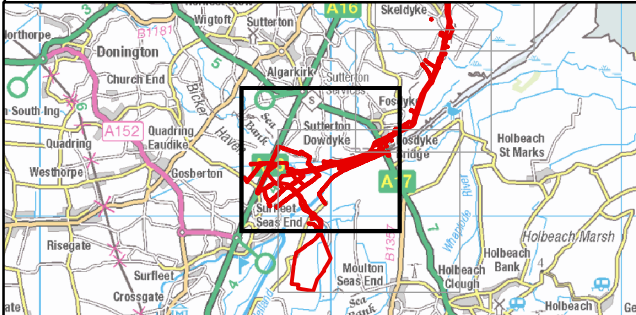
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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore Substation (OnSS) Footprint



Coordinate System: British National Grid  
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Outline Plans  
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 Onshore Order Limits and Segments  
 Figure 1.14



**OUTER DOWING**  
OFFSHORE WIND

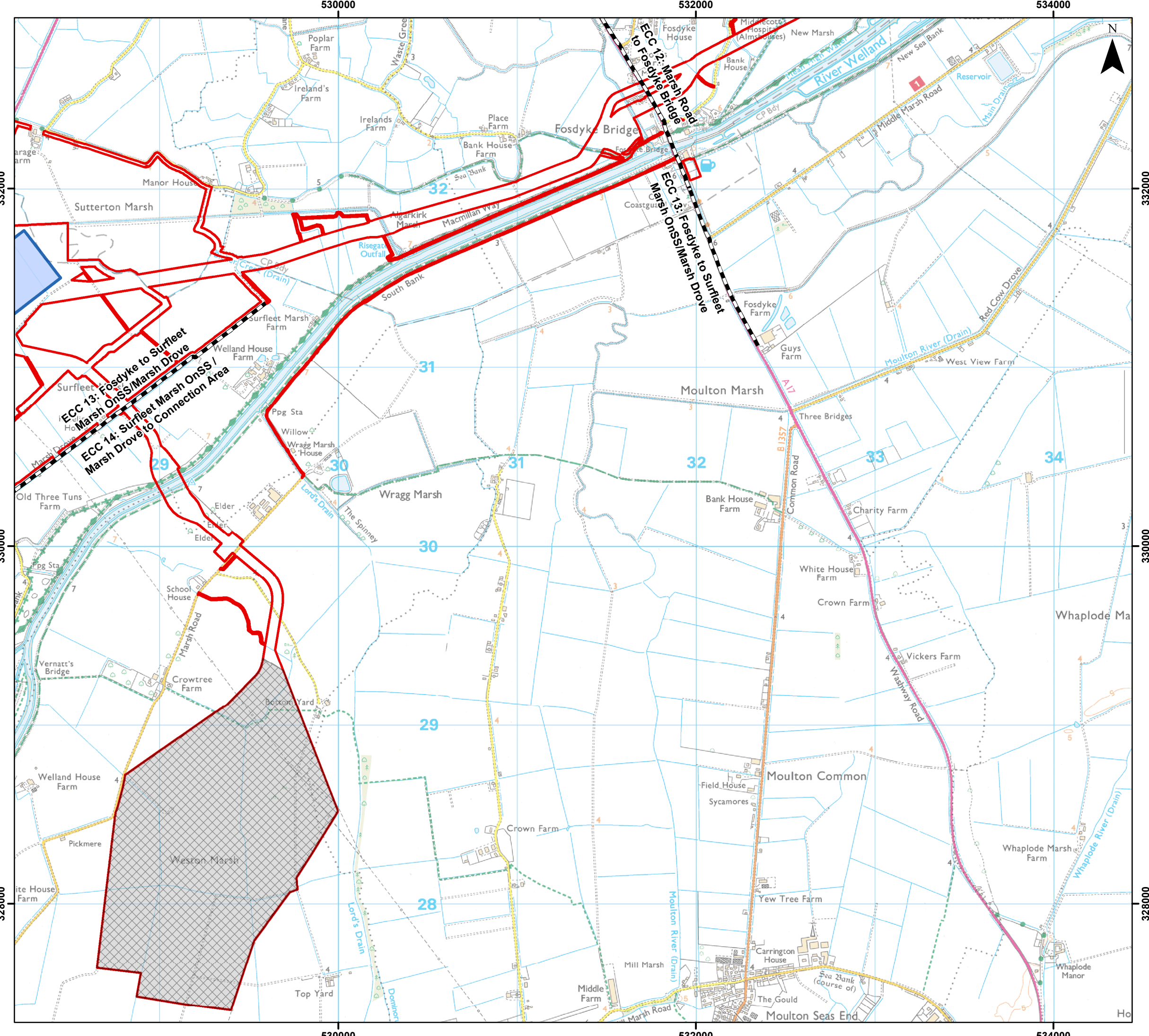


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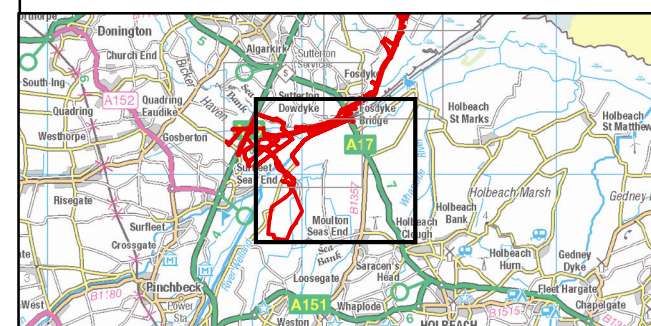
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### Legend

- Order Limits
- Onshore Segment Break
- Onshore Substation (OnSS) Footprint
- Connection Area



Coordinate System: British National Grid

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Outline Plans  
 Outline Landscape and Ecological Strategy (OLEMS)  
 Onshore Order Limits and Segments

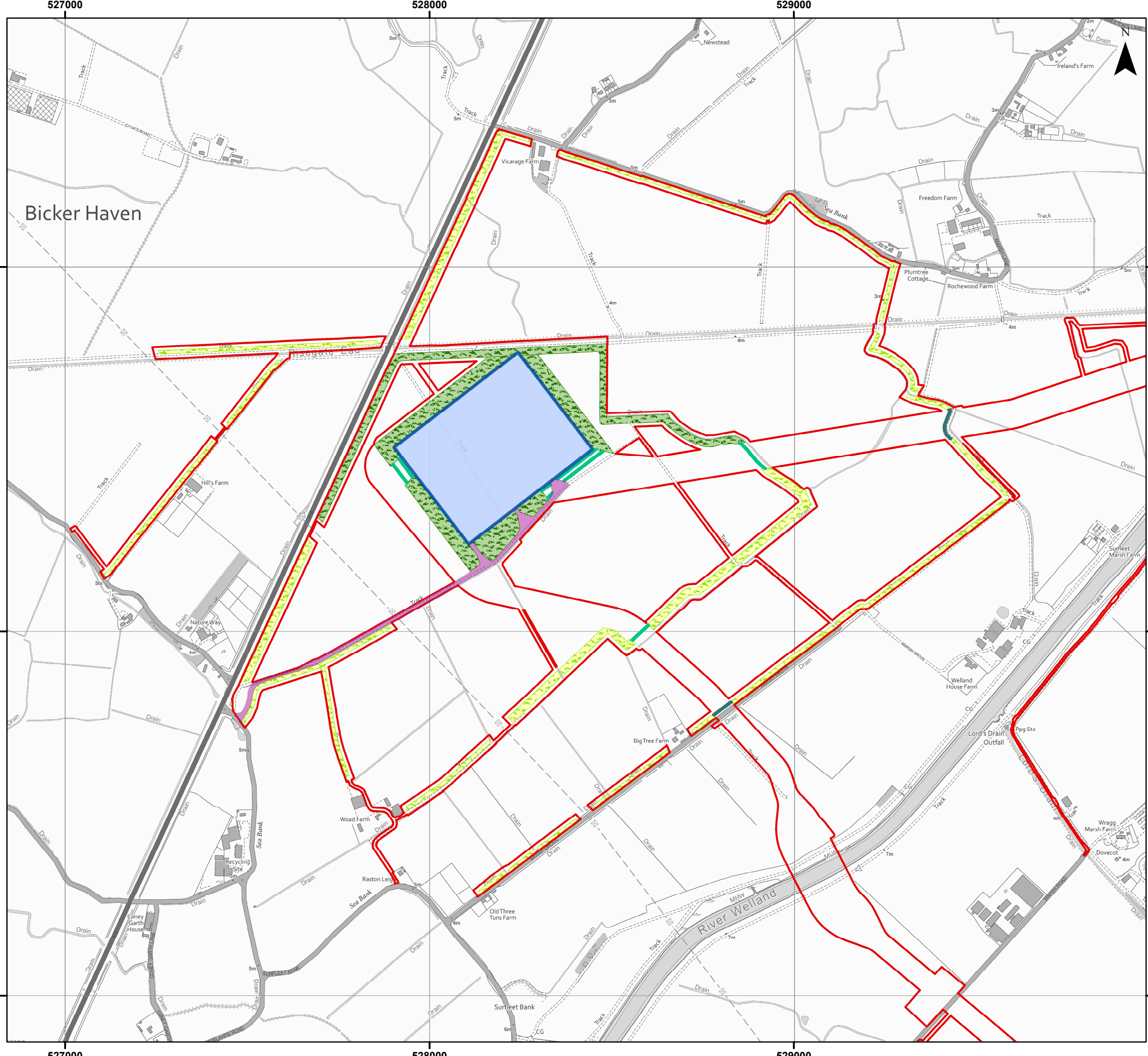
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OFFSHORE WIND

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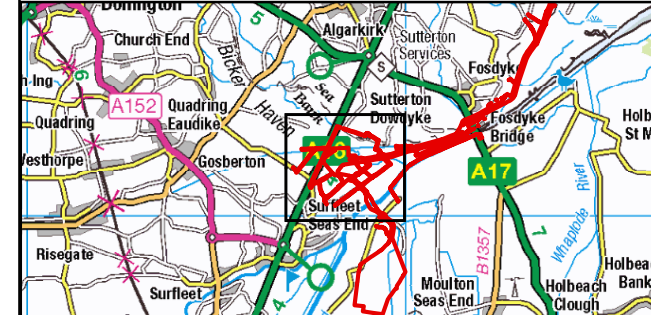
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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Onshore Substation (OnSS) Footprint
- Permanent Access Track
- Maximum Extent of On-site Mitigation Planting
- Maximum Extent of On-site Hedgerow
- Maximum Extent of Off-site Mitigation Planting
- Maximum Extent of Off-site Hedgerow



Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 0 250 500 m  
 Scale: 1:10,000 A3 Page Size

Outline Plans  
 Outline Landscape and Ecology Strategy (OLEMS)  
 OnSS Indicative Layout and Mitigation Planting  
 Figure 2



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