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Acronyms & Terminology

Abbreviations / Acronyms

Abbreviation / Acronym	Description			
BOAT	Byway open to all traffic			
DCO	Development Consent Order			
ECC	Export Cable Corridor			
ES	Environmental Statement			
LCC	Lincolnshire County Council			
ODOW	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind			
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs			
NGSS	National Grid Substation			
OnSS	Onshore Substation			
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm			
PAMP	Public Access Management Plan			
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report			
PRoW	Public Right of Way			
TCC	Temporary Construction Compound			
TJB	Transition Joint Bay			
WTGs	Wind turbine generators			

Terminology

Term	Definition			
400kV cables	High-voltage cables linking the OnSS to the NGSS.			
Connection Area	An indicative search area for the National Grid Substation (NGSS).			
Development Consent	An order made under the Planning Act 2008 granting development consent			
Order (DCO)	for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).			
Environmental Impact	A statutory process by which certain planned projects must be assessed			
Assessment (EIA)	before a formal decision to proceed can be made. It involves the collection			
	and consideration of environmental information, which fulfils the			
	assessment requirements of the EIA Regulations, including the publication			
	of an Environmental Statement (ES).			
Environmental Statement	The suite of the documents that detail the processes and results of the EIA.			
(ES)				
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.			
Landfall	The location at the land-sea interface where the offshore export cables and			
	fibre optic cables will come ashore.			
Mitigation	Mitigation measures 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	The National Grid substation and associated enabling works to be
Substation (NGSS)	developed by the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) into which
	the Project's 400kV Cables would connect.
Onshore Export Cable	The Onshore Export Cable Corridor (Onshore ECC) is the area within which
Corridor (ECC)	the export cables 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	The Project's onshore HVAC substation, containing electrical equipment,
(OnSS)	control buildings, lightning protection masts, communications masts,
	access, fencing and other associated equipment, structures or buildings; to
	enable connection to the National Grid.
Outer Dowsing Offshore	The Project.
Wind (ODOW)	
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.
Preliminary Environmental	The PEIR was written in the style of a draft Environmental Statement (ES) and
Information Report (PEIR)	provided information to support and inform the statutory
	consultation process during the pre-application phase.
The Project	Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind, an offshore wind generating station together
	with associated onshore and offshore infrastructure.
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.
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
Wind touling servers	the ground and digging a trench.
Wind turbine generator	A structure comprising a tower, rotor with three blades connected at the hub,
(WTG)	nacelle and ancillary electrical and other equipment which may include J-
	tube(s), transition piece, access and rest platforms, access ladders, boat
	access systems, corrosion protection systems, fenders and maintenance
	equipment, helicopter landing facilities and other associated equipment, fixed to a foundation.
	lixed to a foundation.

Reference Documentation

Document Number	Title
6.1.27	Traffic and Transport
8.1	Outline Code of Construction Practice

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

- 1. This Outline Public Access Management Plan (Outline PAMP) has been prepared as part of the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (document reference 8.1) submitted alongside the Environmental Statement (ES) for Outer Dowsing Offshore Wind (the Project).
- 2. This is an outline document that, by reference to the assessments reported in Volume 1, Chapter 27: Traffic and Transport (document reference 6.1.27), sets out the key elements that will be secured in the Final PAMP, which is required to be submitted to and approved by the relevant highway authority in consultation with the relevant planning authority under the Development Consent Order (DCO). This Outline PAMP has been updated from the version submitted with the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).
- 3. The construction of the Project will interact with a number of walking, cycling and horse rider routes within the Onshore Export Cable Corridor (Onshore ECC) or the 400kV connection to the National Grid Substation (NGSS) Connection Area. These routes include footpaths, bridleways and byways open to all traffic (BOAT) which are formally designated as Public Rights of Way (PROW) by Lincolnshire County Council (LCC).
- 4. This Outline PAMP sets out the approach that will be taken to manage public access to the PRoW and should be read in conjunction with the assessment of the Project construction traffic, which is provided in Chapter 27 (document reference 6.1.27).
- 5. Figure 1 show the PRoW network within the vicinity of the Project and those that would be directly impacted by construction activities associated with the Project i.e. those that cross or are within the Onshore ECC or the 400kV connection to the NGSS Connection Area.

1.2 Scope

- 6. This Outline PAMP relates to construction and operational activities associated with the onshore elements of the Project comprising:
- 7. Onshore export cable installation from the landfall location to the transition joint bays (TJBs) for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) or other trenchless technique works;
 - Enabling accesses and associated enabling works;
 - Temporary works associated with the landfall HDD and TJB excavation;
 - Cable installation along the Onshore ECC including joint bays and potential trenchless crossings;
 - Temporary works associated with the Onshore ECC and Onshore substation (OnSS) including establishment of haul roads and Temporary Construction Compounds (TCCs);
 - OnSS, and permanent access to the OnSS (no PRoW identified);400kV Cables to National Grid substation (NGSS); and
 - Reinstatement and mitigation works enacted during the construction phase.

- 8. This document does not relate to construction activities associated with offshore works seaward of Mean Low Water Spring (MLWS), that are principally marine activities. Matters of public access are the exception to this rule, whereby public access on the beach and the coastal path (the King Charles III England Coast Path) that may be affected by landfall works¹ are considered in this Outline PAMP.
- 9. Whilst the Final PAMP would need to be approved and discharged by the relevant planning authority, is intended to be a working document that may evolve during the construction period and therefore many need to be updated, with further approval from the relevant planning authority i.e. should the route of any temporary diversions require amending. The PAMP does not apply to the decommissioning of the Project.

¹ The Project have committed to undertaking no construction works on the beach; however, access would be required in the unlikely circumstance of an emergency.

2 Temporary Control Measures

2.1 Overview

- 10. The majority of the PRoW within the Onshore ECC interact with the construction of the Project on a temporary basis and may require temporary control measures to be put in place (as listed in Table 2.1) and as illustrated in Figure 2.
- 11. Final details for the management of each PRoW, including the specification of any temporary diversions or suggested alternative routes during construction works will be agreed with LCC through consultation on the Final PAMP prior to commencement of the relevant stage of works.
- 12. Temporary works affecting PRoW and final reinstatement would be undertaken in line with BS5709:2018 British Standard for Gaps, Gates, and Stiles.

2.2 Temporary Management Principles

- 13. During construction, temporary disruption to any PRoW will be managed by the Principal Contractor(s) and durations of disruption will be kept to a minimum.
- 14. Temporary management measures would include:
 - Appropriately fenced (unmanned) crossing points (haul road crossings or through some TCCs) or shared routes;
 - Manned crossing points or shared routes; and
 - Temporary closures with formal diversion.
- 15. Where practicable and subject to a risk assessment, a PRoW that crosses the Onshore ECC will be kept open with either an unmanned or manned crossing.
- 16. Safety measures will be implemented at any PRoW where they are crossed by haul roads or other construction related activities. Depending on the frequency of use of the PRoW (through discussions with the LCC Access Officer) and the nature of construction activities being undertaken, the following control measures will be adopted:
 - Provision of warning signage to raise awareness of the PRoW users to approaching construction vehicles and informing users approaching a construction interface of the associated hazards;
 - 'Heavy Plant Crossing' signs to warn users of construction vehicles;
 - Information for users of the paths, especially at entry points to the Site, with contact details of the Principal Contractor's liaison officer;
 - A regular review of ground conditions, to ensure the surface is safe for walkers and other users, whilst the paths remain open;
 - A short section of boundary fencing may be provided on each PRoW as it approaches the onshore development area to ensure a clear point of entry /exit to and from the construction works is established;

- Whilst there is a presumption in favour of not gating PRoW where they cross a working area, there may be occasions when a gate arrangement is necessary to be in place periodically for the protection of PRoW users.
- All PWoW crossings will be (if required), diverted to where temporary crossing points are or along a straight route, where a clear line of signs is provided. No crossing will be at a haul road bend.
- No open trenches would be left at a crossing point; and
- Ground at crossing locations would be level and suitable for pedestrian footfall and maintained for the duration of the works at this location.
- 17. An indicative arrangement of where a PRoW is kept open without a diversion is shown below:

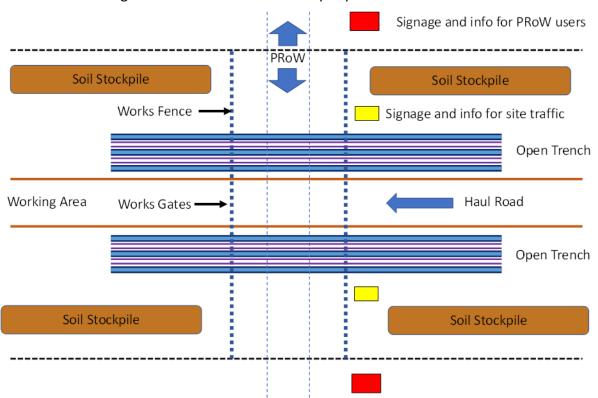


Plate 2.1: Indicative Schematic of the Management of a PRoW Crossing the Onshore ECC During Construction, Without a Diversion

18. Should a user not wish to be delayed (albeit any delays would be very short), a map showing a suggested alternative route will be provided at the crossing location.

2.3 Temporary Closure with a Diversion

- 19. For those PRoW that cross the cable trenches within the Onshore ECC, it may be necessary to temporarily divert the PRoW for discrete periods during construction. The PRoW that are proposed to be kept open during construction, with a temporary diversion (the approximate distance of the diversion identified) during discrete periods are identified in Table 2.1 and summarised below:
 - Hogs/58/2, 0.85km north-west of Hogsthorpe, with an 80m diversion;

- Hogs/48/1, 1km south of Hogsthorpe, with a 40m diversion; and
- Crof/276/4, Crof/276/2, Crof/276/3, (all at the same location, and with one diversion) 1km north-east of Wainfleet All Saints, with a 170m diversion (based on crossing the whole width of the Onshore ECC).
- 20. Temporary closures and diversions will be authorised by the DCO, subject to the approval of the final PAMP by LCC.
- 21. The diversion will be fenced to provide a secure area for the public, with consideration given to the appropriate controls at the interface between the PRoW and the haul road. The width of the fenced diversion will depend on its usage but it is expected to be between two to five metres with the greater width in place for bridleways and BOATs.
- 22. The exact route of each PRoW diversion within the Onshore ECC will be determined and agreed with LCC during construction but will be within a defined PRoW diversion zone that will be identified for each PRoW that may need to be diverted.
- 23. Plate 2.2 provides an indicative schematic of how diversions will be arranged:

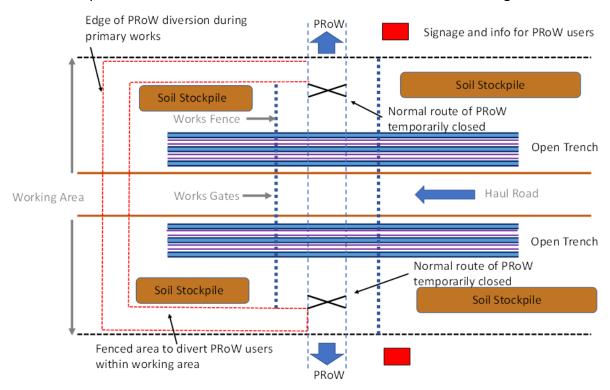


Plate 2.2: Indicative Management of a Diverted PRoW Crossing the Cable Corridor During Construction Where Diversion is Required

Table 2.1: Proposed Temporary Control Measures for PRoW²

PRoW	Route Segment	Starts	Ends	Designation	Proposed Control Measure	
Ande/19/1	1	Sea Road	Ane/19/2	Footpath	Open managed crossing	
Ande/19/2	1	Roman Bank	Ande/19/2 and Ande/19/3	Footpath	Open crossing and open managed crossing	
Ande/19/3	1	Ande/19/1 and Ande/19/2	Chap/19/5	Footpath	Open managed crossing	
Chap19/2	1	Chap/21/4	Ande/19/3	Footpath	Open managed crossing	
Chap21/4	1	Ember Lane	Chap19//2	Footpath	Open managed crossing	
Chap/1180/1	1	Ember Lane	Stones Lane	Footpath	Open managed crossing	
Hogs/1181/1	1	Ember Lane	Workhouse Lane	Footpath	Open managed crossing	
Hogs/57/1	1	Lowgate Farm	Hogs/58/2 and Hogs/58/5	Footpath	Open managed crossing and open no impact	
Hogs/58/2	1	Hogs/58/1	Hogs/57/1 and Hogs/58/5	Footpath	Temporary closure and diversion via Hogs/57/1 during discrete period(s).	
Hogs/48/1	2	Private Track to Stackholme End	Addl/48/1 and Addl/49/1	Footpath	Temporary closure and diversion during discrete period(s).	
BurM/265/2	3	Skegness Road (Burgh le Marsh)	Middlemarsh Road and BurM/265/1	Footpath	Open managed crossing	
BurM/260/1	4	A158 Skegness Road	Middlemarsh Road	Footpath	None	
BurM/261/3	4	Middlemarsh Road	BurM/261/2, BurM/263/1 and BurM/264/1	Footpath	Open managed crossing	

² Additional open crossings (no impact or management required) above trenchless works for Fish/12/2, Fish/11/5, Fish/13/11, Wybe/8/5, Fosd/8/1, Fosd/2/2, Surf/3/4, Surf/8/2 and Wstn/6/2

PRoW	Route Segment	Starts	Ends	Designation	Proposed Control Measure
BurM/263/2	4	BurM/261/3	Middlemarsh Road	Footpath	Open managed crossing
Crof/264/1	5	Crof/264/3	A52	Footpath	Open managed crossing
Crof/276/4	5	Crof/276/2	Church Lane	Footpath	Temporary closure and diversion during discrete period(s)
Crof/276/2	5	Crof/276/3	Croft Road	Footpath	Temporary closure and diversion during discrete period(s)
Croft/276/3	5	Church Lane	Crof/276/2	Footpath	Temporary closure and diversion during discrete period(s)
WStM/371/1	6	WStM/370/1	Low Road	Footpath	Open managed crossing
B/24/0191 (TBC ³)	9	B/24/0191 (TBC ³)	B/24/0191 (TBC ³)	Footpath	Open managed crossing
B/24/0197(TBC ³)	10	B/24/0197 (TBC ³)	B/24/0197 (TBC³)	Footpath	Temporary closure and diversion during discrete period(s)
B/24/0197(TBC ³)	10	B/24/0197 (TBC ²)	Grovefield Lane	Footpath	Open managed crossing for the first short section then a temporary closure and diversion during discrete period(s)
B/24/0198(TBC ³)	10	B/24/0198(TBC ³)	B/24/0198 (TBC ³)	Footpath	Open managed crossing
B/24/0198(TBC ³)	10	B/24/0198(TBC ³)	B/24/0198 (TBC ³)	Footpath	Open managed crossing for a short section then a temporary closure and diversion during discrete period(s)
Fish/12/2	10	Cut End Road and Fish/12/1	Fish/14/1 and Fish/12/3	Footpath	Warning signage of construction traffic at PRoW crossing on Cut End Road.
Fish/11/5	10	Cut End Road and Fish/11/4	Fish/13/12 and Fish/11/6	Footpath	Warning signage of construction traffic at PRoW crossing on Cut End Road.

³ This is a proposed PRoW. The PRoW reference provided is the Boston Borough Council planning application reference number in respect of this PRoW.

PRoW	Route Segment	Starts	Ends	Designation	Proposed Control Measure	
Wybe/2/4	11	Crawford's Farm, Wybe/2/2 and Wybe/8/4	Wybe/2/5 and Wybe/8/7	Footpath	Open crossing with warning signage of construction traffic on Wyberton Roads and at AC-40 and AC-41.	
Kirt/877/1	11	Kirt/1/2	Onshore ECC	Footpath	Open managed crossing.	
Kirt/1/5	12	Clough Lane /Seadyke Cottage	Hundred Acre Farm /Kirt/1/4 and Kirt/2/5	Footpath	Open managed crossing.	
Fosd/8/1	12	Low Mill Lane	Fosd/4/1 and Fosd/4/2	Footpath	Open managed crossing.	
Fosd/7/1	12	A17	Moul/6/1	Footpath	Open crossing.	
Fosd/2/2	13	Fosd/2/1	Alga/8/2	Bridleway	Open managed crossing.	
Fosd/2/1	13	Surfleet Bank	Fosd/2/2	BOAT	Open crossing. Measures to be discussed and agreed with LCC, where considered necessary: Providing a marked (and segregate, where possible) walkway for users;	
Fosd/3/1	13	Fosd/2/1	Alga/9/1	BOAT	 One-way HGV movements only; and A banks person at each end of the section of the route affected to manage the inbound and outbound HGVs, and halting movements until there are no users (and also halting users if a vehicle is approaching). 	

PRoW	Route Segment	Starts	Ends	Designation	Proposed Control Measure
Alga/9/1	13	Fosd/3/4	Fosd/3/1	BOAT	Open crossing
Alga/10/1	14	Fosd/6/1	Surf/8/1	Footpath	
Surf/8/1	14	Surf/8/2	Alga/10/1	Footpath	
Fosd/6/1	14	A17	Alga/10/1	Bridleway	
Surf/9/1	14	Old Sea Bank	Marsh Road/Wstn/4/1	Footpath	Open crossing. Measures to be discussed and agreed with LCC, where considered necessary: Providing a marked (and segregate, where possible) walkway for users; One-way HGV movements only; and A banks person at each end of the section of the route affected to manage the inbound and outbound HGVs, and halting movements until there are no users (and also halting users if a vehicle is approaching).

24. The Final PAMP will include a plan(s) showing the confirmed control measures for each PRoW once the alignment of the export cable, haul roads and the extent of each TCC is identified.

2.4 Temporary Management Measures

- 25. Where a PRoW requires temporary management measures, any temporary diversion will be clearly signposted.
- 26. For all temporary closures, the following will be undertaken:
 - A pre-and post-construction survey (including identification of surface condition and street furniture (if any)) of the PRoW affected will be undertaken. PRoW surveys will be undertaken by an experienced surveyor with scope of coverage and methodology to be agreed with LCC; and
 - Where impacted by the works, the surveyed PRoW will be restored to its original condition or otherwise as agreed with LCC.
- 27. LCC would be notified within a reasonable period of time but not less than 8-weeks in advance of any temporary closure.
- 28. Additional notifications will include:
 - A notice describing the temporary closure would be published in the press at least two weeks in advance of closure; and
 - Advanced site notices (i.e. notices to members of the public warning of diversions ahead) would be posted at appropriate places to minimise likelihood of unnecessary aborted journeys. These will follow LCC's requirements for advertising temporary closure of PRoW and will include:
 - Site notices erected in visible locations on site approximately one to two weeks in advance of a temporary management measure being in place;
 - Provision of a map showing the extent of the temporary closure and any temporary diversion;
 - Confirmation that the temporary diversion is to another PRoW or roads or on land in the Applicant's control; and
 - Confirmation that the temporary diversion across land in the Applicant's control is safe and fit for public use.
- 29. Durations of temporary PRoW management measures will be discussed in advance with LCC and agreed via approval of the Final PAMP. Whilst the PRoW that would need temporarily diverting for a discrete period have been identified, other PRoW along the onshore cable route may require periodically diverting for a short period of time (a number of weeks depending on the length of PRoW being temporarily closed) to allow for the safe construction of the onshore infrastructure (including haul road construction and removal).
- 30. Subject to agreement with LCC, it may be most suitable to put a diversion in place and then only implement it for discrete periods, through local signage, when work is taking place at the specific location. At other times the existing PRoW route could be managed as an Open Managed Crossing.

