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MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

Outline Construction Fencing Plan

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Image of an offshore wind farm

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Prepared for:

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Acronyms

Acronym	Description
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DCO	Development Consent Order
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs

Units

Unit	Description
kV	Kilo Volts
m	Metres

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1 OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION FENCING PLAN

1.1 Overview

1.1.1.1 This Outline Construction Fencing Plan is provided as an annex to the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Document reference J26). It sets out the key management measures that will be implemented during the construction phase of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.1.1.2 The Outline Construction Fencing Plan seeks to manage potential impacts that occur from the construction of the onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project. These elements occur landward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and comprise:

- Landfall
- Onshore Cable Corridor
- Onshore Substation
- 400 kV Grid Connection Cable Corridor.

1.1.1.3 In addition to these elements, the Outline Construction Fencing Plan also applies to the temporary construction compounds, storage areas, mitigation areas and accesses required to support the construction of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.1.1.4 The relevant planning authority for the landfall and the western section of the Onshore Cable Corridor (i.e. west of Bodelwyddan) is Conwy County Borough Council; the relevant planning authority for the eastern section of the Onshore Cable Corridor, the Onshore Substation and the 400kV Grid Connection Cable Corridor is Denbighshire County Council.

1.2 Purpose of the Outline Construction Fencing Plan

1.2.1.1 The draft Development Consent Order (DCO) (Document Reference C1) includes a requirement for the preparation of a final CoCP. The final CoCP will be supported by a series of management plans including Construction Fencing Plan (as part of the final CoCP), which must be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority prior to the commencement of onshore works.

1.2.1.2 The purpose of the Outline Construction Fencing Plan is to set out the key principles of the construction fencing strategy, where and when fencing will be provided, and the different types of fencing that will be installed. The Plan does not provide details of the permanent fencing.

1.2.1.3 This is an outline document that is based on the design assessed in the Environmental Statement (see Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project description of the Environmental Statement (Document Reference F1.3)).

1.2.1.4 The Outline Construction Fencing Plan should be read in conjunction with the Outline CoCP (Document Reference J26) and its supporting appendices.

1.3 Scope of the Outline Construction Fencing Plan

1.3.1.1 The scope of this Outline Construction Fencing Plan applies to the onshore site preparation works and construction activities of the Mona Offshore Wind Project located landward of MLWS. The Outline Construction Fencing Plan does not consider construction impacts seaward of MLWS.

1.3.1.2 Onshore site preparation works will be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction. These works will be undertaken in line with this Outline Construction Fencing Plan as certified through the DCOThe final Construction Fencing Plan will be in ~~general~~ accordance with the principles established in the Outline Construction Fencing Plan and will be agreed with the relevant authority prior to commencing construction of the relevant stage of the onshore works (above MLWS). For this Outline Construction Fencing Plan, the term 'construction' includes all related engineering, construction and restoration activities as authorised by the DCO within the Order Limits.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

1.4.1 Overview

1.4.1.1 Although the construction team has not been appointed at the time of writing this plan, the key roles and associated responsibilities with regard to this Outline Construction Fencing Plan are outlined below. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 also identify the legal duties, responsibilities and obligations of all the major roles within the construction team.

1.4.2 Applicant

1.4.2.1 The Applicant will be responsible for the following:

- Ensuring that the Construction Fencing Plan is implemented effectively
- Giving necessary direction to contractors (for example, setting contractual obligations)
- Reviewing, revising and refining the final Construction Fencing Plan (where necessary) in conjunction with the Principal Contractor.

1.4.3 Principal Contractor

1.4.3.1 The Principal Contractor will be appointed by the Applicant and has overall responsibility for:

- Updating and delivering the final Construction Fencing Plan on behalf of the Applicant
- Ensuring all procedures in the Construction Fencing Plan are followed, in particular the erection and maintenance of the construction fencing.

1.4.4 Contractors/Sub-contractors

1.4.4.1 Contractors and sub-contractors will be responsible for undertaking construction works within the construction fencing boundaries as appropriate. They will also be responsible for following site security measures (e.g. locking gates at the end of shifts) and for reporting any damage to construction fencing.

1.5 Construction Fencing Strategy

1.5.1.1 Fencing is required during the construction of the Mona Offshore Wind Farm in order to:

- Prevent the public and animals from straying onto the construction areas

- Manage access to specific entry/exit locations
- Visually screen construction work areas, where required
- Provide security and reduce the risk of vandalism or theft of construction plant and equipment
- Improve the safety of construction workers and the public by the demarcation of active construction work areas
- Protect environmental receptors (for example, great crested newts).

1.5.1.2 Robust and appropriate fencing will be installed prior to the start of construction and will form part of the pre-commencement works. Gated access points will be provided to allow for landowners to cross the Onshore Cable Corridor and members of the public where the Onshore Cable Corridor crosses a Public Right of Way. Gates will also be provided at the entrance to construction compounds and the beach vehicle laydown area.

1.5.1.3 Fencing will remain in place for the duration of construction; it will be maintained throughout the construction process with repairs undertaken as necessary. Fencing will be removed up to 12 months after completion of construction activities in a particular location. Where permanent fencing is required, construction fencing will be removed when the permanent fencing is completed.

1.5.1.4 Construction fencing will be required in the following locations:

- Onshore Cable Corridor including the haul road
- Onshore Substation working area
- Construction access road for the Onshore Substation
- Temporary Construction Compounds and associated access roads
- Beach Vehicle Laydown
- Secondary fencing within the working area around excavations.

1.6 Key Types of Fencing

1.6.1 Overview

1.6.1.1 Construction areas will remain securely fenced at all times during construction of the onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.6.1.2 The type of construction fencing to be provided will be determined by its role; the types of fencing may include:

- Short term temporary fencing
- Long term temporary fencing
- Temporary fencing – Onshore Cable Corridor
- Hoardings
- Tree protection fencing
- Stock-proof fencing where required
- Vehicle and pedestrian gates.

1.6.1.3 Temporary fencing and barriers may be required in some locations for the protection of environmental receptors. This could include trees and hedgerows. Information regarding tree protection fencing and the locations where protection is required is provided in the Outline Arboriculture Method Statement (Document Reference J26.18), which is part of the CoCP, which is secured as a requirement of the DCO. Fencing is also proposed as part of the great crested newt mitigation strategy (refer to the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (Document Reference J22)).

1.6.1.4 Fencing may also provide visual screening or mitigation for dust and noise impacts.

1.6.2 Short-term temporary fence

1.6.2.1 Short term temporary fencing will typically be provided in areas where a relatively light level of security protection is required for example, secondary fencing around drill pits to prevent unauthorised access by construction workers. The fencing will typically comprise a 2 m high Heras type fence (see Figure 1.1). The temporary fencing would be of a robust design with minimal maintenance requirements, that is relatively light weight and easy to deploy and install.

1.6.2.3 Vehicle and pedestrian access points can be incorporated into the fencing through removable panels as an alternative to installing dedicated access gates.

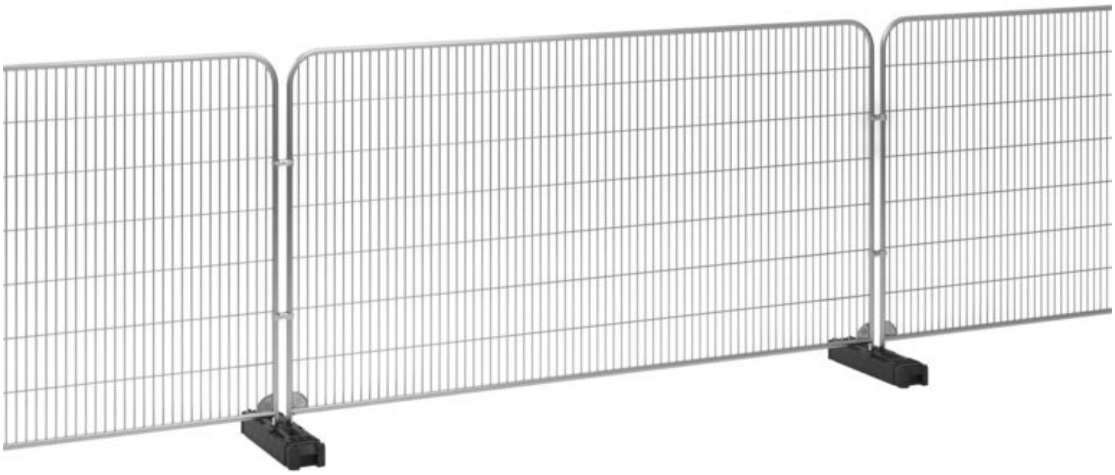

Figure 1.1: Image of typical Heras fencing

1.6.3 Long term temporary fence

1.6.3.1 Long term temporary fencing will be required for areas where a greater level of security protection is required or where fencing will be in place throughout construction. This may comprise heavy duty panels with additional bracing and secured to the ground with timber posts or concrete blocks. Alternatively, steel palisade fencing may be used where robust security or visible deterrent is required (e.g. fuel storage areas at construction compounds) or for health and safety of construction workers around high risk areas such as the attenuation pond at the Onshore Substation.

1.6.4 Temporary fencing – Onshore Cable Corridor

1.6.4.1 Temporary fencing will be used to demarcate the boundary of the Onshore Cable Corridor and non-operational construction areas. The type of fencing along the Onshore Cable will be determined by the land use. This is most likely to comprise post and wire fencing. . Stock-proof fencing will be used where the Onshore Cable Corridor crosses areas used for livestock farming. Gated crossings will be provided at points along the Onshore Cable Corridor; the points will be identified in consultation with each landowner.

1.6.4.2 An example of typical post and wire fencing is shown in Figure 1.2 below.

Figure 1.2: Example of post and wire fencing

1.6.5 Hoarding

1.6.5.1 Hoarding will be used as an alternative to Heras fencing where visual screening of the construction work area is required. Timber hoarding panels installed in concrete may be used in locations where longer term hoarding is required.

1.6.6 Tree protection fencing

1.6.6.1 Tree protection fencing will be provided around retained trees and hedgerows identified in in Volume 7, Annex 6.6: Tree survey and arboriculture impact assessment of the Environmental Statement and the Tree and Hedgerow Retention Plan (Document reference B15). Tree protection fencing will meet the requirements of BS 5837 (2012): Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

1.6.7 Gates

1.6.7.1 Vehicle and personnel access points from the public highway will have a lockable and robust gate to match the adjacent fencing. The security points will have manually controlled boom barriers. All swing gates will be manually operated with a bar and bolts locking mechanism.

1.6.7.2 Where a public right of way exist, pedestrian access gates will be installed to highlight the crossing location. Signage will be erected to advise the public of the potential for construction traffic, Gates will typically be one-way self-closing pedestrian gates. Crossings for public rights of way will be designed in accordance with the Public Rights of Way Management Strategy, which forms part of the CoCP, which is secured as a requirement in the DCO. An Outline Public Rights of Way Management Strategy is included in the DCO application (Document Reference J26.17).

1.6.7.3 Gates will be also provided to allow landowner access across the Onshore Cable Corridor.

1.7 Monitoring

1.7.1.1 During construction, regular checks will be undertaken of construction fencing to ensure it remains fit for purpose and to identify any damage, wear and tear or other instances where remedial action is required. Members of the public will be able to report any cases of damage to the Communications Liaison Officer.