MORGAN AND MORECAMBE OFFSHORE WIND FARMS: TRANSMISSION ASSETS

Outline Construction Fencing Plan

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Contents

Figures

Glossary

Term	Meaning
400 kV grid connection cables	Cables that will connect the proposed onshore substations to the existing National Grid Penwortham substation.
400 kV grid connection cable corridor	The corridor within which the 400 kV grid connection cables will be located.
Environmental Statement	The document presenting the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Landfall	The area in which the offshore export cables make landfall (come on shore) and the transitional area between the offshore cabling and the onshore cabling. This term applies to the entire landfall area at Lytham St. Annes between Mean Low Water Springs and the transition joint bay inclusive of all construction works, including the offshore and onshore cable routes, intertidal working area and landfall compound(s).
Mean High Water Springs	The height of mean high water during spring tides in a year.
Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets	The offshore and onshore infrastructure connecting the Morgan Offshore Wind Project and the Morecambe Offshore Windfarm to the national grid. This includes the offshore export cables, landfall site, onshore export cables, onshore substations, 400 kV grid connection cables and associated grid connection infrastructure such as circuit breaker compounds. Also referred to in this report as the Transmission Assets, for ease of reading.
Onshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the landfall to the onshore substations.
Onshore export cable corridor	The corridor within which the onshore export cables will be located.
Onshore substations	The area within the Transmission Assets Order Limits landward of Mean High Water Springs. Comprising the offshore export cables from Mean High Water Springs to the transition joint bays, onshore export cables, onshore substations and 400 kV grid connection cables, and associated temporary and permanent infrastructure including temporary and permanent compound areas and accesses. Those parts of the Transmission Assets Order Limits proposed only for ecological mitigation/biodiversity benefit are excluded from this area.
Order limits	The limits within which the Transmission Assets may be carried out.
Transmission Assets	See Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets (above).

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
Agricultural Land Classification	ALC
bp	bp Alternative Energy Investments Ltd
Cobra	Cobra Instalaciones y Servicios, S.A.
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DCO	Development Consent Order
Defra	Department for Environment & Rural Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EnBW	Energie Baden-Württemberg AG
HNDR	Holistic Network Design Review
INNS	Invasive and Non-native Species
IQ	Institute of Quarrying
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
Morecambe OWL	Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Ltd
Morgan OWL	Morgan Offshore Wind Limited
PRoW	Public Right of Way

Units

Unit	Description
ha	Hectares
kV	Kilovolts
m	Metres
mm	Millimetres

1 Outline Construction Fencing Plan

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This document forms the Outline Construction Fencing Plan prepared for the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farms: Transmission Assets (referred to hereafter as 'the Transmission Assets').

1.2 Implementation

1.2.1.1 This Outline Construction Fencing Plan forms an appendix to the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (document reference J1). Following the granting of consent for the Transmission Assets, detailed Construction Fencing Plans will be prepared as a part of the detailed CoCP(s) on behalf of Morgan OWL and/or Morecambe OWL, prior to commencement of the relevant stage of works and will follow the principles established in this Outline Construction Fencing Plan. The detailed Construction Fencing Plans will require approval by the relevant planning authority following consultation with relevant stakeholders. The Applicants and all appointed contractors will be responsible for the implementation of the detailed Construction Fencing Plans.

1.2.1.2 The Applicants have committed to implementation of detailed Construction Fencing Plans via the following commitment, CoT20 (see Volume 1, Annex 5.3: Commitments Register, document reference F1.5.3), and is secured by inclusion of Requirement 8 of the draft Development Consent Order (DCO) (document reference C1) Schedules 2A & 2B. Below sets out the requirement wording for Project A (Project B's requirement mirror those of Project A for this requirement and are, therefore, not repeated):

8.—(1) No stage of the Project A onshore works or Project A intertidal works may commence until for that stage a code of construction practice has been submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority following consultation as appropriate with Lancashire County Council, Natural England, the Environment Agency and, in relation to the Project A intertidal works or, if applicable to the Project A offshore works, the MMO.

(2) Each code of construction practice must accord with the outline code of construction practice and include, as appropriate to the relevant stage…

> *(j) construction fencing plan(in accordance with the outline construction fencing plan); …*

(3) The code of construction practice approved in relation to the relevant stage of the Project A onshore works must be followed in relation to that stage of the Project A onshore works.

1.2.1.3 The Transmission Assets may adopt a staged approach to the approval of DCO requirements. This will enable requirements to be approved in part or in whole, prior to the commencement of the relevant stage of works in accordance with whether staged approach is to be taken to the delivery of the each of the offshore wind farms.

1.2.1.4 For onshore and intertidal works (landward of Mean Low Water Springs), this approach will be governed by the inclusion of Requirement 3 within the draft DCO, which requires notification to be submitted to the relevant planning authority/authorities detailing whether Project A or Project B relevant works will be constructed in a single stage; or in two or more stages to be approved prior to the commencement of the authorised development.

1.3 Construction Fencing Strategy

1.3.1.1 Fencing is required during the construction of the Transmission Assets 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; and
- Protect environmental receptors (e.g., trees and other vegetation to be retained).

1.3.1.2 Appropriate fencing will be installed prior to the start of construction at each location. and may form part of the pre-construction / onshore site preparation works. Where appropriate, gated access points/ crossings will be provided to allow landowners to cross the onshore export cable corridors and 400kV grid connection cable corridors.

1.3.1.3 Appropriate fencing and/or gates will also be provided where the onshore export cable corridors and 400kV grid connection cable corridors crosses a Public Right of Way (PRoW), in order to manage and maintain access for users. Gates will also be provided at the entrance to construction compounds and the beach vehicle laydown area.

1.3.1.4 Fencing will remain in place for the duration of construction in any one location, with repairs undertaken as necessary. Where permanent fencing is required, construction fencing will be removed when the permanent fencing is completed (i.e, at the onshore substations).

1.4 Key Types of Fencing

1.4.1 Overview

1.4.1.1 Construction areas will remain securely fenced at all times during construction of the onshore elements of the Transmission Assets.

1.4.1.2 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;
- Hoardings;
- Stock-proof fencing where required; and
- Vehicle and pedestrian gates.

1.4.1.3 Temporary fencing and barriers may be required in some locations for the protection of environmental receptors. This could include trees and hedgerows.

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

1.4.2 Short-term temporary fence

1.4.2.1 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.

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

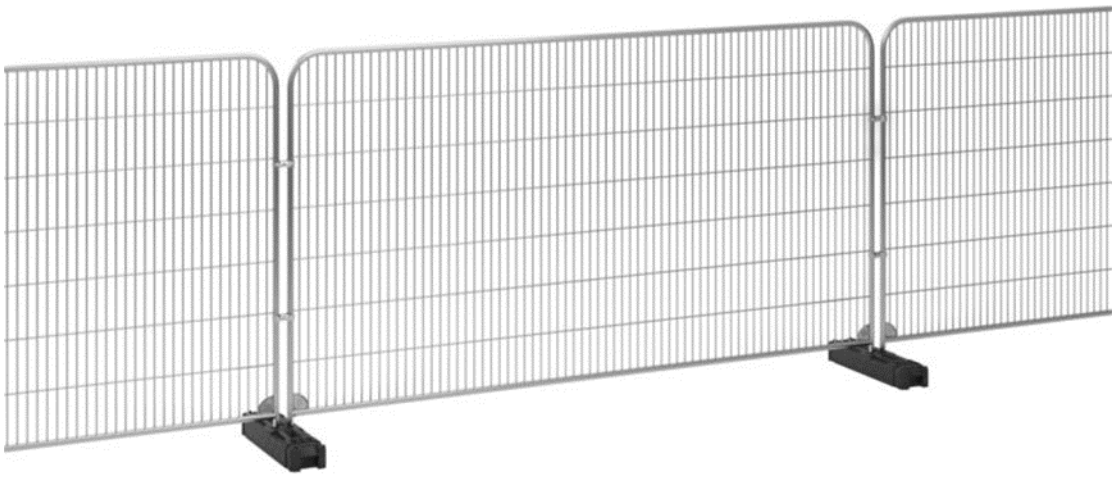

Figure 1.1: Image of typical Heras fencing

1.4.3 Long term temporary fence

1.4.3.1 Long term temporary fencing will be required for areas. For example, where a greater level of security protection may be required or where fencing will be in place throughout construction. This may comprise heavy duty panels with additional bracing which would be 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 water attenuation area(s) at the Onshore Substations.

1.4.4 Temporary fencing – Onshore Cable Corridor

1.4.4.1 Temporary fencing will be used to demarcate the boundary of the Onshore Export Cable Corridors and 400kV Grid Connection Cable Corridors and temporary construction areas. The type of fencing along the Onshore Export Cable Corridors and 400kV Grid Connection Cable Corridors 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 Export Cable Corridors and 400kV Grid Connection Cable Corridors crosses areas used for livestock farming. Gated crossings will be provided at points along the Onshore Export Cable Corridors and 400kV Grid Connection Cable Corridors; the points will be identified in consultation with each landowner.

1.4.5 Hoarding

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

1.4.6 Gates

1.4.6.1 Vehicular access points from the public highway will include gates. The access points will have manually controlled boom barriers. All swing gates will be manually operated with a bar and a bolts locking mechanism.

1.4.6.2 Where a PRoW exists, 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 PRoW will be designed in accordance with the PRoW Management Plan, which forms part of the CoCP, which is secured as a requirement in the DCO. An Outline PRoW Management Plan is included in the DCO application (Document Reference J1.5).