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Local Environmental Management Plan for Cherwell District

P1C-HS2-EV-PLN-C000-000008 P01

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Local Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) sets out site-specific control measures to be adopted by HS2 Contractors working within the Cherwell District Council (CDC) area.
- 1.1.2 This LEMP builds upon, but does not repeat, the HS2 general environmental requirements set out in the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/593592/Code_of_Construction_Practice.pdf).
- 1.1.3 This LEMP contains control measures and standards to be implemented within CDC. The sections within this LEMP should not be read in isolation from other sections due to the interconnected nature of the measures between disciplines.
- 1.1.4 For ease of reference the LEMP mirrors the topic headings in the CoCP.
- 1.1.5 Information of relevance to the formation and development of this LEMP (as shown in figure 1) is contained within this document, or links are provided to where it can be assessed. This includes:
- Information from traffic, environmental surveys and ground investigation works. This could either be seasonal ecological surveys, tree surveys, air quality monitoring, noise monitoring, ground settlement or the results of ground investigations detailing levels of contamination (where present) and the nature of the ground.
 - Feedback on pertinent information from on-going engagement; and
 - Results of petitions of the Parliamentary process which have resulted in amendments to the mitigation measures contained within the CoCP.



Figure 1: Key workstreams that will provide additional information for the LEMPs

- 1.1.6 This LEMP has been prepared taking into account findings of the Environmental Statement (ES), Supplementary Environment Statement (SES) and Additional Provision 2 ES (AP2 ES) and the SES2 and AP3 ES where relevant. It has evolved during the Parliamentary process and engagement with the Local Authority and other stakeholders, such as members of the National Environment Forum¹, which have informed its development. This LEMP may be subject to further refinement, amendment, and expansion as necessary as the project design progresses.
- 1.1.7 The Contractors will implement the requirements of the LEMPs and the CoCP through their own Environmental Management System (EMS), which will be certified to BS EN ISO 14001.
- 1.1.8 The Nominated Undertaker (HS2 Ltd)² and/or its Contractors (refer to Section 4 below) will engage with the local stakeholders. This will take the form of engagement events which will be carried out to introduce and brief the communities on local environmental information, management and mitigation as detailed within this document.
- 1.1.9 The HS2 Environmental Memorandum identifies key worksites along the route of HS2 Phase One that are environmentally sensitive in terms of nature conservation, terrestrial and aquatic ecology, water resources, geomorphology, recreation and amenity, landscape, public open space and agricultural land. The criteria for inclusion are 'worksites where a key significant impact (that has been agreed with the HS2 National Environment Forum members) is generated in any of the environmental topics' as mentioned above. There are currently no such sites identified in Cherwell District.
- 1.1.10 The controls within this LEMP, as with those in the CoCP, are in line with HS2's Safe at Heart Health and Safety (H&S) brand. Safe at Heart seeks to ensure that health and safety are at the heart of everything that we do including in the design, construction and operation of the scheme. This aim stretches beyond the scheme itself, through instruments such as this LEMP, and into the communities along the scheme to ensure that we protect their health, safety, and wellbeing.
- 1.1.11 HS2 documents referenced in this LEMP can be found on the [High Speed Two \(HS2\) Limited - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/high-speed-two-hs2-limited) website.

¹ The National Environment Forum comprises Government departments and statutory bodies and was established to advise on environmental policy for HS2, including project-wide strategies for reducing the environmental impact of the line and principles for a Code of Construction Practice.

² HS2 Ltd is the Nominated Undertaker. The two terms are used interchangeably throughout this LEMP.

1.2 Area and scope

- 1.2.1 The CDC area covers two Community Forum Areas (CFA). Plans showing details of the Scheme, as revised in AP2 and AP4 and covered by this LEMP, are presented in the Environmental Statement (ES) maps (CFA13 and CFA14 Volume 2 Map Books ES, CT-05-001 to CT-06-001):
- CFA13 - CT-05-054 (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-054-L1 (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-055 (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-055-R1 (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-055-R2 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-056 (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-056-L1 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-056-R1 (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-057 (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-057-L1 (AP1 ES), CT-05-058 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-058-L1 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-059 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-060a (SES3 and AP4 ES); and
 - CFA14 - CT-05-060b (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-061 (SES3 and AP4 ES), CT-05-062 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-062-L1 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-063 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-063-L1 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-064 (AP1 ES), CT-05-064-L1 (Main ES), CT-05-065 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-066 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-066-L1 (SES and AP2 ES), CT-05-066-R1 (CT-05-067), CT-05-068a (Main ES).
- 1.2.2 Construction worksites and areas required for construction works are shown within the CT-05 maps.

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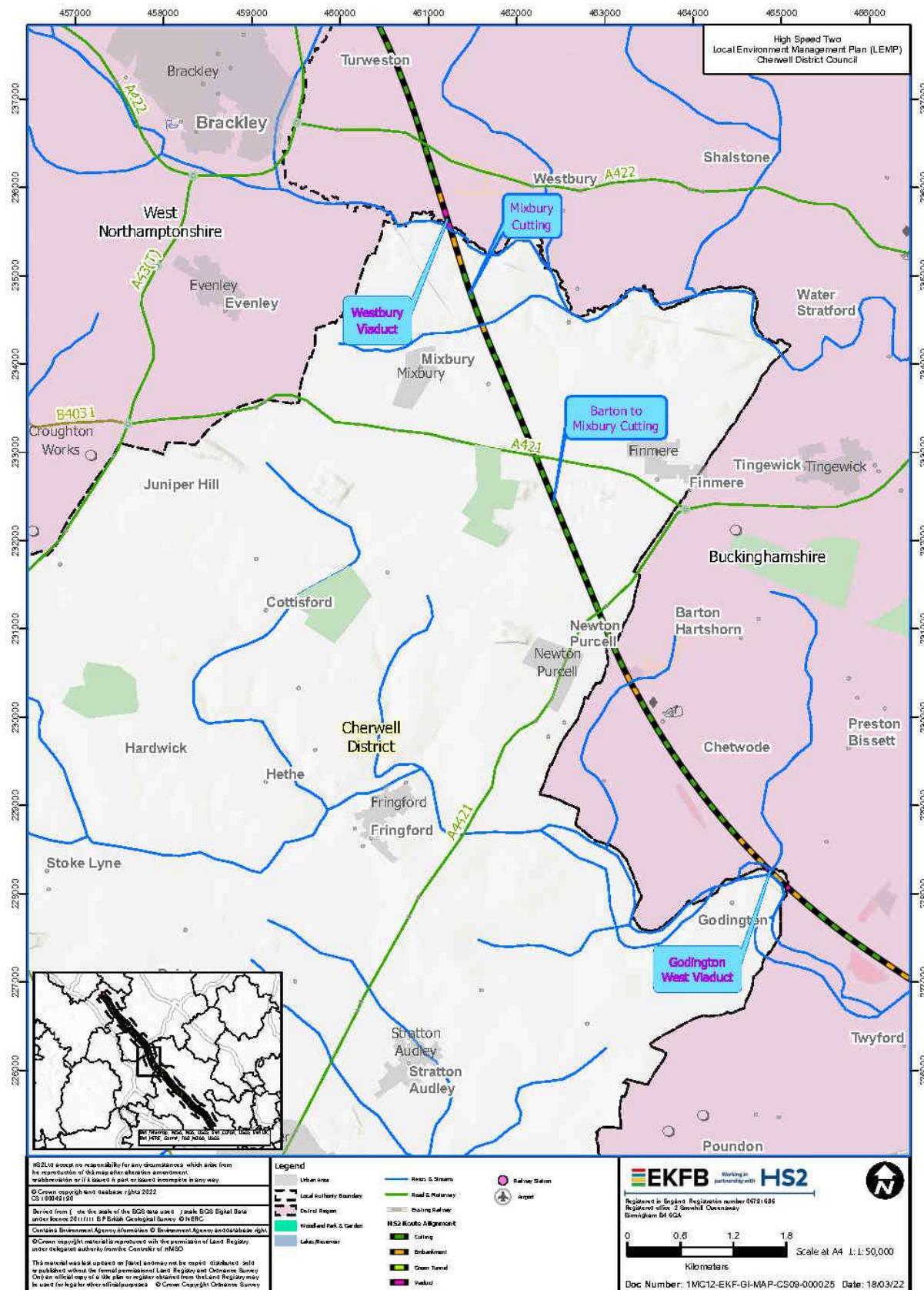


Figure 2: Cherwell District Area Context Map

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- 1.2.3 The main structures to be constructed within the CDC area are listed in Table 1. The compounds to facilitate the construction are listed in Table 2.

Table 1: Major Assets within CDC area

Major Asset Name	Type	Start Chainage
Godington East Viaduct	Viaduct	84.071
Godington West Embankment	Embankment	84.146
Godington West Viaduct	Viaduct	84.393
Barton to Mixbury Cutting	Cutting	87.185
Finmere Borrow Pit (Outside of act limits. Planning permission applied for but not yet approved)	Borrow Pit	88.900 – 89.850
Mixbury Embankment	Embankment	91.31
Mixbury Cutting	Cutting	91.55
Westbury Embankment	Embankment	92.13
Westbury Viaduct	Viaduct	92.536

Table 2: Compounds within CDC Area

Compound Name	Type	Chainage
Footpath BHA/2 Overbridge	Satellite Compound	87.500
A4421 Buckingham Road Overbridge	Site Establishment	88.100
A4421 Buckingham Road Overbridge	Compound	88.100
Briddleway 213/7 Overbridge	Satellite Compound	88.650
A421 London Road Overbridge - Temp South	Satellite Compound	89.900
A421 London Road Overbridge	Site Establishment	89.900
A421 London Road Overbridge	Compound	89.900
Featherbed Lane Overbridge	Satellite Compound	90.750
Briddleway 303/4 Overbridge	Satellite Compound	91.600

- 1.2.4 The Enabling Works Contractors (EWC), Fusion, have carried out a range of survey and investigation works which commenced in early 2017. The EWC have also carried out some construction work including the provision of early ecological mitigation sites, tree planting and highways improvement works.

- 1.2.5 The EWC works should be completed by the end of 2022 with remaining scope passed to the Main Works Civils Contractor (MWCC), EFKB. The scope to be passed to MWCC is still being determined but is likely to encompass: completion of fencing works; archaeological mitigation; ongoing ecological surveys; maintenance of ecological mitigation sites and tree planted areas.
- 1.2.6 The Main Works Civils Contractors (MWCC) developed the Outline Scheme Design between July 2017 and April 2020. Notice to Proceed was announced on 16 April 2020 which provided approval to begin detailed design and construction works.
- 1.2.7 It is anticipated that the following work activities within CDC boundary are to take place during core and non-core working hours during the construction period, these will include but are not limited to:
- Advance works, including site investigations further to those already undertaken;
 - Ground investigation works;
 - Enabling works, including utility diversions; utility works in the wider area including a Western Power Distribution power line diversion at Turweston; Highway and Public Right of Way (PRoW) diversions; building demolitions; site clearance, habitat removal and creation; environmental mitigation measures;
 - Civil engineering works, including establishment of construction compounds; site preparation and enabling works; main earthworks and structure works such as, earthworks and embankments, retaining structures and erection of viaducts, construction of culverts; site restoration; Highways and Utilities works; and removal of construction compounds;
 - Earthworks to create cuttings and embankments along the route. Construction of structures including bridges, viaducts and culverts; and
 - System testing and commissioning.

2 Purpose of the Local Environmental Management Plan

- 2.1.1 This LEMP focuses on the area-specific control measures by topic as relevant to construction works within the CDC area. The measures described will be applied by the Nominated Undertaker and its Contractors throughout the construction period to reduce the potential environmental impacts within the CDC area during construction.

- 2.1.2 The Nominated Undertaker and its Contractors will develop the detailed Environmental Management Plans, taking into account this LEMP and the Environmental Minimum Requirements. The detailed Environmental Management Plans will remain confidential due to contractual agreements. However, certain plans will be discussed with the relevant environmental bodies. Management plans for the environmentally sensitive worksites will be submitted for information with relevant Schedule 17, or where appropriate heritage, applications.

3 Policy and environmental management principles

- 3.1.1 Information relating to the HS2 Ltd Sustainability Policy and environmental management principles is provided in Section 3 of the CoCP.

4 Implementation

- 4.1.1 Details relating to implementation, such as enforcement and site management measures, are provided in Section 4 of the CoCP.
- 4.1.2 On 16 November 2016 contracts were awarded for three Enabling Works Contractors (EWC) working on behalf of HS2 Ltd across Phase 1 of the project. The EWC covering the CDC area was Fusion, a joint venture between Morgan Sindall Infrastructure Services, BAM Nuttall Ltd and Ferrovial Agroman.
- 4.1.3 On 17 July 2017 contracts were awarded for HS2's Main Works Civils Contractors (MWCC). The MWCC for the CDC area was EK a joint venture made of, Eiffage and Kier. In 2020 the partnership became EKFB, made up of Eiffage, Kier, Ferrovial Construction and BAM Nuttall.

5 General requirements

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 General control measures relating to community relations, hours of work, pollution incident control and security etc. are identified in Section 5 of the CoCP.
- 5.1.2 To reduce the likelihood of an environmental incident or nuisance occurring, measures from Section 5 of the CoCP will be implemented, including:

- Effective preventative pest and vermin control and prompt treatment of any pest and vermin infestation, including arrangements for disposing of food waste or other attractive material. If infestation occurs, the Contractor will take action to eliminate the infestation and prevent further occurrence.

- 5.1.3 General control measures are detailed in sections 5.2 to 5.16 below.
- 5.1.4 HS2 and its Contractors will run a series of engagement events and activities that will cover the upcoming programme of works and associated environmental controls where appropriate.

5.2 Community relations

- 5.2.1 As detailed within Section 5 of the CoCP, the Nominated Undertaker and Contractors will implement the Community Engagement Framework. The framework will focus on engagement during construction with communities, including those with specific needs of protected groups (as defined in the Equalities Act 2010). A range of tools will be used to achieve this that will tailor engagement to local needs.
- 5.2.2 Successful management of the project will involve understanding communities and their needs, actively engaging, listening and responding. The arrangements for this are set out in the HS2 Community Engagement Framework. Liaison with the local community and other stakeholders will take place to provide overviews of the construction programme and updates on forthcoming works, as well as the opportunity for members of the public and stakeholders to discuss issues and provide feedback. This will involve the Contractors and relevant third parties and stakeholders, for which there will be co-ordinated arrangements. HS2 and its Contractors initiated engagement along the route via focussed engagement events.
- 5.2.3 For the purposes of this LEMP, a third party is an organisation with whom HS2 Ltd has entered into a legal agreement to undertake works on its behalf, to be delivered under the powers of the High-Speed Rail (London – West Midlands) Act (the Act), or the third party's own powers (e.g., Permitted Development). Such agreements require the third parties to comply with the requirements of the Act and the EMRs, including the CoCP. Third parties relevant to this LEMP include utility companies such as Anglian Water and Western Power Distribution.
- 5.2.4 In addition, information on the construction of HS2 in CDC will be made available to the local community through the HS2 website (available online at: <https://www.hs2.org.uk/in-your-area/local-community-webpages/>).

5.2.5 Ongoing engagement with local interests and community groups will occur during construction, as listed in Appendix 2 of this LEMP. (NB: This list is indicative and will be subject to change as more information becomes available).

Advanced notice of works

5.2.6 The Nominated Undertaker and its Contractors will ensure that stakeholders affected by the proposed construction works, as outlined in the ES, will be informed in advance of works by methods outlined in the Community Engagement Framework and as per Section 5.1.4 of the CoCP.

5.3 Working hours

Consents

5.3.1 The framework for seeking consents from CDC for working hours under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 is set out in the CoCP.

Core working hours

5.3.2 Core working hours will be from 08:00 – 18:00 on weekdays (excluding bank holidays) and 08:00 – 13:00 on Saturdays. See also HS2 Information Paper D4: Working Hours.

5.3.3 A period of up to one hour before and up to one hour after core working hours will be required for start-up and close down activities as detailed within the CoCP. To maximise the productivity within the core working hours, the one hour start up and close down periods will include activities such as deliveries, workforce arrival/departure, unloading, maintenance and general preparation works etc. During this period, plant and machinery that is likely to cause disturbance to local residents will not be allowed to operate. This period will not be an extension of the core working hours. Such an extension will be agreed through the Section 61 consenting process with CDC. Emergencies (not repairs and maintenance) may be undertaken outside core hours.

5.3.4 Certain work activities at specific locations will need to take place outside of the core working hours for safety and engineering purposes. These work activities (which may include construction associated with Infrastructure works and Rail works, including Possessions) will be covered by the Section 61 consenting process and are likely to include:

- Ground investigation works;
- Westbury Viaduct and Westbury Embankment;
- Barton to Mixbury Cutting;
- Mixbury Embankment and Cutting;
- Godington East Viaduct; and

- Godington West Viaduct and Godington West Embankment.

5.4 Construction site layout and good housekeeping

5.4.1 The measures set out in Section 5.3 of the CoCP will be used to reduce the likelihood of an environmental incident or nuisance occurring.

5.5 Site lighting

5.5.1 All construction sites will be lit in accordance with the requirements of the CoCP as detailed within Section 5.4 and approval of site lighting in Schedule 17 Part 1 of the Act.

5.5.2 Site lighting will be designed to avoid light pollution to surrounding buildings, ecological receptors, structures used by protected species, local residents, railway operations, passing motorists and other sensitive land uses where reasonably practicable.

5.6 Worksite security

5.6.1 The intention is to achieve safe and secure worksites, with balanced and appropriate security measures that are commensurate with the risk, as detailed within Section 5.5 of the CoCP.

5.6.2 A security plan will be required for each site and where appropriate, security fencing and gates provided to perimeters of construction locations and site compounds. Fence type and construction will be appropriate to the level of security required and depend upon the likelihood of intruders, level of danger and visual impact to the environment.

5.6.3 Contractors will be responsible for ensuring that the site/working areas and plant and materials are secure from use by unauthorised persons at all times. Plant and machinery will be securely locked and immobilised each night. Securing sites will involve the use of physical, electronic and human resources in a proportionate and cost-effective manner.

5.6.4 Security personnel may be deployed at all HS2 sites and working areas on a 24/7 basis to respond to CCTV alarms and other security incidents. This approach will protect assets with measures that deter or cause delay to an intrusion and enable detection.

5.7 Hoardings, fencing and screening

- 5.7.1 Temporary fencing will be installed along site perimeters. The type of fence will be dependent upon the nature of use of the adjacent land with regard to environmental and safety considerations. General fencing adjoining agricultural land will be post and rail fencing. Compound fencing will be 2.4m security fencing.
- 5.7.2 In a small number of areas the site perimeter will be fenced with solid hoarding for visual screening purposes during the construction phase, in line with measures described within Section 5.6.1 of the CoCP, if appropriate. To date no locations have been identified for such hoardings.
- 5.7.3 Acoustic fencing up to 3.6m high may, on occasions, be used to control construction noise. Specific hoarding locations and heights for noise screening will be agreed through the Section 61 consenting process with CDC. The locations will be included in this LEMP as and when the screening designs are finalised.
- 5.7.4 No temporary workers' on-site accommodation is currently proposed within CDC area.

5.8 Unexploded ordnance

- 5.8.1 A risk assessment for the possibility of unexploded ordnance being found within construction areas has been undertaken, as detailed within Section 5.7 of the CoCP. Following desk studies and risk assessments, the majority of land within the LLAU has been assessed as having a low risk of encountering unexploded ordnance. Within CDC area, all areas of the LLAU have been determined as Low risk.

5.9 Electromagnetic interference

- 5.9.1 The impacts of electromagnetic interference during design and construction will be undertaken, as detailed within Section 5.8 of the CoCP.

5.10 Temporary living accommodation

- 5.10.1 The provision of on-site workers' temporary living accommodation will be considered and approved in advance by the local authority, as detailed within Section 5.9 of the CoCP. There are no proposals to have on-site workers temporary accommodation within the Council's area.

5.11 Occupational healthcare

5.11.1 The Nominated Undertaker will ensure there is provision for either access to on-site or near site occupational healthcare for site workers, as detailed within Section 5.10 of the CoCP.

5.12 Clearance and re-instatement of sites on completion

5.12.1 This will be carried out as detailed within Section 5.11 of the CoCP.

5.13 Pollution incident control and emergency preparedness

5.13.1 The Contractors' Pollution Incident Control and Emergency Preparedness Plan(s) will need to have due regard to local receptors as detailed in Sections 6 to 16 of this LEMP.

5.13.2 The Contractor will also consider measures and processes to be implemented in the event of environmental non-conformances.

5.13.3 There are no Source Protection Zones (SPZs) associated with the public abstraction in Cherwell District Council area.

5.14 Local control measures

5.14.1 The Contractor's Pollution Incident Control and Emergency Preparedness Plan(s) will need to include the following pollution prevention and control mechanisms:

- Static plant will be used with secondary containment measures such as plant nappies to retain any leakage of fuel or oil to reduce the risk of pollution;
- Spill kits will be provided where appropriate, such as at the satellite compounds to reduce the risk of pollution;
- The use of oil interceptors at site offices and work compounds; and
- Appropriate measures such as use of bunds of non-erodible material or silt or sediment fences adjacent to watercourses, such as tributaries of the Padbury Brook and River Great Ouse;
- Implementing a surface water or groundwater monitoring plan, particularly in relation to works which may affect aquifers, for example, excavations and piling; and
- Any work that might have an impact on water quality will need formal approval by the Environment Agency via the Schedule 33 Part 5 in the Act.

5.15 Fire prevention and control

- 5.15.1 The Contractors will ensure all construction sites and welfare facilities will have in place appropriate plans and management controls to prevent fires. See also Section 5.13 of the CoCP.

5.16 Extreme weather events

- 5.16.1 The Contractor's pollution incident control and emergency preparedness systems will need to have due regard to the potential of extreme weather events and key receptors and consider any proposed risk management or mitigation measures. See also Section 5.14 of the CoCP. Where necessary, the statutory bodies will be consulted with regards to emergency planning.

5.17 Carbon management plans

- 5.17.1 The Contractor will produce carbon management plans, in accordance with the HS2 Carbon Minimisation Policy as detailed within Section 5.15 of the CoCP.

5.18 Interface management between adjacent construction areas

- 5.18.1 The Nominated Undertaker will oversee the interface between the contractors as detailed within Section 5.16 of the CoCP, which may be within the same or adjacent local authority boundaries.

6 Agriculture, forestry and soils

- 6.1.1 General control measures relating to agriculture, forestry and soils are provided in Section 6 of the CoCP and approval of stockpiles in Schedule 17 Part 1 of the Act.

6.2 Sensitive receptors

- 6.2.1 Approximately 121ha of agricultural land will lie within the construction boundary in CDC. Over 50% of this land is of the best and most versatile quality in Grades 1, 2 and 3a, with the remainder being moderate quality land in Subgrade 3b.

- 6.2.2 Approximately 33ha will be required permanently for the Scheme, 69ha restored to agriculture and the remainder being habitat mitigation sites.

- 6.2.3 The generally high-quality soils that will be permanently displaced and reused in the design of the Scheme for agriculture and other uses, represent a sensitive receptor.

- 6.2.4 Some land uses situated adjacent to the construction boundary may be considered sensitive receptors, particularly in respect of farm infrastructure and crops. This includes interruptions to drainage systems, livestock water supplies and irrigation systems, the potential for dust deposition on crops, particularly field vegetables; interruptions to farm and field accesses; and the maintenance of appropriate stock-proof fencing. Nitrate rich soil may need to be stored on an impervious membrane.

6.3 Local control measures

- 6.3.1 In respect of storage areas for soil and excavated materials, and within the wider construction site, the presence and spread of invasive, non-native species (plants and animals) and noxious weeds will be controlled through the adoption of an appropriate management regime.
- 6.3.2 Where topsoil and subsoil will be stripped across the site, a Soil Resources Plan (SRP) will be prepared. The SRP will establish the type and volume of the topsoil and subsoil to be stripped, the designated location of the stockpiles and the proposed use of conserved soils for land restoration. There is a commitment in the ES for the reuse of all excavated soils within the scheme.
- 6.3.3 In the provision of early ecological mitigation areas, the topsoil and subsoil will be entirely reused within the boundaries of each site and therefore an SRP will not be produced for these sites.
- 6.3.4 In areas where construction is planned the area will be stripped of topsoil (and subsoil where required). Temporary material stockpiles will be clearly recorded, and the topsoil and subsoil will be reused to restore land for its intended end use.
- 6.3.5 Measures will be implemented to promote biosecurity and minimise the risk that invasive non-native species and diseases being spread as a consequence of the project. Further details are provided in Section 6 of the CoCP. Appropriate construction, handling, treatment and disposal procedures will be implemented in relation to invasive species and noxious weeds.
- 6.3.6 Measures for the protection of farm infrastructure and crops will be the subject of liaison with landowners, occupiers and land agents.
- 6.3.7 Following consultation with individual farmers, arrangements are being made with the farmer and documented in Farmers and Growers' packs. Details on the scope of these packs is included in the HS2 Guide for Farmers and Growers and can be found at this link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-guide-for-farmers-and-growers>

7 Air quality

- 7.1.1 General control measures relating to air quality are provided in Section 7 of the CoCP and controls set out in Schedule 17 Part 1 of the Act.
- 7.1.2 Contractors will be required to manage dust, air pollution, odour and exhaust emissions during the construction works in accordance with Best Practicable Means (BPM) and reference to current publications on 'best practice'³.

7.2 Sensitive receptors

- 7.2.1 The Contractor's working methods will have due regard to local sensitive receptors where there may be impacts due to dust emissions from construction works and exhaust emissions of air pollutants from construction traffic.
- 7.2.2 For air quality, relevant sensitive receptors include locations where there are: residential properties; other types of property where there is human exposure over extended periods, for example hospitals and schools; and locations where there are designated ecological sites with sensitive vegetation. The potential impacts are considered in terms of dust soiling on people and property; human health effects of dust and air pollutant emissions; and effects of dust deposition on vegetation.
- 7.2.3 The locations of these receptors have been classified as 'low', 'medium' and 'high' risk using the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) methodology⁴, in relation to emissions of dust from construction and demolition activities. Sensitive receptors are located within 20m of the site boundary and of dust generating activities along certain sections of the route. In CDC, these include Tibbetts Farm and the Shelswell Inn.
- 7.2.4 Receptors affected by emissions from anticipated construction traffic include Oaks Farm.

7.3 Local control measures

- 7.3.1 All the relevant methods outlined within the CoCP will be applied to control and manage potential air quality effects. These methods include: sealing stockpiles; dust suppression; measures to keep roads, accesses and vehicles clean; and the enclosure,

³ Guidance on the Assessment of the Impacts of dust from construction and demolition: Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM), February 2014; Air Quality Monitoring in the Vicinity of Demolition and Construction Sites: IAQM, November 2012; and The Control of Dust and Emissions during Demolition and Construction: GLA Supplementary Planning Guidance Document, July 2014.

⁴ Guidance on the assessment of the impacts of dust from construction and demolition: Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM), February 2014

shielding or provision of filters on plant likely to generate excessive quantities of dust beyond the site boundaries.

- 7.3.2 Dust suppression measures and works screening will be subject to approval in accordance with Schedule 17 Part 1 of the Act. Further measures are detailed within Section 7 of the CoCP.
- 7.3.3 HS2 has set emission requirements and targets for the engines of contractor cars, vans, and heavy road vehicles. These have been developed for the whole route and are categorised as follows: London Low Emission Zone, Clean Air Zone and Rest of Route.
- 7.3.4 For CDC the relevant category of vehicle emission standard is the 'Rest of Route'. Within the 'Rest of Route' category, there are requirements for heavy road vehicles to be powered by EURO VI engines (with targets for cleaner engines) and for cars and vans to be Euro 6 diesel and Euro 4 petrol⁵. There are also targets for the use of Ultra Low Emission vehicles.
- 7.3.5 HS2 has also set requirements for Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) (i.e. stationary plant and off-road vehicles). These have been developed for the whole route and are categorised as follows: Central Activity Zone, Rest of Greater London and Rest of Country. For CDC, the relevant category of NRMM emission standard is Rest of Country. Within the Rest of Country the requirement is for NRMM to be powered by EU stage IV engines from 2020)⁶.
- 7.3.6 The HS2 Information Paper E31: Air Quality gives further information on the HS2 emissions standards.

7.4 Monitoring procedures

- 7.4.1 An inspection and monitoring programme will be implemented by the Contractor to assess the effectiveness of the control measures as outlined in section 7.3 of the CoCP. In CDC, the monitoring procedures may include continuous automatic monitoring of airborne dust, including the setting of a relevant site action level for dust (defined as a dust measurement threshold above which investigation will be required). The monitoring being undertaken by HS2 supplements existing air quality monitoring which is part of national and local authority surveys. Monitoring of NOx or nitrogen

⁵ Euro standards for heavy vehicles are given in terms of roman numerals. Euro standards for light vehicles are given in terms of numerical values and different Euro standards apply for petrol and diesel vehicles.

⁶ Roman numerals are also used within the NRMM EU regulations but are not directly comparable to the road vehicle Euro standards.

deposition is not necessary in this area as the relevant CFAs state that there are no impacts originating from the proposed works.

- 7.4.2 Continuous dust monitoring equipment will be installed close to the Shelswell Inn and Tibbets Farm shown in Figure 3. Monthly reports of monitoring data from HS2 air quality surveys will be made publicly available throughout construction on the HS2 website at this address: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/24542ae7-dd44-444f-b259-871c4cc43b5e/environmental-monitoring-data>.



Figure 3: Location of Air Quality Monitoring Equipment

- 7.4.3 The HS2 Air Quality Strategy gives further information on monitoring, including the process to determine where monitoring would be required and the monitoring methods to be used. This document is available at the same website address as referenced in paragraph above.
- 7.4.4 Details of the locations of dust monitoring equipment are included in the monthly air quality reports uploaded to the [Monitoring the environmental effects of HS2 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monitoring-the-environmental-effects-of-hs2) website.

8 Cultural heritage

- 8.1.1 General control measures relating to Cultural Heritage are provided in Section 8 of the CoCP. Further control measures for Cultural Heritage are provided in the HS2 Phase One Heritage Memorandum within the Environmental Minimum Requirements.

- 8.1.2 A route-wide Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI:HERDS) has been prepared which sets out the general principles for design, evaluation, mitigation, analysis, reporting and archive deposition to be adopted for the design development and construction of the Scheme.
- 8.1.3 Archaeological and built heritage works will affect both designated and non-designated assets in CDC. Full details of the works to be undertaken (i.e., archaeological investigations and built heritage recording) will be determined during the detailed design and will be set out in Project Plans and Location-Specific Written Scheme of Investigations (LS-WSI) and Heritage Agreement Method Statements (HAMS).
- 8.1.4 Schedule 18 and Schedule 19 of the Act concern how legislation in respect of listed buildings and scheduled monuments respectively apply to the Phase One works. Schedule 20 to the Act provides a regime for the removal of human remains and related funerary monuments.

8.2 Sensitive receptors

- 8.2.1 Details of all designated and non-designated heritage assets within 500m of the land required, temporarily or permanently, for the construction of the Scheme are listed in Volume 5 of the ES (Appendix CH-002-001 and CH-003-001 and map CH-01-002).
- 8.2.2 Under Schedule 18 of the Act, no sensitive receptor has been identified within the CDC area.
- 8.2.3 The development of Finmere Borrow Pit is subject to a planning application and Environmental Impact Assessment. The development will be close to Widmore Farmhouse, a Grade II listed building.

8.3 Local control measures

- 8.3.1 Where practicable, construction methodologies will be required to reduce the impacts on heritage assets. The CoCP sets out the provisions that will be adopted to control those effects, including the use of appropriate equipment and methods to limit ground disturbance and settlement followed by monitoring, protection and remediation. A programme of settlement monitoring and the implementation of avoidance measures where appropriate will be undertaken by the Contractor. Detailed provisions with regard to settlement and listed buildings are outlined in the Settlement Policy / HS2 Information Paper: C3 Ground Settlement.

- 8.3.2 The programme of archaeological and built heritage works will be undertaken by a specialist contractor appointed by the Nominated Undertaker prior to and during, the construction period in accordance with the provisions of the Location-Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeology and built heritage.
- 8.3.3 Suitable locations will be identified for advance planting, to reduce impacts on the setting of assets.
- 8.3.4 Where practicable, construction methodologies will reduce the impacts on buried and above ground remains. Where practicable, below ground assets will be preserved in situ beneath mitigation earthworks through the adoption of appropriate design measures.

8.4 Monitoring

- 8.4.1 Risk assessments, appropriate structural and/or condition surveys and vibration monitoring will be undertaken at locations of archaeological or built heritage interest adjacent to construction sites, prior to, during and following construction works, as detailed within Section 8.4 of the CoCP.
- 8.4.2 Subject to planning approval being granted for Finmere Borrow Pit, Widmore Farmhouse will be subject to condition survey and vibration monitoring ahead of the works in the vicinity of the structure.

9 Ecology

- 9.1.1 General control measures relating to ecology are provided in Section 9 of the CoCP.

9.2 Sensitive receptors

- 9.2.1 The following locations which lie within or are adjacent to the Scheme in CDC are designated for nature conservation. These locations are shown within the Volume 5 map books of the ES:
 - The Old London and North Eastern Railway District Wildlife Site; and
 - Mossycorner Spinny Ancient Woodland.
- 9.2.2 Sensitive habitat receptors outside of designated sites are displayed within the Volume 5 map books of the ES. These include:
 - Small area of semi-improved neutral grassland to the north-east of Newton Purcell (Ch87+900);

- Lowland mixed deciduous woodland immediately south of Grassy Plantation (88+300 and 88+750);
- Open mosaic habitat on formerly developed land (minerals extraction) at Finmere Quarry (Ch88+600 to Ch89+600);
- Grassy Plantation, an area of lowland mixed deciduous woodland and a Habitat of Principal Importance (88+850 to 89+150);
- Semi-natural broadleaved line-side woodland on the former railway near Finmere Quarry (Ch89+000);
- Mixbury Plantation, an area of lowland mixed deciduous woodland (Ch89+000 to 90+100);
- Mixbury Brook, crossed by the route north-east of Mixbury (Ch91+400);
- Two semi-natural broadleaved woodland blocks at Mossycorner Spinney⁷ (east of Mixbury) (Ch91+500);
- River Great Ouse and its tributaries (Ch92+600);
- Hedgerows occurring throughout the area; and
- Ponds, many of which are near Finmere.

9.2.3 Key protected or important species known to occur in the vicinity of the works are:

- Bat roosts and assemblages;
- Breeding and wintering birds;
- Barn owls;
- Great crested newts;
- Common reptiles;
- Fish assemblage;
- Water voles;
- Otters;
- Badgers;
- Hazel dormouse⁸;
- Terrestrial invertebrate including nationally scarce beetles;
- Aquatic macro-invertebrates;
- Population of red hemp nettle;
- Notable plant species (including red hemp nettle, native black poplar, common whitebeam and squirrel-tail fescue); and
- Black hairstreak and Large Blue butterflies.

9.2.4 Further information on designated sites and legally protected species occurring in this area can be found within Volumes 2 and 5 of the ES.

⁷ This area is now recognised as ancient woodland by Natural England, however this information was not reported in the ES as it was not known at the time of writing.

⁸ 2014 surveys indicate presence of hazel dormouse in this area. This was, therefore not reported in the ES.

- 9.2.5 Contractors will check whether any protected species licences are required prior to work commencing or where such licences have been obtained, to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licence.
- 9.2.6 Natural England has granted the HS2 organisational Great Crested Newt and Badger licences across Phase 1 in April 2017. Contractors will be required to check whether any protected species licences are required prior to work commencing or where such licences have been obtained, to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licence.
- 9.2.7 All actions required to comply with licences will be undertaken by suitably qualified specialist ecologists licensed to undertake the work.

9.3 Local control measures

- 9.3.1 The standard ecological issues and associated control measures outlined in Table 3 are of particular relevance to CDC.

Table 3: Standard ecological issues and control measures relevant to this area

Receptor	Issue	Standard control measure
Designated Sites	The Scheme affects non-statutory wildlife sites	Measures to reduce habitat loss should be included in planning of construction works, such as avoiding siting temporary material stockpiles, construction materials and vehicle parking within designated sites. Potentially hazardous materials should also be located away from designated sites and stored correctly. Specific measures for control of surface water and for air and water-borne pollution should also take account of the proximity of these designated sites.
Ancient Woodland	The Scheme will result in the loss of ancient woodland at Mossycorner.	Measures to reduce habitat loss will be included in planning of construction works. Translocation of ancient woodland soils and vegetation will be undertaken where appropriate, following the design specification set out in the relevant Ecology Site Management Plans.

Receptor	Issue	Standard control measure
Bats	<p>All UK bat species and their roosts (even if bats are not present) are fully protected under both UK and European legislation.</p> <p>The Scheme will result in the loss of confirmed bat roosts in trees and buildings.</p>	<p>Measures to reduce impacts to bats such as loss of roost features should be included in planning of construction works where possible.</p> <p>Where unavoidable adhere to requirements and conditions set out within applicable licences and, where relevant, Ecology Site Management Plans.</p>
	<p>The Scheme will result in the loss of trees and buildings identified as having moderate or high potential to support roosting bats.</p> <p>Surveys for some of these features are still being conducted, the results of which will inform suitable control measures for the avoidance of impact.</p>	<p>Where sufficient survey data exists, adopt precautionary approach.</p> <p>Follow appropriate Working Method Statement for demolition of buildings and felling or trees.</p>
	<p>Retained bat roosts are present in close proximity to the Scheme.</p> <p>Caution is required to ensure that these roosts are not disturbed during works.</p>	<p>Suitable protection zones should be demarcated on site with suitable fencing and/or signage, throughout the duration of works.</p> <p>Where practicable, undertake activities with the potential to cause disturbance to maternity or hibernation roosts, such as noise and vibration, during seasonal periods when these bats are likely to be absent.</p> <p>Reduce night-time working in close proximity to retained roosts. Where night working is unavoidable ensure lighting is deigned, positions and directed away from known roosts.</p> <p>Where practicable, temporary structures will be erected to screen the entrances/exits of retained roosts from construction areas.</p>

Receptor	Issue	Standard control measure
	<p>The Scheme will result in the loss of and disruption to bat foraging areas and commuting routes.</p>	<p>Suitable protection zones should be demarcated on site for retained foraging and commuting routes with suitable fencing and/or signage.</p> <p>Where loss will occur, this should be kept to a minimum. Retain as much of the key habitat for as long as possible and establish new areas as quickly as possible to reduce the effects to foraging and commuting bats.</p> <p>Temporary mitigation measures, such as flight-lines should be implemented until new areas, such as planting, become established.</p> <p>Where practicable, undertake activities causing loss or disruption during seasonal periods when bats are likely to be less active.</p> <p>Ensure lighting is designed, positions and directed away from foraging areas and commuting routes.</p> <p>Minimise night-time working in close proximity to foraging areas and commuting routes. Where unavoidable ensure lighting is designed, positions and directed away from foraging areas and commuting routes.</p> <p>Screening should be erected for in-situ foraging and commuting routes to prevent disturbance such as that from light spill.</p>
Breeding birds	<p>All wild birds, their nests (whilst being built or in use) and eggs are legally protected against being damaged, destroyed or taken.</p> <p>Some species are also afforded additional protection against disturbance whilst nesting.</p> <p>The Scheme will result in the loss of nesting bird habitat, including vegetation, buildings and structures.</p>	<p>Habitat clearance, demolition of buildings or structures should where possible be conducted outside of the core bird nesting season (Typically, March to August inclusive).</p> <p>If habitat clearance, demolition of buildings or structures is carried out during the core bird nesting season then an appropriate nesting bird check and Working Method Statement shall be implemented in advance of works commencing.</p>
Great crested newt	<p>Great crested newts and their habitats are fully protected under both UK and European legislation.</p> <p>The Scheme will result in the loss of water bodies and terrestrial habitat used by great crested newts.</p>	<p>Adhere to requirements and conditions of HS2 great crested newt Organisational Licence, relevant method statements, and Ecology Site Management Plans.</p>

Receptor	Issue	Standard control measure
Common amphibians	The Scheme will result in the loss of water bodies supporting common amphibians. Clearance during peak periods of occupation could result in the loss of these populations.	Drain down of water bodies suitable for amphibians should be conducted outside of the active period for amphibians (March to November) where practicable. If drain down of water bodies is carried out during the main breeding period for amphibians then an appropriate Working Method Statement shall be completed in advance of drain down works commencing.
Common reptiles	Common species of reptile (grass snake, adder, common lizard and slow worm) are protected from intentional killing or injury. Common reptiles are widespread, and the Scheme will result in the loss of confirmed and potential reptile habitat.	Where works have the potential to kill or injure reptiles, but there is suitable habitat immediately adjacent to the work site that could support a viable population (with enhancements where necessary) the Habitat Manipulation and Displacement approach should be followed. A Working Method Statement should be produced in advance of works commencing. Where there is no suitable habitat immediately adjacent to the work site, the Reptile Translocation approach should be followed. A Working Method Statement should be produced in advance of works commencing. This will include details of the approach, any exclusion fencing required, and details of the receptor site. Destructive searches of features suitable of rest, refugia, shelter or egg laying should only be conducted outside of hibernation and egg laying periods.

Receptor	Issue	Standard control measure
Badger	<p>Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badger Act 1992.</p> <p>Badgers are widespread, and the Scheme will result in the loss of badger habitat, including setts.</p>	<p>Every effort should be made to avoid impacting habitat suitable for badgers where possible.</p> <p>Adhere to the requirements and conditions of the HS2 badger Organisational Licence, method statements, and Ecology Site Management Plans.</p> <p>Suitable protection buffers should be demarcated around retained setts (including artificial setts) to minimise disturbance or other impacts to badgers.</p> <p>Ensure lighting is designed, positions and directed away from foraging areas and commuting routes.</p> <p>Excavations, trenches and other earth works should be backfilled at the end of each working day or given suitable ramp as means of escape to prevent badgers becoming trapped.</p> <p>Badgers are a highly mobile species, therefore a pre-commencement check for badger activity such as setts should be conducted prior to works commencing. Contractors should also be aware of the potential for badger setts to be present within or adjacent to work sites and procedure for unexpected finds.</p>
Hazel dormouse	<p>Hazel dormice and their habitats are fully protected under both UK and European legislation.</p> <p>The Scheme will result in the loss of habitats that are suitable for hazel dormouse.</p>	<p>Where relevant adhere to requirements of licences and Ecology Site Management Plans.</p>
Otter	<p>Otters are fully protected under both UK and European legislation.</p> <p>All major watercourses crossed by the Scheme have otters present or are potentially suitable to support them. It is not expected that there will be any fragmentation of otter movement routes, however, there is the potential for disturbance during construction along some parts of the Scheme.</p>	<p>Adhere to requirements of licences and, where relevant, Ecology Site Management Plans.</p> <p>Ensure that route of safe passage for otters is maintained throughout construction at crossing points.</p> <p>Use fencing as required to prevent otters being forced over existing road crossings.</p> <p>Reduce light spill onto watercourses.</p>

Receptor	Issue	Standard control measure
Water vole	Water voles are fully protected under UK legislation. The Scheme will result in the loss of confirmed and potential water vole habitat.	An appropriate Working Method Statement should be produced in advance of works commencing, where relevant. Adhere to requirements of translocation Licence, where relevant. Contractors to be aware of the potential for water voles to be present within or adjacent to work sites – works to be stopped if water vole evidence is identified and an ecologist contacted for advice.
Aquatic wildlife (such as fish, eels, invertebrates)	There are watercourses within the vicinity of the works, some of which have been identified as supporting aquatic wildlife which could be at risk of direct impacts during channel works or indirectly from contamination.	Part of the monitoring strategy for watercourses, informed by work carried out for the Environmental Statements and for Water Framework Directive assessments, is to include a plan for monitoring pre, during and post construction where aquatic species are identified as sensitive receptors. These monitoring plans will be agreed by the Environment Agency. Local control measures will include protection of aquatic species, where necessary. Moving fish will be undertaken in accordance with the HS2 Organisational fish permit.
Invasive plants	There is a risk of work sites and adjacent land supporting invasive non-native species (INNS), as defined in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), in particular Japanese knotweed. INNS have been already recorded along some parts of the Scheme through previous survey work.	All land required for the works and immediately adjacent land (where practicable) shall be surveyed for the presence of INNS, with a focus on high-risk species. A Biosecurity Management Plan shall be produced in advance of works commencing, where required.
General	Unexpected discovery of legally protected species during works.	There will be a procedure to follow in the unexpected event that protected species are identified during construction. This will include seeking appropriate licences and consulting with Natural England. Unexpected finds of great crested newts or badgers are covered by the organisational licenses and works must be in accordance with those licences.

9.3.2 Further information on the control of ecological impacts is provided in HS2 Information Paper E2: Ecological Impact, Section 9 of the CoCP, in Technical Note:

Ecological principles of mitigation are set out in Volume 5 of the SES2 and AP3 ES (Scope and methodology report addendum (CT-001-000/2)).

- 9.3.3 Where work is to be undertaken under European protected species licences, applications and method statements are prepared by qualified ecologists who are specialists in their particular field. The works are subject to approval by Natural England and all works are monitored by a Named Ecologist or Accredited Agent. Some licences will be subject to ongoing monitoring and record submission to Natural England. Copies of applications and records submitted in support of licences are maintained by Natural England.
- 9.3.4 Ecological Site Management Plans (ESMP) will be prepared prior to any works commencing on site for each statutory and non-statutory site of nature conservation importance and ancient woodland affected by construction, including measures to avoid or minimise adverse effects. Drafts of these management plans will be discussed with relevant environmental bodies, including for instance; Natural England, the Wildlife Trusts, the Environment Agency and the Woodland Trust who hold copies. Table 4 lists the sites within, or immediately adjoining, the CDC area.

Table 4: Non-designated sites ESMPs

Location/Site name	Chainage
Old London and North Eastern Railway District Wildlife Site	89.900 to 92.600
Mossycorner Spinney (ancient woodland)	91+200
Turweston Manor Grassland LWS	95+400 to 95+600

- 9.3.5 Some Ecological Mitigation Sites have already been constructed ahead of works commencing. These sites are also subject to an ESMP which sets out the design objectives and long-term maintenance of the sites. The sites within, or immediately adjoining the CDC area boundary, are listed in Table 5. These ESMP documents are consulted with Wildlife Groups, Woodland Trust and Local Authorities who hold copies.

Table 5: Ecological Mitigation Site ESMPs

Details	Chainage
Oaks Farm Ecological Mitigation Site	90.200
Mossycorner Spinney (ancient woodland)	91.200
River Great Ouse Ecological Mitigation Site	92.500

9.4 Monitoring

- 9.4.1 Contractors will be required to undertake appropriate monitoring of the consequences of construction works on ecological resources and of the effectiveness of the management measures designed to control ecological effects, as detailed within Section 9.3 of the CoCP.
- 9.4.2 Some European protected species licences will be subject to ongoing monitoring and record submission to Natural England. Copies of applications and records submitted in support of licences is maintained by Natural England.
- 9.4.3 ESMPS detail ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements for non-designated sites or ecological mitigation sites. Updates will be shared with the bodies consulted on the development of the ESMP.

10 Ground settlement

- 10.1.1 General control measures relating to ground settlement are provided in Section 10 of the CoCP. Specific measures to reduce and repair settlement and requirements with regard to assessment, surveys and monitoring are contained in the Settlement Policy / HS2 Information Paper C3: Ground Settlement.
- 10.1.2 Requirements for monitoring, of properties within 30m of excavations, will be confirmed by the settlement report prepared during the detailed design stage. Where determined as necessary, monitoring equipment will be installed on selected adjacent conventional tracks and on selected adjacent buildings. The monitoring strategy, methodology and programme, including the location of monitoring equipment, will be discussed with the local authorities and land/building owners prior to commencement of construction.
- 10.1.3 Monitoring arrangements may be installed by the Nominated Undertaker's specialist Contractor under an advanced contract and monitoring initiated prior to commencement on site, at which point the ongoing responsibility for monitoring would be passed to the Contractor.
- 10.1.4 Baseline readings will be taken prior to the commencement of excavation or piling. All monitoring will be planned, commissioned and carried out in agreement with relevant land/building owners and other relevant parties. HS2 might also establish alternative contractual arrangements for the initial monitoring equipment installation and movement monitoring prior to site commencement by the Contractor.

- 10.1.5 Where significant buildings tensile stresses are predicted to be caused by excavation induced ground movements, ground treatment/improvement techniques might be required to ensure that if ground movement occurs, it stays within agreed and acceptable limits thereby limiting the impacts on buildings.
- 10.1.6 Monitoring might be required where existing sensitive buildings/structures/utilities are in close proximity to the planned excavation works. An assessment of the sensitivity of each building/structure/utility in close proximity to the excavation works will be carried out at the detailed design stage. This will then inform the design/specification of the monitoring system for that building/structure/utility and will also inform the design of any movement mitigation works if these are deemed necessary by the designer.
- 10.1.7 Prior to the commencement of construction, structural surveys and condition/defect surveys will be commissioned where structures are within the predicted zone of influence.

11 Land quality

- 11.1.1 Further land quality study work including intrusive ground investigation (where needed) and analysis will be conducted prior to construction in order to confirm areas of suspected land contamination within the Scheme for the area. Contaminated sites beyond the Scheme will be considered only in terms of its potential impact on the Scheme. For the purposes of this LEMP it is assumed that no new land quality constraints will be identified during these pre-construction surveys. If new constraints are identified, then the LEMP would be updated accordingly. No contaminated sites (in accordance with the meaning defined in Part IIa of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990) have been formally identified by the Regulator (in accordance with and the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000) within the Scheme.
- 11.1.2 General control measures relating to land quality are provided in Section 11 of the CoCP.

11.2 Potential contamination sources and sensitive receptors

- 11.2.1 The following land with potentially contaminative existing or historical uses has been identified as a possible contaminative risk to HS2 works (and can be seen in Volume 5 mapbook of the ES):
 - Historical railway lines including Finmere station and dismantled railway;
 - Land used historically for military purposes, then as an airfield, north of Barton Hartshorn;

- Historical clay, brick and tile manufacturer next to Widmore Plantation;
- Finmere Railway Cutting landfill;
- Finmere Railway Cutting historical landfills;
- Finmere Quarry and landfill;
- Mixbury Railway Cutting historical landfill; and
- Various infilled pits.

11.2.2 With regard to the above identified contaminative risks, the Contractor will have due regard to the following sensitive receptors:

- People, including residents in existing properties, local employees, construction and/or maintenance workers;
- Controlled waters, including groundwaters in the Great Oolite Group (Principal aquifer) and various Secondary A aquifers;
- Padbury Brook;
- River Great Ouse;
- The built environment, including buildings, property and underground structures and services; and
- The natural environment.

11.3 Local control measures

11.3.1 Ground investigations are being undertaken to assess areas of potential contamination within the Scheme. Following development of a conceptual site model and a risk assessment a remedial strategy will be prepared, as needed. Consultation with CDC and the Environment Agency will take place, as appropriate, during the formulation of the remedial strategy, which will include measures to be taken if unexpected contamination is encountered as outlined in Section 11 of the CoCP.

11.3.2 Contaminated soils excavated from the site are to be separated from other materials and treated, as necessary. Where reasonably practicable material will be reused within the Scheme, where it is suitable for use. Treatment techniques could include stabilisation methods, soil washing and appropriately permitted bio-remediation to remove oil contaminants. Contaminated soil disposed off-site will be taken to a soil treatment facility, another construction site (for licensed treatment, as necessary, and reuse) or an appropriately permitted landfill site.

- 11.3.3 Excavation through Finmere Railway Cutting landfill, Finmere Railway Cutting historical landfills and Finmere Quarry and landfill in Cherwell District Council will be required. Where contaminated materials are identified, it will be excavated, then treated and re-used, or removed, as appropriate. In addition ground (landfill) gas and/or leachate control systems will be constructed where necessary to manage ingress to the Scheme or control migration pathways external to the works where pathways have been affected adversely by the construction.
- 11.3.4 Similar measures will be undertaken at other sites where contaminated soils are identified during the investigation and/or construction processes.

11.4 Minerals

- 11.4.1 The scheme does not cross any Mineral Safeguarding Areas within the district council's area. Following an assessment of the availability of aggregate suitable for construction from the cuttings along the route of the HS2 scheme it was determined that additional material would be required. Importing from commercial quarries outside of the immediate area is needed for high grade aggregate required. However, other construction aggregate could be sourced from Borrow Pits in favourable geology on the line of the proposed railway.
- 11.4.2 An area at Finmere was identified as a potential location for a borrow pit as it was underlain by White Limestone Formation, below sand and gravel resources. This geology has already been commercially exploited by Finmere Landfill Quarry which lies on the eastern boundary of the HS2 scheme.
- 11.4.3 A scoping exercise was carried out and the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment was undertaken, with the proposals presented to the local community late in 2019. A planning application was submitted to Oxfordshire County Council in May 2020. Further detailed information was then submitted in October 2021. Details can be studied in application OCC ref: MW.0048/20 - Proposed aggregate borrow pit at Finmere to support the construction of the HS2 Scheme at Finmere Borrow Pit, Land to the south of London Road (A421), Finmere, Oxfordshire, available on the website of Oxfordshire County Council.

12 Landscape and visual

- 12.1.1 General control measures relating to land quality are provided in Section 12 of the CoCP and approval of hoarding in Schedule 17 Part 1 of the Act.

12.2 Sensitive receptors

- 12.2.1 With reference to the set-up and location of temporary works, the Contractors will have due regard to limiting impacts of the character of the following landscape character areas (LCAs):
- Shelswell and Turweston Wooded Estate lands and Farmland Plateau LCA; and
 - Upper Cherwell Basin LCA.
- 12.2.2 The Contractors will also have due regard to limiting visual intrusion on the following visual receptors:
- Residents in the area, particularly at the villages of Newton Purcell, Finmere, Godington and Mixbury and as isolated groups of residences interspersed throughout the landscape;
 - Recreational users on public rights of way (PRoW) throughout the study area including the Westbury Circular Ride; and
 - People travelling through the area along 'scenic' rural roads within the study area and on main roads, including the A4421 at Newton Purcell and A421 at Finmere.
- 12.2.3 The Contractor shall also discuss the possibility of advance planting off-site with landowners and Cherwell District Council to further screen the locations listed above.

12.3 Local control measures

- 12.3.1 Measures that have been incorporated into the CoCP to avoid or reduce landscape and visual effects during construction include the following (see Volume 5):
- Maximising the retention and protection of existing trees and vegetation where possible;
 - Use of well-maintained hoardings and fencing;
 - Designing lighting to avoid unnecessary intrusion onto adjacent buildings and other land uses;
 - Replacement of any trees intended to be retained which may be accidentally felled or die as a consequence of construction works;
 - Appropriate implementation, establishment and maintenance of planting and seeding works and implementation of landscape management measures, to continue through the construction period as landscape works are completed;
 - Temporary bunds to be positioned to screen views to the route during construction;
 - Consideration of the specific location of construction compound layouts and site access in relation to existing vegetation to reduce visual impacts where practicable; and

- The specific location of temporary material stockpiles to reduce visual impacts.

12.4 Trees

- 12.4.1 The Contractor will give consideration to where trees and other planting can be established early in the construction programme. For example, where trees require removal due to utility works early in the programme, replacement trees will be provided at the earliest possible opportunity, where reasonably practicable. The Nominated Undertaker will ensure any early planting during construction is maintained to promote healthy growth.
- 12.4.2 Where practicable, the Contractor will carry out surveys and agree the details of tree retention and protection measures, in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations ahead of works of trees.

12.5 Site buildings for Office and Welfare

Buildings will generally be of a temporary modular type; they will typically be multi-storey to maximise construction space and limit land take.

13 Noise and vibration

- 13.1.1 General control measures relating to noise and vibration are provided in Section 13 of the CoCP and additional information is provided in Information Paper E23: Control of construction noise and vibration.
- 13.2.1 Noise and vibration construction assessment locations, at sensitive residential and non-residential properties, are identified within Noise and Vibration SES2 and AP3 Volume 5 map book (ref.: ES 3.5.4).
- 13.2.2 Residential and non-residential sensitive receptors at which the ES has reported likely adverse impacts from construction noise and/or vibration are mainly located at residential communities at Newton Purcell and Mixbury.
- 13.2.3 Further detailed assessment has identified the residential property of the Shelswell Inn as qualifying for a noise insulation package as detailed within the noise insulation and temporary rehousing policy. No properties have been identified as qualifying for temporary re-housing.

13.3 Local control measures

- 13.3.1 Site specific best practicable means measures to control noise and vibration have been identified through the Parliamentary process and discussions with CDC and reflected in this document. Furthermore, measures will be identified on a site-by-site and activity-by-activity basis and agreed with CDC through the Section 61 process. As identified in the ES, examples of best practicable means measures that may be employed by the Contractor to control noise and vibration include:
- Additional height hoardings which may, on occasion, be used to control construction noise. These will be subject to approval in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 17 Part 1 to the Act;
 - Arranging the layout of compounds to reduce noise impacts where construction compounds are in close proximity to noise sensitive receptors. This may include placing any stacked portacabins between noisy works and sensitive receptors;
 - Taller screening as described in the CoCP has been assumed along the edge of the construction site boundary adjacent to the residential communities at Newton Purcell; and
 - Controlling noise and vibration at source - for example the selection of quiet and low vibration equipment, review of construction programme and methodology to consider quieter methods.
- 13.3.2 Local control measures will be periodically reviewed, including following any material changes in the proposed construction method and appointment of the Contractors.

13.4 Monitoring

- 13.4.1 The Nominated Undertaker requires its Contractors' to undertake and report such monitoring as is necessary to ensure and demonstrate compliance with all noise and vibration commitments and the requirements of the CoCP. These can be found on the HS2 website at this address: [Monitoring the environmental effects of HS2 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/monitoring-the-environmental-effects-of-hs2).
- 13.4.2 In CDC, further pre-construction baseline monitoring at specific locations is proposed to be undertaken and specific monitoring locations are currently being agreed with CDC. It should be noted that alternative locations may be identified as a result of these discussions.

- 13.4.3 As set out in section 4.3.10 of the CoCP, where the Nominated Undertaker's Contractors are monitoring noise, dust and air quality with equipment capable of streaming data in real time, this will be made available to CDC if a written request is received. In addition, monthly noise monitoring reports will be made publicly available throughout construction. The monthly reports will include information such as measurement methodology and monitoring locations. The reports will be available on the HS2 website: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/24542ae7-dd44-444f-b259-871c4cc43b5e/environmental-monitoring-data>.
- 13.4.4 Monitoring equipment has been sited at Newton Purcell and Tibbets Farm in the CDC area, shown on Figure 3.



Figure 4: Location of noise monitoring equipment

- 13.4.5 All noise and vibration monitoring equipment should hold a valid calibration certificate issued by either a United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) accredited calibration laboratory or equipment manufacturer.
- 13.4.6 Monthly noise monitoring reports detailing monitor locations and results will be uploaded to [Monitoring the environmental effects of HS2 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monitoring-the-environmental-effects-of-hs2).

14 Traffic and transport

- 14.1.1 Route-wide, local area and site-specific traffic management measures will be implemented during the construction of the project on or adjacent to public roads, bridleways, footpaths and other Public rights of way (PRoW) affected by the Scheme as necessary. These measures are guided by Section 14 the CoCP and controls in Schedule 17 Part 1 of the Act.
- 14.1.2 The CoCP sets out a number of measures to ensure the impacts from construction traffic on the local community are reduced by its Contractors where reasonably practicable:
- A Route-wide Traffic Management Plan (RTMP) will set out the generic traffic management measures to be implemented during the construction of the project;
 - Local Traffic Management Plans (LTMPs) will set out our proposals for traffic management measures for each work site within particular areas along the route. Information on how the local impacts of construction will be mitigated, in particular those associated with materials delivery and redistribution, offices and workers' accommodation will be included within the LTMP or on a site-specific basis;
 - Contractors will prepare site specific traffic management measures, which will be subject to consultation and, as necessary, consent;
 - Contractors will prepare construction workforce travel plans with the aim of encouraging the use of sustainable modes of transport to reduce the impact of workforce travel on local residents and businesses;
 - For road cleanliness Contractors will be required to use all reasonably practicable measures to avoid/limit and mitigate the deposition of mud and other debris on the highway; and
 - HS2 will require its Contractors to undertake such appropriate monitoring as is necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of the CoCP, and this will include the maintenance of records of traffic management measures.
- 14.1.3 Information relating to construction traffic is also provided in Information papers:
- D11: Maintaining access to residential and commercial property during construction;
 - E13: Management of traffic during construction;
 - E14: Highways and traffic during construction – legislative provisions; and
 - E30: Vehicle flow management and safety requirements during construction.

14.2 Local control measures

Sensitive receptors

- 14.2.1 In relation to traffic and transport, key sensitive receptors will need to be considered when the Contractor develops the overall programme within the LTMP and the site-specific traffic management schemes.
- 14.2.2 In CDC these include the: A4421 Buckingham Road, A421 London Road, Featherbed Lane (also known as Fulwell Lane), Fulwell Road, Valley Road (Finmere), Mere Road and Sandpit Hill and local roads that are affected by the Scheme.
- 14.2.3 These requirements will be addressed appropriately through the development of the LTMPs or site specific measures and discussed at the Local Traffic Liaison Group meeting, established in accordance with the CoCP and the Route-wide Traffic Management Plan.

Site access

- 14.2.4 A number of vehicle access points to the construction sites will be required and so the construction vehicle movements will be spread over a number of roads within the area of the works. Highway access notifications and/or approvals will be undertaken in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Act.
- 14.2.5 Routes for construction traffic will be subject to approval of the relevant planning authority in accordance with the Schedule 17 of the Act when large construction vehicle movements exceed 24 single movements (12 two-way movements) per day to and/ or from a site.
- 14.2.6 Any permanent highway works outside the limits of deviation as outlined in the Act will be subject to normal Highways legislation and Highway Authority powers.

14.3 Works to the Highway and Access Measures

- 14.3.1 Temporary and permanent road closures and diversions of the following roads will likely be required:
- The permanent realignment of A4421 Buckingham Road, approximately 50m to the west across the new overbridge;
 - The temporary realignment of A421 London Road, for a period of approximately a year to one year and six months;
 - The temporary closure of Featherbed Lane and diversion via the A421 London Road, for a period of approximately nine months to one year;

- The temporary realignment of A361 Byfield Road, for a period of approximately three years; and
- The permanent realignment of the A423 Banbury Road approximately 100m to the west across the new overbridge.

14.3.2 Alternative routes for the following PRoW will be required, namely:

- Footpaths 308/2 and 308/3;
- Bridleway 213/7;
- Bridleway 213/4;
- Footpath 303/7; and
- Bridleway 303/4.

14.3.3 Since completion of the Environmental Statement in 2012, the construction methodology and programme has been reviewed and, as a result, it has been necessary to alter the plans proposed in the ES.

14.3.4 All reasonable endeavours will be made to ensure connectivity across the line of route for as long as is reasonably practicable and safe. Where this is not possible, a number of alternatives will be assessed for feasibility, such as diversions and weekend/evening closures. Only if it is deemed unsafe for a PRoW to remain open and there are no reasonable alternatives will the PRoW be temporarily closed. Closures will be kept to the minimum practicable duration and construction of the associated permanent work(s) is currently under review, with a view to accelerate the completion of PRoW permanent diversions.

14.3.5 All closures and diversions will be assessed in full for EMR compliance, and any works must have an associated Schedule 4 submission, which will be communicated with the Local Authorities through the due processes outlined in the HS2 Act.

14.4 Monitoring

14.4.1 Each Contractor will be responsible for monitoring to ensure compliance with the RTMP, LTMP, the requirements of the provisions of the Act, assurances and undertakings, site specific drawings and site-specific traffic requirements and conditions.

15 Waste and materials

15.1.1 All waste will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy which aims to reduce waste at source and to reduce the quantity that requires final disposal to landfill. This applies to excavated material arising on-site, which will be reused within the Scheme as far as reasonably practicable, as well as material from demolition and construction activities. This approach is described in greater detail in HS2 Phase One Information Paper E3: Excavated Material and Waste Management and in Section 15 of the CoCP.

15.2 Local control measures

Testing and classification of materials

- 15.2.1 The ‘basic characterisation’¹³ of excavated material will be determined by the Contractors to ascertain the potential for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal to inert, non-hazardous or hazardous landfill.
- 15.2.2 A Materials Management Plan will be developed in accordance with the Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice¹ to set out the processes to be adopted in respect of the reuse of excavated materials either on the Scheme or transferred to another development site.
- 15.2.3 In the event that excavated material is to be sent for disposal, which shall be the option of last resort, testing and classification will be undertaken by the Contractors in line with the Environment Agency’s guidance. This includes:
- Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification – Guidance on the Classification and Assessment of Waste (July 2015)⁹
 - Waste Sampling and Testing for Disposal¹⁰;
 - Technical Guidance WM2 – Hazardous Waste, Interpretation of the Definition and Classification of Hazardous Waste (3rd Edition 2013)¹¹; and
 - Technical Guidance WM2 – Appendix D Waste Sampling, A Supplement to Hazardous Waste, Interpretation of the Definition and Classification of Hazardous Waste (3rd Edition 2013)¹².

⁹ NRA, SEPA, EA (2015), Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification – Guidance on the Classification and Assessment of Waste, Version 1.1.GB

¹⁰ Environment Agency (2013), Waste Sampling and Testing for Disposal to Landfill, March 2013.

¹¹ Environment Agency (2013), Technical Guidance WM2 – Hazardous Waste, Interpretation of the Definition and Classification of Hazardous Waste (3rd Edition 2013).

¹² Environment Agency (2013), Technical Guidance WM2 – Appendix D Waste Sampling, A Supplement to Hazardous Waste, Interpretation of the Definition and Classification of Hazardous Waste (3rd Edition 2013).

Transport of waste and materials

- 15.2.4 Opportunities for the off-site re-use of surplus excavated material will be identified and utilised where reasonably practicable. Surplus excavated material will only be sent to landfill as an option of last resort. Further information on the management of material and waste is provided in HS2 Information Paper E3: Excavated Material and Waste Management.

16 Water resources and flood risk

- 16.1.1 General control measures relating to water resources and flood risk are provided in Section 16 of the CoCP.

16.2 Sensitive receptors

- 16.2.1 The Contractor will have due regard to the following sensitive local water resource receptors:

- Local aquifers: Alluvium (Secondary A aquifer); Head (Secondary undifferentiated aquifer); Glaciofluvial deposits (Secondary A aquifer); and Great Oolite Group (composed of formations designated as Principal and Secondary aquifers);
- Private licensed and unlicensed groundwater abstractions. There are no Source Protection Zones (SPZs) in this study area; and
- Surface water features: Unnamed drains forming tributary of Padbury Brook, Five unnamed ponds near Barley Fields Barn Farm/Boundary Farm, Unnamed drain (stream at Mixbury), the River Great Ouse and numerous small ponds within 1km radius of the Scheme.

- 16.2.2 The Contractor's Pollution Incident Control Plan will have due regard to the local flood risk sources (i.e., surface, artificial, groundwater and sewers) and key receptors and take into account any proposed risk management or mitigation measures.

- 16.2.3 The Contractor will have due regard to the following areas within Environment Agency Flood Zones 2 and 3, which is an area that is at risk of river flooding:

- Padbury Brook;
- River Great Ouse; and
- Stream at Mixbury.

16.3 Potential sources of contamination

- 16.3.1 Potential sources of contamination are detailed within Section 11 of this LEMP.

16.4 Local control measures

- 16.4.1 Measures identified in Section 16 of the CoCP, including detailed method statements, will aim to reduce potential adverse effects on surface water or groundwater quality or flows associated with construction; this will include release to ground, groundwater, watercourses or surface water sewers in the surrounding receptors.
- 16.4.2 As outlined in the CoCP, best practice measures will be used (e.g. through the use of silt traps and appropriate attenuation, if required) prior to the discharge of water to watercourses, groundwater or surface water sewers, subject to obtaining the required permits or consents. As noted in Section 5.12 of this document, a pollution incident control plan will be produced which will incorporate procedures for alerting relevant water supply companies and reducing impacts to public supply SPZ's and local private abstractions in this area.
- 16.4.3 Where there is the possibility that work may affect aquifers, a groundwater monitoring plan will be implemented, as outlined in Section 16 of the CoCP.
- 16.4.4 A programme of groundwater and surface water monitoring will be undertaken prior to, during and following completion of the construction works. This will include at risk WFD elements as identified in the ES route wide WFD assessment. This is required to enable further scheme design and for the protection of public water supply and other abstractions with a legal right to abstract water. The monitoring programme scope and duration will be developed and agreed with the Environment Agency in consultation with other stakeholders. A management strategy will also be agreed with the Environment Agency in consultation with other stakeholders that will cover any physical mitigation required for the protection of public water supply.
- 16.4.5 If dewatering from excavations is required, it will be carried out in consultation with the Environment Agency and will take into consideration risks posed to water quality or quantity and not adversely affect those who have a protected right to abstract water.
- 16.4.6 If required, appropriate guidance will be adhered to, including the Piling and Preventative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention¹³. Groundwater and surface water monitoring plans will be prepared, where piling could affect below ground contamination.
- 16.4.7 Temporary excavated material stockpiles, construction compounds and site offices will be located outside of areas at risk of flooding where reasonably practicable, including the floodplain of the River Great Ouse and the tributary of the Padbury

¹³ Environment Agency (2001), Piling and Preventative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution.

Brook at Newton Purcell to avoid having an impact on the risk of flooding. Site specific flood risk management plans will be prepared prior to works within flood plains to manage the potential risks. These plans will take account of the flood risk assessments produced for the ES and include any proposed risk management or mitigation measures, if required.

- 16.4.8 Drainage from the works will be attenuated and discharged to watercourses or sewers, under agreement at a controlled rate and, where required, with approval of the Environment Agency and, where appropriate, the drainage authority in accordance with Schedule 33 Part 5 to the Act.
- 16.4.9 In certain instances, the excavated retained cut is at a level below the natural ground water table. Mitigation, where necessary with continuous piles or grouting, will ensure that any changes to local groundwater levels and flow are minimised through the use of cut-offs and applying relatively short timescales for dewatering. A hydrogeological risk assessment will be produced for all construction earthworks activities to support the Schedule 33.5 applications, where required. In addition, the permanent design solution for cuttings and green tunnels shall be assessed in line with the Water Framework Directive and U&A49.
- 16.4.10 Additional information, such as how the Scheme complies with the Water Framework Directive, as well as further provisions for engagement with stakeholders, monitoring and protection of local water resources are outlined in HS2 Information Paper E1: Control of Environmental Impacts and HS2 Information Paper E4: Water resources and flood risk.

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
AP	Additional Provision
CFA	Community Forum Area
CDC	Cherwell District Council
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
Contractor	The Contractor on a construction site is responsible for planning, managing and coordinating themselves and/or the works and all other Subcontractors working on their site, or any other Contractor directly employed by the Nominated Undertaker to undertake key construction works on site.
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
ES	Environmental Statement
HGVs	Heavy Goods vehicles
HS2	High Speed 2
HS2 Ltd	High Speed Two Limited - is a company wholly owned by the Department for Transport, established in 2009 to develop plans for a new high-speed network and present a route connecting London - West Midlands.
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
IP	Information Paper
LCAs	Landscape character areas
LEMP	Local Environmental Management Plan
LTMP	Local Traffic Management Plan
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
Nominated Undertaker	The body or bodies appointed to implement the powers of the HS2 Act 2017 to construct and maintain the railway.
PRoW	Public rights of way

Term	Definition
RRVs	Road Rail Vehicles. A vehicle which can operate both on rail tracks and road, often used for railway maintenance.
RTMP	Route-wide Traffic Management Plan
SBI	Site of Biological Importance
Scheme	The Scheme to which this CoCP relates is the high-speed railway between London - West Midlands. This is a high-speed railway between London - West Midlands with a connection via the West Coast Main Line at conventional speeds to the North West and Scotland and to the Channel Tunnel via HS1. It includes four high speed rail stations at London Euston, Old Oak Common (West London), Birmingham Airport (Birmingham Interchange) and Birmingham (Curzon Street).
Section 61	Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (which sets out procedures seeking and obtaining local authority consent to measures for the control of noise and vibration on construction sites).
SES	Supplementary Environmental Statement
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SLI	Site of Local Importance
SMI	Site of Metropolitan Importance
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SRP	Soil Resources Plan
SSMP	Site Specific Management Plan
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TMP	Traffic Management Plan

Appendix 2: Non-exhaustive list of Local Interest and Community Groups in Cherwell District

Political/Councils	Delivery Partners
Cherwell District Council	Severn Trent Water
Oxfordshire County Council	Anglian Water
Finmere with Shelswell Parish Council	Veolia Water
Newton Purcell Parish C	Canal and Rivers Trust
Godington PC	National Highways
Fringford PC	
Mixbury PC	SES
Wardington PC	Thames Water
Hethe PC	National Grid
Places of Worship	UK Power Networks
At Michael and All Angels Church (Fringford)	
Church of St Michael & All Angels (Finmere)	Southern Gas
Church of Holy Trinity (Godington)	British Telecom
Church of All Saints (Mixbury)	Virgin Media
Church of St Michael & All Angels (Newton Purcell)	Network Rail
Church of St Mary Magdalene (Wardington)	East West Rail
Other Sensitive Receptors	Chiltern Railways
Finmere CE Primary School	
Environmental, Conservation and Charities	
Ramblers Association (Oxon)	
Bat Conservation Trust	
Berks Bucks & Oxon Wildlife Trust	
Natural England	
Businesses	

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Political/Councils	Delivery Partners
Finmere Quarry Landfill	
Bicester Vision	

(NB: This list is indicative and will be subject to change as more information becomes available).