11 Draft Code of Construction Practice

Introduction

General

11.1 This draft Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) relates to the construction of the proposed FAB Link HVDC/HVAC interconnector Alderney cable. It sets the standards to be implemented throughout the construction process to uphold FAB Link Limited's duties as an interconnector licence holder under Schedule 9 of the Electricity Act 1989.

11.2 The draft CoCP is a strategic document based on available outline design information. It provides a framework of key measures for managing the potential environmental impact of constructing the project that all construction staff will be required to follow. It covers the environmental aspects of the project's construction phase that may affect the interests of local residents, businesses, the general public and other sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the construction site.

11.3 The term 'construction' in the CoCP includes all site preparation, demolition, material delivery, excavated material disposal, waste removal and all related engineering and construction activities as defined in the planning application.

11.4 The CoCP incorporates legislative requirements, current guidance and best practice measures to define the standards of construction practice required by the client. However, compliance with this CoCP will not absolve the Principal Contractor or subcontractor from compliance with all legislation and byelaws relating to their construction activities.

Implementation of the Code

11.5 The CoCP will be implemented during the planning and undertaking of construction works through a series of detailed method statements to be prepared by the Principal Contractor. The method statements will build on the principles and standards from the CoCP and set out how the individual construction tasks will be undertaken, the plant/equipment required, the environmental controls that will be in place and the roles and responsibilities of the construction team.

Training and Competence

11.6 All levels of site staff will have a responsibility to minimise the risks to the environment from the activities on site and steps will be taken to make them aware of these duties and the environmental requirements of the CoCP. Contractors will be required to operate induction schemes for all personnel to ensure that they are aware of their individual responsibility to comply with the CoCP.

11.7 Contractors will also be responsible for employing an appropriately qualified workforce and for identifying the training needs of their personnel.

Supervision

11.8 Sufficient suitably qualified and experienced personnel will be appointed by the Principal Contractor to supervise the main construction works. This will include professionally qualified

environmental management staff, with relevant experience in the environmental disciplines included in this CoCP.

General Requirements

Approach to Construction

11.9 The project will be constructed in an environmentally sensitive manner and will meet the requirements of all relevant legislation, codes of practice and standards. The client will review the environmental performance of the main construction contractors as part of the tender selection process.

Health and Safety Principles

11.10 The client and its Principal Contractor will apply appropriate industry standards for the health, safety and welfare of its employees. It will ensure that adequate arrangements are in place for the discharge of all its duties under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM).

Local Community Liaison

11.11 Prior to commencing main construction activities (e.g. earthworks) occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the work will be notified of the nature of the proposed works and contact details to which any enquiries should be directed.

11.12 The Principal Contractor will establish a system for dealing with enquiries or complaints from the public, local authorities or statutory consultees. Any complaints that may arise will be logged, reported and addressed.

11.13 All complaints will be logged and investigated. Where required, mitigation will be implemented and the action taken will be recorded.

Working Hours

11.14 The typical working hours will be from 07:00 – 19:00 hours (Monday to Friday) and from 07:00 to 13:00 on Saturday. Construction personnel and deliveries will arrive at, and depart from the site up to one hour before and after the typical hours.

11.15 From time to time specific elements or phases of the project by their nature may require work to be undertaken outside of the typical working hours, either to meet a construction sequence or to complete specific work processes. On these occasions the Principal Contractor shall provide details of the type and nature of the works in advance to the Local Authority and take all reasonable steps to ensure that the work is not audible within the nearest residential dwelling.

11.16 By exception, and only in the case of an emergency, work may be undertaken outside of the core hours without notification to the Local Authority.

Construction Site layout and Good Housekeeping

11.17 To reduce the likelihood of either an environmental incident or nuisance occurring, the following measures will be implemented, where relevant:

- Cleanliness of working areas, treatment of perimeters and provision of adequate staff facilities;
- Secure storage of waste on site to prevent wind blow. Regular collection of waste from the site;
- Effective preventative pest and vermin control, including arrangements for disposing of food waste. If infestation occurs, the Principal Contractor will take prompt action to eliminate the infestation and prevent further occurrence;
- Prohibition of open fires, and a requirement to take measures to minimise likelihood of fires;
- Maintenance of wheel washing facilities or other containment measures;
- The layout and where possible, the location of site accommodation to avoid overlooking residential property;
- Containing and limiting visual intrusion of construction sites, where reasonably practicable;
- No discharge of site runoff to ditches, watercourses, drains, sewers or soakaways without agreement of the appropriate authority;
- Provision of maps showing sensitive areas and buffer zones where no pollutants (e.g. fuels, oils and other chemicals) are to be stored or used.

Site Lighting

11.18 Site lighting and signage will be provided to enable the safety and security of the construction site. Lighting will be at the minimum luminosity necessary and use low energy consumption fittings.

11.19 External lighting will comply with the Institution of Lighting Engineers' '*Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light'* (2005) and '*Reduction in Light Pollution*' (2000).

Site Security

11.20 The site boundary will be secured so that the opportunity for unauthorised entry is minimised. Access to the site will be limited to specified entry points and personnel entrances/exits will be recorded for security and health and safety purposes.

Hoardings, Fencing and Screening

11.21 The following measures will be applied as appropriate:

- Provision and maintenance of adequate fencing and hoardings to an acceptable condition to prevent unauthorised access to the construction site; and
- Providing site information boards with out of hours contact details, 24 hour telephone number (for comments/complaints), community information and information on the works programme, at key locations.

11.22 The type of screening or fencing used will be selected to suit the location and purpose. All boundary fences/screens will be maintained in a tidy condition and fit for purpose.

11.23 All construction areas will remain securely fenced at all times during construction. All temporary screening and fencing will be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the works.

Pollution Prevention Measures

11.24 The Principal Contractor will develop and implement appropriate measures to control the risk of pollution due to construction works. This will include a pollution incident control plan which recognises the risk of pollution from construction activities and presents pro-active management practices to ensure that any pollution incident that may occur (e.g. a diesel spill) is minimised, controlled, reported to relevant parties and remediated.

Emergency Preparedness

11.25 The client and Principal Contractor will ensure that emergency procedures are developed for the site. The procedures will be appropriate to the anticipated hazards and the specific layout of the site. The emergency procedure will contain emergency phone numbers and the method of notifying statutory authorities. Contact numbers for the key staff of the nominated undertaker will also be included.

Fire Prevention and Control

11.26 All construction sites and associated accommodation and welfare facilities will have in place appropriate plans and management controls to prevent fires.

Management of Environmental Issues

Ecology and Nature Conservation

11.27 Mitigation measures relate primarily to the following principles:

- Avoiding particularly valuable habitats;
- Minimising the footprint of the cable trench and associated works;
- Ensuring disturbance and potential for contamination to the wider area is minimised; and
- Ensuring effective reinstatement of habitats affected by the proposed works.

Avoidance of Habitats

11.28 Habitat avoidance is primarily achieved by following the route of existing footpaths and roads wherever possible, minimising impacts on undisturbed habitat areas.

Minimising Footprint

11.29 The cable corridor will be kept to a maximum of 5 m in order to minimise the footprint of the scheme on sensitive habitats, particularly the coastal grassland habitats.

11.30 Part of the route follows the alignment of an existing footpath. In order to prevent additional trampling of adjacent habitats while the works block the footpath, a suitable alternative route should be made available.

11.31 If possible, it would be appropriate to close access to the footpath until the work had been completed and the area reinstated. To ensure access to the bird hide was still possible, a temporary path adjacent to the works should be delineated in a fenced corridor.

Avoidance of Disturbance and Effects on the Wider Area

11.32 Where possible, disturbance to wildlife such as migrating or nesting birds would be minimised, ideally by avoiding works in the nesting and migration season. This would include the period from March-August.

11.33 Appropriate measures may include screening of the works which should include the erection of close-boarded hoardings around the landing compounds and on either side of the cable excavation corridor.

11.34 Care should be taken to ensure that the hoardings are erected in a way which will not cause additional damage to habitat (i.e. concrete-poured posts should be avoided).

11.35 Dust generated during construction would be suppressed by the use of damping using bowsers or other measures.

11.36 A temporary drainage plan would be designed and implemented to ensure that any run-off or other waters generated during construction were suitably contained and treated prior to discharge. This would prevent the deposition of water-borne solids onto designated areas (and possibly ponds) through the local field ditch system.

Effective Reinstatement

11.37 Effective restoration methods would be used. Methods such as turve removal and storage for grassland habitats would be trialled, but may not be successful due to the sandy nature of the soil resulting from its origin as sand dune.

11.38 Where the above approach is shown not to be feasible, a system of separating and storing top-soils containing appropriate seed banks from the appropriate habitats separately and replacing them in the correct locations. The separation of top-soils from different habitats should ideally be overseen by a suitably experienced ecologist who would be able to identify the separate habitat areas on site and advise on suitable storage locations and methods.

11.39 Reinstatement should include careful management during a maintenance period to ensure that the habitats re-establish quickly and are not out-competed by ruderal species which may dominate disturbed ground. Management of these species should be carried out ideally by hand pulling or hand cutting as appropriate.

11.40 Chemical applications should be avoided if possible and, if used at all, should be restricted to spot treatment of persistent weeds by hand or if the species to be removed are prolific and clearly taller than the sward to be maintained and encouraged, it may be possible to use a weed-wiping approach either by small agricultural tractor, or preferably using a small weed-wiping boom system on a quad bike to avoid cutting and tracking the area with tyres.

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

11.41 Due to the unstable nature of the windblown sand which is present within the Longis Common area, it is considered that pre-construction archaeological examination of the route of the cable trenches here, and also the Transition Joint Bay (TJB) pit, is unlikely to achieve the objectives of allowing the identification and safe investigation of archaeological features and deposits. Any such examination would require engineering input to shore up the archaeological investigations as well as support with regard to unexploded ordnance.

11.42 Instead it is proposed that the construction work is monitored by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, with additional archaeological resources available to be used if required. Excavation of the cable trenches and the TJB pit would be carried out using methodologies conducive to the identification of archaeological deposits/features. This work would constitute an archaeological watching brief and would be undertaken in line with the relevant Standard and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b).

11.43 A detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) would be submitted to, and agreed with, the States of Alderney prior to the start of construction. This would describe the construction methodology along with the nature of the archaeological response. There would be a defined protocol for dealing with the discovery of human remains, particularly any remains likely to be of WWII date. The WSI would address issues such as archaeological recording, treatment of finds, archive curation and deposition, and possible publication.

11.44 Towards the northern part of Longis Common, the cable trenches would be within a semi-metalled track which ascends gently and appears to be constructed on top of spoil from one or more nearby quarries. There is an extant WWII bunker adjacent to the eastern edge of the track at the lower end of the track, whilst footings of other buildings likely to be contemporary with the bunker are present on the western edge in the same area. This part of the cable route has a much lower archaeological potential due to the nature of the ground on which the track is founded. The archaeological watching brief would be maintained during the excavation of the cable trenches in this area.

11.45 This same low archaeological potential can be applied to the remaining part of the terrestrial cable route which is either within the road bed of Whitegates Road or within an area of quarry

spoil to the east of Corblets Quarry. The archaeological watching brief would be maintained during the excavation of the cable trenches in this area.

11.46 A borehole drilled in the level ground to the south of the road that runs around Corblets Bay found 2.1m of made ground (sand and quarry spoil) overlying 5.5m of buried beach deposits (sand, gravel, cobbles). It is possible that the interface between the made ground and the beach deposits could include a buried land surface that may be of archaeological interest and the archaeological watching brief would be maintained during the excavation of the TJB pit in this area.

11.47 Geotechnical investigation has not found any deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest within the intertidal zone at Corblets Bay. It is proposed that no archaeological work is required with regard to work undertaken seaward of the TJB pit here.

11.48 No mitigation is proposed with regard to temporary effects on the settings of designated Historic Buildings or on the Conservation Area.

Access, Traffic and Transport

11.49 [Awaiting report]

Air Quality

11.50 The following measures are taken from the Institute of Air Quality Management's guidance (IAQM, 2014 'Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction Sites') based on a high dust impact risk.

Table 11.1: IAQM Mitigation Measures

Communications
▪ Implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before and during work on site. ▪ Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager. ▪ Display the head or regional office contact information
Dust Management Plan
▪ Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP) (which may include measures to control other emissions), approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk, and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust.
Site Management
▪ Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken. ▪ Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked. ▪ Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off- site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book. ▪ Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 500m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. If the site is within a large AQMA (i.e. larger than 500m from the site), this should be extended to include all other high risk construction sites within

the AQMAs. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes).
Monitoring
▪ Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. ▪ When activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions increase the frequency of inspections. ▪ Carry out regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100m of site boundary. ▪ Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM_{10} continuous monitoring locations with the Local Authority. Commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site or, if it a large site, before work on a phase commences. A shorter monitoring period or concurrent upwind and downwind monitoring may be agreed by the local authority. Further guidance is provided by IAQM on monitoring during demolition, earthworks and construction.
Preparing and maintaining the site
▪ Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible. Use screening intelligently where possible – e.g. locating site offices between potentially dusty activities and the receptors. ▪ Erect solid screens or barriers around the site boundary. ▪ Avoid site runoff of water or mud. ▪ Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean. ▪ Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below. ▪ Depending on the duration that stockpiles will be present and their size - cover, seed, fence or water to prevent wind whipping.
Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel
▪ Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary – no idling vehicles. ▪ Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable. ▪ Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on un-surfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate) ▪ Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. ▪ Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable staff travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing)
Operations
▪ Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems. ▪ Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible. ▪ Use enclosed chutes, conveyors and covered skips, where practicable. ▪ Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.
Waste management
▪ Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials.

High risk earthworks
▪ Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. Use Hessian, mulches or trackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once.
Medium risk measures specific to trackout
▪ Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as soon as practicable any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use. ▪ Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport. ▪ Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as practicable; ▪ Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site).

Noise and Vibration

11.51 Construction works would follow Best Practicable Means (BPM) outlined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (as amended) (HMSO 1974) to minimise noise and vibration effects. Such details are be required by the Code of Construction Practice to be submitted to and agreed in writing with SoA prior to commencement of construction activities and following the appointment of a contractor.

HDD Mitigation

11.52 HDD works, unmitigated, are likely to be above the evening and night-time limits of BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014. Therefore mitigation measures will be required specifically to reduce noise from HDD works. Although the precise HDD rig and specification has not been selected for the project yet, it is possible to specify potential mitigation measures based on experience of undertaking noise control on other drilling rigs. It is recommended that mitigation measures contain a combination of some or all of the following, if required:

- Erection of noise barriers or baffle mounds between the rig and noise sensitive receiver locations;
- Erection of acoustic enclosure around the drilling rig;
- Installation of high-specification silencers to the rig generator exhausts;
- Installation of attenuators to air intakes and outlets;
- Installation of acoustic cladding to noise generating components; and
- Use of acoustic dampening materials.

11.53 Although it is difficult to estimate the likely benefit of such measures without a detailed understanding of the relative contribution of each noise source on the rig, it is considered likely that considerable reductions of between 10 and 20 dB could be achieved.

11.54 It is proposed that a night-time noise limit of 45 dB $L_{Aeq,1h}$ and 60 dB L_{AFmax} at the nearest residential premises could be specified for HDD operations as part of any consent in order to ensure that noise from the HDD operations does not result in sleep disturbance. The specification for mitigation measures will be dependent on the drilling rig equipment to be used and will be implemented if the rig is likely to exceed the proposed 45 dBA night-time noise limit.

Cable Installation and Access Road Construction

11.55 In general, noise levels from cable installation and access road construction are expected to be low. Therefore specific measures for these works would not necessarily be required, except where works take place close to NSRs i.e. near to the residential property to the south of Rue de Beaumont. The use of temporary barriers at this location is recommended. The effectiveness of an acoustic barrier is affected by the extent to which the 'line of sight' between source and receptor is interrupted. Therefore, the noise attenuation of a barrier is influenced by the relative heights of the source and receptor and, in some cases, an acoustically effective barrier may be prohibitively high. BS 5228-1 (BSI, 2014b) suggests that: *"… as a working approximation, if there is a barrier or other topographic feature between the source and the receiving position, assume an approximate attenuation of 5 dB when the top of the plant is just visible to the receiver over the noise barrier, and of 10 dB when the noise screen completely hides the sources from the receiver."*

11.56 In addition to the use of screens, levels can be reduced by selection of quieter plant and/or silencers, which should ensure that works taking place close to the residence to the south of Rue de Beaumont are within the acceptable limits of BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014.

Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)

11.57 It is recommended that the following additional mitigation measures for noise and vibration are provided within the CoCP. These are based upon the guidance contained in BS 5228:2009+A1:2014 'Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites – Part 1: Noise' and 'Part 2: Vibration':

- **Communication:** A Local Liaison Committee will be established, and occupiers of residential and business properties that are likely to be affected by the works will be notified in advance of the works. A named individual will be appointed to take primary responsibility for the day-to-day implementation of the CoCP during the construction phase and to act as the first point of contact on environmental matters for SoA, other external bodies and the general public. Information regarding the nature and duration of the works, and named contact details for key members of staff will be displayed on a noticeboard near to the site.

- **Standard construction hours:** Core works would be carried out between 07:00 to 19:00 hours Monday to Friday, 07:00 to 13:00 hours on Saturday and at no time on Sundays or on public or bank holidays. For noise generating works that are required outside of core working hours, including HDD works, prior consent would be agreed with SoA.

- **Equipment:** Quieter alternative methods, plant and equipment will be used, where reasonably practicable, as required by the CoCP.

- **Worksite:** Plant, equipment, site offices, storage areas and worksites will be positioned away from existing NSRs, where reasonably practicable.

- **Maintenance:** All vehicles, plant and equipment will be maintained and operated in an appropriate manner, to ensure that extraneous noise from mechanical vibration, creaking and squeaking is kept to a minimum.

Measures to Protect Water Quality

General hydrology and flood risk mitigation measures

11.58 As part of the project design process, a number of designed-in mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce the potential for impacts on hydrology and flood risk. These measures are considered standard industry practice and comply with the Building (Guernsey) Regulations, 2012: Guernsey Technical Standards for this type of development.

Best practice measures

11.59 All construction work would be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Construction Practice, and best practice including The Building (Guernsey) Regulations, 2012: Guernsey Technical Standard A, C, D, E, H, K.

- In the absence of detailed best practice additional guidance is taken from;

- Environment Agency, Pollution Prevention Guidance Note 6 (PPG6): Pollution Prevention Guidelines – Working at Construction and Demolition Sites;

- Environment Agency, Pollution Prevention Guidance Note 5 (PPG5):– Working in, near or liable to affect watercourses;

- Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors CIRIA (C650); CIRIA – SuDS Manual;

- Prevent surface water being affected during earthwork operations. No discharge to surface watercourses will occur without permission from the EA (SuDS Manual);

- Wheel washers and dust suppression measures to be used as appropriate to prevent the migration of pollutants(SuDS Manual);

- Regular cleaning of roads of any construction waste and dirt to be carried out (SuDS Manual); and

- A construction method statement to be submitted for approval by the responsible authority (SuDS Manual).

Pollution Prevention Measures

- Refuelling of machinery would be undertaken within designated areas where spillages can be easily contained. Machinery would be routinely checked to ensure it is in good working condition.

- Any tanks and associated pipe work containing substances included in List 1 of the Groundwater Directive would be double skinned and be provided with intermediate leak detection equipment.

- Provide appropriate spill kits on the construction site and laydown areas and train staff in their use.

- Inform construction workers of the location of the infilled pond and the potential for localised contamination. Provide training on the olfactory and visual signs to be aware of and the procedure to follow if contamination is suspected.

11.60 The following specific mitigation measures for the protection of surface water during construction activates would be implemented:

- Management of construction works to comply with the necessary standards and consent conditions as identified by the Guernsey Technical Standards;

- A briefing highlighting the importance of water quality, the location of watercourses and pollution prevention included within the site induction;

- Areas with prevalent run-off to be identified and drainage actively managed, e.g. through bunding and/or temporary drainage;

- Areas at risk of spillage, such as vehicle maintenance areas and hazardous substance stores (including fuel, oils and chemicals) to be bunded and carefully sited to minimise the risk of hazardous substances entering the drainage system or the local watercourses. Additionally the bunded areas will have impermeable bases to limit the potential for migration of contaminants into groundwater following any leakage/spillage. Bunds used to store fuel, oil etc to have a 110% capacity of the volume of fuel, oil etc to be stored;

- Disturbance to areas close to watercourses reduced to the minimum necessary for the work;

- Excavated material to be placed in such a way as to avoid any disturbance of areas near to the banks of watercourses and any spillage into the watercourses;

- Construction materials to be managed in such a way as to effectively minimise the risk posed to the aquatic environment;

- All plant machinery and vehicles to be maintained in a good condition to reduce the risk of fuel leaks;

- Drainage works to be constructed to relevant statutory guidance and approved via the Lead Local Flood Authority prior to the commencement of construction; and
- Consultation with Guernsey and Alderney council to be ongoing throughout the construction period to promote best practice and to implement proposed mitigation measures.

Agricultural Land Use and Soils

11.61 The construction process would take into account the principles of good practice in soil handling and restoration set out in the following documents, wherever possible, to reduce the possibility of damage to soil materials during the construction process:

- Defra (2009) Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (including Toolbox Talks); and
- MAFF (2000) Soil Handling Guides

11.62 Important principles to be included are:

- The identification and management of the soil materials on the site;
- Separate stripping of identified topsoil and subsoil resources;
- Separate storage of stripped topsoil and subsoil materials;
- Location of topsoil and subsoil heaps to avoid cross contamination of materials and trafficking of soil heaps by construction traffic;
- Maintenance of soil heaps to reduce the potential for losses of materials during storage;
- Appropriate timing of soil handling operations;
- Choice of appropriate soil handling machinery
- Careful supervision of soil handling operations on site

11.63 In terms of the agricultural use of the land affected by the route during construction, the following measures would be implemented during the construction period, as far as possible:

- The maintenance and reinstatement of existing water supplies;
- The maintenance of access routes across individual fields;
- The maintenance of wider farm access routes;
- Appropriate fencing of the construction corridor, dependent upon the nature of the individual farm holding affected; and

- Appropriate construction practices to be implemented to ensure that the potential risk for the spread of animal and plant diseases is reduced as far as practicable.

Recreation

11.64 Consultation would have to be undertaken with the States of Alderney in relation to measures to mitigate the temporary impacts on the following resources to ensure that public access is maintained where possible whilst ensuring that there are no risks to their safety::

- Corblets Beach;
- Longis Beach;
- Longis Nature Reserve;
- Corblets Road, Whitegates, the existing track across Longis Common and Longis Common Road; and
- Longis Nature Reserve Trail.