



South East Strategic Reservoir Option
Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Appendix 2.2 - Draft commitments register

Date: October 2025

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1 Draft commitments register

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Draft commitments register (referred to in this document as ‘the Register’) has been prepared with reference to Planning Inspectorate guidance (Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Commitments Register (Planning Inspectorate, 2024)).
- 1.1.2 This first version of the Register is presented as an appendix to the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. At this stage of Project development, it provides an overview of commitments to environmental mitigation currently being developed for the South East Strategic Reservoir Option (SESRO) to avoid or minimise adverse effects or to provide beneficial outcomes to secure good design.
- 1.1.3 These commitments will be added to and updated as Project development continues, informed by ongoing environmental assessment work, feedback from public consultation and stakeholder engagement.
- 1.1.4 An updated version of the Register will be submitted as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application and will identify how each commitment will be secured through the DCO and relevant supporting information.
- 1.1.5 It is intended that the Register would be maintained as a ‘live’ document, as advised in the guidance, to incorporate additional or modified commitments introduced during the DCO process and then for use during the post-DCO consent phase as a tool to demonstrate compliance with commitments. This is reflected in the format of the Register, which is based on a template advised in the PINS guidance which includes a number of fields to be populated or updated in future versions of the Register.

1.2 Format of the Register

- 1.2.1 The Draft commitments register in Table 1 identifies specific commitments and provides a mechanism to record the following information during the Project lifecycle:
- Commitment ID, name and description – this consists of:
 - an individual reference identifying each commitment, allowing for ease of referencing during the DCO examination process.
 - a brief overview (headline) of the commitment. The name is generally referenced within the relevant environmental aspect chapters of the PEI Report.
 - a more detailed description of the commitment.
 - Commitment type – identifies whether the commitment is embedded design or standard good practice.
 - Project phase – identification of the Project phase to which the commitment relates.
 - Relevant environmental aspect / matter – identification of the environmental aspect/matter to which the commitment relates, allowing for ease of referencing by relevant stakeholders during the DCO examination process and post decision. It should be noted that embedded and standard good practice mitigation measures applicable to the Cumulative effects assessment are those relied upon by relevant other aspects, and therefore this is not specifically listed with assigned mitigation within the Register.

- Indicative securing mechanism – sets out the proposed relevant control documents and relevant part or requirement of the terms of the DCO or other mechanism in which the commitment is anticipated to be secured.
- Associated supporting documentation – identifies the relevant supporting document(s) relevant to the commitment.

- 1.2.2 Further detail such as the delivery mechanism, compliance dates and details will be provided with future iterations of the Register, alongside for example, any details such as references and links to detailed plans, which body granted consent, and further requirements for auditing and monitoring.
- 1.2.3 At this stage, emphasis in populating the Register has been placed on capturing a description of mitigation identified in the Scoping Report (Thames Water, 2024) and the PEI Report. For some commitments in the Register, these have not been assigned to a particular aspect. These are typically Project-wide commitments that are embedded into the design but are not specifically relied upon by the aspect assessments. This may be because the measures relate to effects that were scoped out of the EIA at scoping stage as the design had already accounted for these.
- 1.2.4 For this version of the Register, a provisional Commitment ID number has been provided. This provides a useful identifier, which is used consistently in other documents within the PEI Report where the measures summarised in the Commitment field are being referred to.
- 1.2.5 The practicalities of implementing the mitigation identified in the Register are under development, and thus the most appropriate means to secure the commitments has yet to be finalised. Likewise, details regarding the approach to delivery and future allocation of responsibility for individual commitments have yet to be developed.
- 1.2.6 The entries in the 'Indicative securing mechanism' field of the register identify the likely mechanism that will be used to ensure the mitigation is delivered, as understood at this stage of the Project. At this stage, the Indicative securing mechanisms are typically noted as being either the Design Principles, the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP), under the terms of the DCO, or a requirement of existing legislation. For clarity, where 'under the terms of the DCO' is stated, it means that the precise securing mechanism for delivery is not yet decided upon, but the DCO can secure the commitment in various ways including for example through articles, approved plans, or requirements. It is intended that this approach allows an understanding of current thinking, notwithstanding that details will continue to evolve as work continues to inform the drafting of the DCO and supporting documentation for the DCO application.
- 1.2.7 The approach to monitoring and delivery will be developed as the DCO application and supporting documentation are developed, and these fields will be populated in an updated Commitments Register to be issued in support of the DCO application.

Table 1 Draft commitments register

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Categories														Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
			Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience		
<p>Provide floodplain conveyance and compensation before construction of the reservoir and the intake/outfall structure (ED-01) Construct the new channels / flood conveyance works (the western and eastern diversion channels) during the enabling works phase to remove the reservoir embankment construction area from the functional floodplain. This allows habitats to develop and ecological features such as plants, fish, and invertebrates to colonise and establish. The same approach will be taken for the River Thames replacement floodplain storage and flood level mitigation structures associated with the inlet/outlet structure. The eastern bank of the River Thames opposite the inlet/outlet structure will be lowered as part of the flood compensation for the structure.</p>	Embedded design	Construction	✓	✓											✓		CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 6.8.1 (Table 6-12)
<p>Manage water quality at the SESRO intake (ED-02) Relocate the Abingdon STW outfall to be downstream of the intake structure of SESRO on the River Thames. Abstraction may be controlled when water quality does not meet the desired standards, informed by routine monitoring at the abstraction point in the River Thames.</p>	Embedded design	Construction and Operation	✓	✓											✓		Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 6.8.1 (Table 6-12)
<p>Construction sequencing to mitigate flood risk (ED-03) The embankment groundwater drain will be constructed alongside the construction of the east and west watercourses to ensure mitigation is in place as construction progresses.</p>	Embedded design	Construction	✓												✓	✓	CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 6.8.1 (Table 6-12)
<p>Design the Project to reduce the need to import material as far as practicable (ED-04) Design measures include: - Assessing the existing assets on site for reuse and embedding reuse where possible. - Investigating the reuse of temporary assets on site as permanent parts of the design. - Reusing as much site won excavated material on-site as possible. - Reducing material requirements through design optimisation of assets.</p>	Embedded design	Construction			✓		✓		✓		✓				✓		Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 15.7.4, 13.8.1 and 16.7.2
<p>Use of rail to transport bulk construction materials, if practicable (ED-05) Construction of new sidings, signalling, and confirm freight pathways to import materials to, or export materials from, the site if practicable in order to reduce HGV numbers.</p>	Embedded design	Construction			✓		✓			✓	✓				✓		Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Sections: 11.8.1, 13.8.1, and 16.7.2

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
Safeguard a route for the former Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal (ED-07) The Project would create a new channel on a realigned route between the Great Western Railway Line and the A34. The design would respect the canal's heritage but also allow for future navigation if locks were added later. The channel would be wide enough for two narrowboats to pass, with a clay or membrane lining to hold water.	Embedded design	Operation																Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 10.9.4
Design of pumping station and T2ST WTW backup generators (ED-09) Incorporate mitigation such that emissions will comply with the relevant limit values and national air quality standards. Designed with sufficient capacity to power critical assets.	Embedded design	Operation														✓		Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 13.8.5
Reservoir management to control odour (ED-10) Reservoir management will incorporate mitigation (e.g. mixing) which can serve to reduce potential odour emissions and timed to reduce disturbance to water-based recreation.	Embedded design	Operation																Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 13.8.5
Mitigate noise emissions from reservoir infrastructure (ED-11) Mitigate noise emissions from sources such as pumps, transformer substations, valves, compressors and mechanical ventilation systems through various design / management measures, as appropriate, which may include enclosures, barriers, muffling devices, vibration isolation measures and sensitive siting of infrastructure.	Embedded design	Operation										✓						Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 12.8.5
Measures to address the risks of increased temperatures, including prolonged periods of hot weather and drought. (ED-12) Measures to address the risks from increased summer temperatures and extreme high temperatures, including prolonged periods of hot weather and droughts, during operation could include: - Preparation of a severe weather management plan to provide guidance on how to manage the whole operational site during extreme weather - Design surface water features to include trees along riparian corridors or marginal areas to provide shading - Design assets to reduce the risk of shrink-swell due to below ground temperature changes. Assets include the river tunnel, shafts, pipelines for transferring water and utilities ducting, pumping station infrastructure and intake-outfall structures - Where appropriate, future proof buildings for climate change and use materials that are tolerant of high temperatures/ temperature change	Embedded design	Construction and Operation													✓	✓	Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 16.7.13	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets are designed with headroom to accommodate increases in temperature. Transformers are designed to operate to 80% of their power rating allowing a 20% capacity buffer without affecting operation (e.g. during periods of elevated temperatures). - Design considers water level fluctuations for the development of access to water at the Water Sports Centre. - The main inverters (SESRO Inlet Pumps) will only operate during lower temperatures when the River Thames flow is higher and each inverter's waste heat is directly fed outside during hot weather. - The Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) installation shall undergo regular maintenance to ensure optimal performance and safety during periods of hot weather. - The towpath is designed with sufficient granular depth finish to mitigate rutting and softening. - Car parks, pathways and low trafficked roads to be designed as unbound and permeable surfaces where possible. - Fully pumped water supply and automated water treatment processes that adapt to incoming water volumes. - All chemicals within the Southern Water site boundary will be stored and controlled in full accordance with Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002 and Water Industry safety standards 																			
<p>Measures to address the risks of increased precipitation, intense periods of rainfall and frequency and intensity of flooding (ED-13)</p> <p>Measures to address the risks of increased precipitation, intense periods of rainfall and frequency and intensity of flooding during operation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of a severe weather management plan to provide guidance on how to manage the whole operational site during extreme weather, including management of public access in areas in flood zones during forecasted flood events - Installation of erosion protection along with surface and groundwater drainage systems to prevent erosion and scour of the reservoir embankment and roads. - The adoptable roads are designed above a 100 year + 40% climate change allowance flood event to maintain safe and passable access and the integrity and usability of roads in the event of extreme flooding. - Locating assets including electrical equipment, operational buildings, foul drainage pumps, bridge soffits and visitor and recreational facilities outside the functional floodplain and/or 	Embedded design	Operation	✓												✓	✓	Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 16.7.14	

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<p>above flood levels which include allowance for climate change, to prevent the temporary shutdown of operations and facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ability for critical valves to be remotely controlled if access to site is impacted - Watercourse diversions to provide capacity to reduce flooding. - The reservoir will have erosion protection on the inner face of the embankment and adequate freeboard to allow for wind and wave effects, precipitation and pumps failing to switch off and embankment settlement. - Additional flood barriers could be built at each substation in the future - Toe drain has a 100 year + climate change uplift and is of sufficient capacity to accommodate increased precipitation - Waterproof asset design to protect against water ingress. The BESS installation shall be outdoors and shall be appropriately weather tight (IP67 minimum). Buildings mitigate risk of groundwater ingress with waterproof membrane. - A berm will be formed on the eastern bank of the River Thames to provide additional flood compensation. - Consideration of fluvial flood risk with climate change allowance 																			
<p>Measure to address the risks of high wind speeds on embankment structure (ED-14) Ensure the freeboard height of the embankment is above the maximum water level to account for wave effects and to reduce erosion during periods of elevated wind speeds.</p>	Embedded design	Operation																Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 16.7.15
<p>Security and emergency measures to prevent sabotage (ED-15) Cyber and physical security measures to be implemented to reduce risks of sabotage during operation.</p> <p>Reservoir Security A security strategy will be implemented to mitigate the identified risks that the security team will have confirmed with Thames Water and will be informed by the Security and Emergency Measures Directions (SEMD) compliance requirements. The security strategy will be implemented to restrict vehicular access to the site and reservoir and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape design to restrict vehicular access to the reservoir. - Controlled vehicular access to maintenance access roads and crest. - Controlled access to water and egress slipways. - Controlled vehicular access to sailing club Water Sports Centre and recreational facilities to align with opening times and member access. 	Embedded design	Operation															✓	Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 19.8.1

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The structure of critical buildings will be required to achieve a security rating in compliance with Thames Water requirements and the openings associated with those buildings will also need to achieve the same security rating. The openings will include: - Security rated door sets - Security rated hatches - Security rated ventilation openings. - Security measures to protect service and containment openings. - Intruder Detection Systems to detect unauthorised entry. - Video surveillance system to verify intruder detection alarms. - Provision of toe drain acts as security by preventing vehicular access onto the reservoir embankment and to the reservoir itself. - Security fencing with an anti-climb topping will be installed to provide security, where necessary. - Deterrents, including guard piles (above flood level), buoys and signage will be implemented to prevent unauthorised access. 																			
<p>Measures for safe reservoir operation (ED-17) Measures to ensure safe reservoir operation will include: The reservoir, embankment, and associated tower, tunnels and other safety critical structures will be designed to the appropriate national and international standards which are to be set out in a Basis of Design. Design and construction, of large, raised reservoirs in England must be carried out in compliance with the Reservoirs Act 1975 as modified by the Water Act 2003 and Schedule 4 (Reservoirs) of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the location of the reservoir in relation to flat topography, land stability and underlying geology - the required capacity for emergency draw-down of the reservoir at a rate of 1m per day (based on top level). - adequate capacity and freeboard to allow for wind and wave effects, precipitation, and embankment settlement. - To prevent erosion the inner face of the dam is lined with wave protection measures such as riprap (rock armour). - The downstream embankment slope will have relatively slack gradients and sacrificial landscaping materials. - The embankment core will have a protective cover. - Inclusion of a drainage blanket and filter zones within the embankment and foundation, to manage the downstream pore water pressures in the embankment. 	Embedded design	Construction and operation	✓												✓	✓	Requirement of existing legislation	Scoping Report Section: 19.8.1	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The reservoir has been sized to accommodate rainfall landing within it, therefore an overflow is not required. The design storm within the reservoir is the Probably Maximum Pluvial event. This is the theoretical worst-case storm that can occur within the area. A climate change uplift has been applied to the design rainfall, which goes beyond current UK guidance for reservoir flood estimation. - All access tracks and access ramps have been designed to accommodate emergency services vehicles. Also, a secondary emergency only access route for vehicles is to be provided from the proposed Steventon to East Hanney road diversion, providing direct access to the reservoir toe track to the Southwest of the reservoir. - The recreational buildings will be located on terraces formed on the outer face slope of the reservoir embankment to avoid additional structural load on key internal components of the embankments. - An Operation & Maintenance Manual would be produced for the operation of the reservoir and associated infrastructure, based on Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Reservoir Act 1975 and Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidelines. The manual will include an on-site emergency flood plan that identifies risk factors and triggers such as elevated reservoir levels, internal erosion, any movement in dam crest or slopes, unusual readings from monitoring, and accidental damage. - Incorporation of reservoir evaporation rates into the water balance model including climate change allowance 																			
<p>Embankment protection systems (ED-18) External protection against burrowing mammals will be provided where required in some locations on the outer face of the dam (e.g. a mesh cover, which would be buried beneath topsoil and grassed over).</p>	Embedded design	Operation														✓		Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 8.8.2
<p>Reduce transport disruption between Steventon and East Hanney (ED-19) The Steventon to East Hanney road will be realigned to the north of the railway line (south of the proposed reservoir). The road will come into operation whilst the construction of the reservoir is ongoing and remain in place following completion of the works.</p>	Embedded design	Construction and Operation							✓					✓				CoCP Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 3.3.12
<p>Reduce the impact of the Steventon to East Hanney road diversion on environmental receptors (ED-20) Proposed road alignment has been designed to reduce the impact on surrounding sensitive environmental receptors.</p>	Embedded design	Construction and Operation	✓	✓					✓									Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 3.3.12

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			Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience		
<p>Drainage Strategy to align with national and local planning policy and guidance (ED-22) The Drainage Strategy to align with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Practice Guidance: Flood Risk and Coastal Change, as well as National and Local Standards, including Oxfordshire County Council's Local Standards and Guidance for Surface Water Drainage on Major Development in Oxfordshire.</p> <p>Adopting this approach will require run-off from the site to be managed through Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), and these will need to be integrated into the landscape.</p>	Embedded design	Operation	✓			✓					✓				✓		Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 6.8.1
<p>Seek to increase re-use of excavated materials on site where practicable (ED-24) The Contractor will seek to increase the reuse of excavated materials and soils on site where practicable. Investigate the temporary on-site storage of excavated material for reuse to identify the best locations for the material to be stored.</p>	Embedded design	Construction						✓	✓						✓		CoCP	Scoping Report Section 15.7
<p>Permanent reinstatement or realignment of PRoW (ED-25) Permanent reinstatement or realignment of Public Right of Way (PRoW) where modified during construction and the current route will no longer be viable due to the existence of Project features.</p>	Embedded design	Operation								✓		✓					Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 17.7.2
<p>Use of non-motorised vessels on the reservoir (ED-26) No motorised vessels on the reservoir except for those required for emergency and operational requirements.</p>	Embedded design	Operation															Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 17.7.5
<p>Provision of Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity (ED-27) Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity will be provided. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements or creation of terrestrial and aquatic habitats for species and habitat mitigation - Retained habitats, including individual trees - Habitat buffer zones including areas of existing curlew habitat that are to be protected, where possible, and any new paths will be offset with a buffer zone - Habitats will be developed in alignment with the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, creating access to nature for people and areas of non-disturbed habitats for wildlife (for example in the north-west portion of the site) and also contribute to Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirements. <p>Landscape planting to maintain habitat connectivity across the Project to ensure the continued movement of species for foraging</p>	Embedded design	Construction and Operation		✓	✓		✓										Under the terms of the DCO	

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<p>and commuting purposes, and to reduce noise, landscape, visual and lighting impacts</p> <p>The structural dam crest is typically 8m wide with an additional 9m of landscaping (i.e. typically 17m total). At various points the structural dam crest is widened to accommodate environmental or landscaping enhancements (such as tree planting, lagoons on the inner edge of the reservoir etc).</p>																			
<p>Maintain water quality in the reservoir (ED-28) Include mixing systems, deployed as required, to manage the occurrence of algal blooms and other water quality issues. - Install water quality sampling equipment, telemetry systems that relay data in real-time, and automatic warning systems to indicate unsafe water conditions and equipment failures, that could lead to implications on human health. To manage the risk of debris, large vegetation and algae entering the intake/outfall structure and reducing the quality of the abstracted water, a debris boom will be installed on the River Thames.</p>	Embedded design	Operation	✓												✓	✓	Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 6.8	
<p>Scour protection on the River Thames (ED-30) Scour protection or other protective measures will be implemented as needed (i.e. not full extent of reach) to protect the bed and the banks of the River Thames.</p>	Embedded design	Operation	✓												✓		Under the terms of the DCO		
<p>Lining of key watercourses and surface water features and provision of substrate (ED-31) If required, key watercourse and surface water features will be lined to prevent excessive water loss during dry conditions. This includes the recreational lakes (which will also have a sweetening flow), dry swales and attenuation ponds, sections of the diverted watercourses, the canal, and certain ditches that are designed to remain wet throughout the year. Suitable aquatic substrates will also be provided in new and diverted water bodies.</p>	Embedded design	Operation	✓		✓										✓		Under the terms of the DCO		
<p>Management of aquatic INNS (ED-32) Measures will be outlined in an invasive non-native species (INNS) management plan which will be adhered to by the operator.</p> <p>Measures will include management provisions across the site to promote biosecurity and reduce the risk of spreading INNS and diseases as a consequence of the Project. Measures may include, but are not limited to, washdown facilities for boats, angling dip tanks, and stations for boot scrubs, and facilities for inspection and cleaning of pipework/ river tunnel for the removal</p>	Embedded design	Operation		✓											✓		Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 7.8	

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			Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience			Major Accidents and Disasters	
of quagga/zebra mussels (this includes the provision of an intermediate shaft along the river tunnel).																				
Embedded design measures to mitigate GHG during operation (ED-35) Embedded operational mitigation measures include: - Assumed provision and maintenance of land-based solar generation where existing facilities are lost as a result of loss of land during construction. - Design of new facilities to incorporate renewable energy measures, where possible, such as energy recovery turbines, floating solar and other solar for buildings.	Embedded design	Operation														✓			Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 16.7.8
Design of culverts to maintain function and integrity of watercourses (ED-36) Culverts designed to maintain flow and sediment continuity and species permeability which will maintain the overall function and integrity of the associated watercourses.	Embedded design	Operation	✓																Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 7.8.3
Design and maintenance of reservoir infrastructure to reduce effects on aquatic ecology (ED-37) The existing over-widened channels will be reshaped so they are better suited to the potential lower flows arising from catchment reconfiguration. The design of other aspects of the reservoir infrastructure (such as watercourse crossing structures and screening of the intake/outfall structure) will adopt Environment Agency guidance (Turnpenny A.W.H. and O'Keeffe N, 2005) and be compliant with the Eels (England and Wales) Regulations 2009. The intake/outfall structure has a 2mm mesh screen included to prevent eels being drawn into the reservoir. Screen to maintained through an automated cleaning system and inspection.	Embedded design	Operation		✓															Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 7.8.5
Avoid physical disturbance to Scheduled Monuments (ED-38) The draft order limits have been refined to ensure that the Sutton Wick Settlement Scheduled Monument is avoided in terms of physical construction impacts. Avoid physical disturbance to the 'Site south-east of Noah's Ark Inn, Frilford Scheduled Monument'.	Embedded design	Construction				✓													Under the terms of the DCO CoCP	
Draft Order Limits to avoid rugby pitches north of Abingdon STW (ED-39) The draft order limits have been refined to ensure that the rugby pitches north of Abingdon STW are avoided.	Embedded design	Construction														✓			Design Principles	
Construction stage surface water management (ED-41) Surface water within construction areas will be collected, treated, and discharged to receiving watercourses at a rate and volume	Embedded design	Construction	✓	✓	✓														CoCP	Scoping Report Section 6.8

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that aims to ensure there is no change to overall local water balance. This will be facilitated by a construction stage sustainable surface water management system. Overall, the sustainable surface water management system will regulate discharges to receiving watercourses to calculated greenfield rates.																			
Operation stage surface water management (ED-42) Surface water generated by specific design features will be collected, treated, and discharged to receiving watercourses at a rate and volume that ensures there is no change to overall local water balance. This will be facilitated by a sustainable surface water management system. Overall, the sustainable surface water management system will be regulating discharges to receiving watercourses to calculated greenfield rates.	Embedded design	Operation	✓	✓	✓											✓		Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 6.8
Asset design manages water table variability (ED-43) Asset is designed to deal with impact of structural forces of variability in the water table. - The pumping station design includes an underslab drainage system to remove the buoyancy effect under the base slab. - Pipes designed with a maximum groundwater level at existing ground level has been assessed for its impact on the structural forces of the pipelines. - The shafts are designed to account for hydrogeological conditions. Concrete base slabs have been designed as integral parts of the shafts in accordance with Eurocode 2 Part 1 to withstand uplift pressures and loads from any machinery. Buoyancy calculations have assumed that groundwater is to ground level in accordance with TW Standard CI 3.1.4 (Thames Water, 2016). - Tunnelling approach to construct the River Tunnel to consider groundwater effects including climate change.	Embedded design	Construction and operation			✓											✓		Under the terms of the DCO	
Noise bunds (ED-44) Create permanent bunds to reduce road traffic noise levels for existing noise sensitive receptors around the site.	Embedded design	Operation				✓						✓						Under the terms of the DCO	
Avoid physical disturbance to listed buildings / structures (ED-45) Avoid, if practicable, physical disturbance to listed buildings/structures within the draft Order limits	Embedded design	Construction				✓												Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 10.9
Emergency fire management system for Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (ED-46) An emergency fire management system will set out how fire risk is managed in the BESS, and requirements for design and operation information such as battery type and systems for detection and suppression of fire.	Embedded design	Operation	✓												✓	✓		Under the terms of the DCO	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
Retention of listed buildings /structures (ED-47) Retention or reinstatement of listed buildings/structures within the draft Order limits. This will ensure the Grade II listed Milestone at SU 4152 9217 is preserved in its original location along the A338.	Embedded design	Construction and Operation				✓												CoCP Under the terms of the DCO	
Designated ecological site protection from direct disturbance (ED-48) Designated sites will be protected during construction from direct adverse effects, where reasonably practicable. The sites will be integrated into the site plan and Project Priority Areas for Biodiversity which, where reasonably practicable, will either result in their retention or enhancement. This will include appropriate planning of drainage systems from hydrologically connected infrastructure to reduce impacts on water quality and quantity for aquatic habitats.	Embedded design	Construction and Operation		✓	✓													CoCP Under the terms of the DCO	
Measures embedded into the design to ensure permanent conveyance to tunnels/pipelines (ED-49) Measures embedded into the design to ensure permanent conveyance to tunnels/pipelines include: - Pipeline backfill designed to mimic local hydrogeology. Where risk of preferential pathway, clay stanks will be implemented where practicable. - Pipelines/tunnels designed to reduce leakage for their design life. - The inclusion of leakage detection measures. - Design of tunnelling methodology that excludes groundwater in more permeable strata.	Embedded design	Construction and Operation	✓			✓												Under the terms of the DCO	
Drainage designed to reduce the risk of flooding (ED-50) Drainage designed to reduce the risk of upstream mounding (groundwater flooding), or downstream surface water flooding and erosion	Embedded design	Operation	✓			✓												Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 6.8
Measures to reduce new watercourse crossings (ED-51) New crossings of watercourses will be avoided insofar as reasonably practicable, with a preference to use existing crossing points and structures wherever possible. Crossings on WFD and Main rivers will be bridges. The Eastern and Western diversions will also have bridges rather than culvert crossings. Road bridges over the Eastern and Western diversions will be formed of clear span bridges.	Embedded design	Construction and Operation	✓	✓														Under the terms of the DCO	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase															Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)	
			Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience			Major Accidents and Disasters
<p>Oversized box culverts will be used to cross ordinary watercourses with a minimum 300mm natural material beneath the lowest bed level of a watercourse and the structural bed invert of a culvert.</p> <p>Exclusions to the above include the SESRO Main access road and Wiltshire and Berkshire canal crossings where culverts are proposed over the eastern watercourse diversion (EWD-W&B 01), western watercourse diversion (WWD-W&B 01), Ock (NAR-05) and Sandford Brook (NAR-03).</p>																			
<p>Measures to manage groundwater levels and flow routes (ED-52) Measures to manage changes in groundwater levels and flows due to the Project. This will likely include, but not be limited to, appropriately designed groundwater drain and tunnels so that there is no increase to local groundwater flood risk.</p>	Embedded design	Operation	✓			✓												Under the terms of the DCO	
<p>Measures to reduce vulnerability to increased temperatures and drought during construction (ED-53) Measures to reduce the vulnerability of the construction works and workers to increased temperatures and drought during construction could include: - Proactively manage work patterns / automation to avoid human exposure to extreme temperatures for example, by working indoors where practicable. Where this is not possible, the provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and facilities (e.g. cool rooms and shade). - Water efficiency measures and water recycling techniques to reduce the impacts of drought.</p>	Embedded design	Construction												✓			CoCP		
<p>Compliance with design standards (ED-54) The use of approved design standards embeds climate resilient design principles into the planning and design of: - Recreational buildings / facilities - Overhead lines including existing 132kV overhead line diversion - Telecommunications lines - Transformers / substations</p>	Embedded design	Operation												✓			Under the terms of the DCO		
<p>Application of circular economy principles and the waste hierarchy during design (ED-55) Good practice measures will comprise: - Implementing Circular Design Principles to identify, prioritise and select opportunities to improve resource efficiency and design out waste - application Designing out Waste principles are applied throughout design:</p>	Embedded design	Construction and Operation					✓	✓						✓			Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 15.7.8	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design for reuse and recovery • Design for off-site construction • Design for materials optimisation • Design for waste efficient procurement • Design for deconstruction and flexibility - Ensure design facilitates the application of the waste hierarchy																			
Measures to reduce vulnerability to flooding and rainfall during construction (ED-56) Measures to reduce the vulnerability of the construction works and workers to increased precipitation and flooding during construction could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design of site access routes, construction compounds and embankments or structures to protect against high rainfall and flooding events (e.g. drainage capacity allowing for climate change, use of permeable surfaces). - Appropriate storage, protection and bunding of potential contaminants against high rainfall and flooding events. - Storage of topsoil and other bulk materials in appropriate locations to reduce risks from flooding. - Use of weather forecasting and flood alert services to plan construction works. - Dewatering for most activities involving excavation throughout the site to allow works to continue during high rainfall and flooding events (allowing for climate change). 	Embedded design	Construction													✓		CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 16.7.10	
Design and establishment of planting, habitats, and/or landform to help control, limit, soften and filter views of new infrastructure (ED-57) Where reasonably practicable, structural planting (including blocks of woodland and hedgerows), other habitats, and/or landform is strategically located and designed to reduce visual impacts of new infrastructure (including the reservoir embankments and towers, buildings, roads, other above ground structures and the potential ground mounted solar), reducing their visual prominence by controlling, limiting, softening and filtering views toward them.	Embedded design	Operation			✓	✓												Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 10.9.4
Landscape-led design that responds to landscape character, provides a sense of place and identity, ecological resilience and integrates into the wider landscape setting (ED-58) Design Project in line with key landscape and place-making Design Principles for SESRO, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop a design that is well integrated and sympathetic to the local landscape character, connecting buildings with a common 	Embedded design	Operation			✓	✓									✓		Design Principles	Scoping Report Section: 9.8.3	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
<p>architectural style, and incorporating planting to create a cohesive, functional, and visually appealing environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop a mosaic of habitats that support the movement and survival of protected and priority species, fostering biodiversity and ecological resilience. - develop a design that promotes the interpretation and education of the local culture, art, history, and heritage assets, creating a sense of place and identity. 																			
<p>Design to reduce adverse effects on the North Wessex Downs National Landscape (ED-59) Ensure the Project is well integrated and sensitively designed to respond to its location within the setting of the North Wessex Downs National Landscape, incorporating the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitive design and positioning of buildings and infrastructure, giving consideration to how their height and appearance will affect the panoramic and open views from the North Wessex Downs. - Consideration of heights and massing of structures and buildings, including avoiding too many buildings on top of the embankments. Seek opportunities to use landform to integrate functional buildings with their surroundings. - Carefully consider and reduce lighting and noise where practicable to reduce the impact on the tranquillity and dark night skies in the setting of the North Wessex Downs as far as practicable. - Integrate and sensitively design the Project to be visible from within the National Landscape, including limiting the use of reflective materials and using colours which are visually recessive and do not draw the eye. - Integration and sensitive design of the reservoir embankments into the landscape through planting, gentle undulations and blending of landform with the surrounding landscape. - Ensure views towards the scarp of the North Wessex Downs are retained in places by strategic design of planting to create framed views, and through careful selection of species. 	Embedded design	Operation			✓	✓												Design Principles	
<p>Design Project and lighting strategy to reduce light spill from permanent facilities (ED-60) Design permanent facilities so that the siting and orientation of buildings / structures limits the need for lighting, informed by the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) on dark skies. Develop a lighting design to reduce use and light spill, including considering light locations and design, potential for some lighting</p>	Embedded design	Operation			✓	✓												Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 9.8.3

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
to be on sensors / timers, use of light-emitting diodes, consider type and quality of light from LEDs to reduce effects on biodiversity.																			
Design of Water Treatment Works to consider climate change (ED-61) Design of Water Treatment Works (WTW): - Considers range of climate change for projected changes in air temperature - The Thames to Southern Transfer (T2ST) WTW drainage design includes climate change allowance - The preferred T2ST WTW location lies outside the post SESRO floodplain, outside of Flood Risk Zone 2. - The flood storage areas within the SESRO site have been sized to meet this requirement for the site to be outside of the post SESRO floodplain, and in accordance with current EA climate change guidance.	Embedded design	Operation														✓		Under the terms of the DCO	
Road safety audits (SGP-01) Road safety audits will be carried out where relevant to reduce any impacts on road safety, in accordance with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges GG 119 Road Safety Audit (Highways England, 2020).	Standard good practice	Construction and Operation								✓				✓				CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 11.8.4
Standard good practice measures to reduce the impacts to surface and groundwater resources (SGP-02) Good practice measures will be implemented in accordance with the draft CoCP to contain and manage surface water run-off from the construction site, preventing deterioration of the water environment and other adverse impacts, such as changes to flow volume, water levels and water quality in the river catchment or groundwater body.	Standard good practice	Construction	✓	✓	✓													CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 6.8.1 (Table 6-12)
Standard good practice measures for works within or adjacent to waterbodies (SGP-03) For works in or adjacent to waterbodies, such as watercourse diversions and realignments, measures outlined in the draft CoCP will be implemented to manage flood risk, silt deposition and the release of other forms of suspended material or pollution within the water column.	Standard good practice	Construction	✓	✓	✓									✓		✓		CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 6.8.1 (Table 6-12)
Control and management of foul water (SGP-04) The Contractor will manage and dispose of foul water and sewage effluents from site facilities. Where a foul sewer is not present or discharge to the foul sewer is not considered appropriate, the Contractor will need to adopt provisions to dispose of the liquid from site, such as via a tanker. The Contractor will adhere to measures as outlined in the CoCP.	Standard good practice	Construction		✓														CoCP	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Environmental and Social Impact Categories														Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)	
			Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience			Major Accidents and Disasters
Managing construction works within flood zones (SGP-05) As outlined in the CoCP, Measures to manage flood risk during construction may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures to reduce the risk of flooding in working areas and materials storage areas. - Measures to manage existing flood risk in the surrounding area (including safeguarding existing defences) such as intercepting site runoff and attenuating to greenfield run off rates. - Measures to protect temporary worksites and people (including the workforce) from flood risk. - Measures to reduce flood risk / ponding in low areas of the site. - Avoiding site compounds and materials storage within the functional flood plain (including the newly created flood plain areas) - Flood conveyance works on the eastern bank of the River Thames to mitigate for the effects of the works on upstream flood levels. 	Standard good practice	Construction	✓	✓											✓	✓	CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 6.8.1 (Table 6-12)	
Standard good practice measures for managing ecology impacts (SGP-06) Good practice measures will be implemented in accordance with the Biodiversity section of the draft CoCP. This information would be included within relevant task specific Method Statement and/or Protected Species Licences for terrestrial and aquatic habitats, protected species, and other protected and/or notable species	Standard good practice	Construction		✓	✓													CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 8.8.2
Timing of construction works to reduce ecological impacts. (SGP-07) The programming/timing of construction works will, as far as practicable, take into account ecological good practice guidance in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site clearance works - to mitigate potential impacts on protected and/or notable species. - Works within watercourses - to mitigate potential impacts on plants, migratory fish, mammals, birds, amphibians and invertebrates. - Avoiding sensitive periods for relevant species. As noted in the CoCP, Method Statements in support of protected species mitigation licences may detail timing of works to avoid ecological impacts	Standard good practice	Construction		✓	✓													CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 8.8.2
Standard good practice measures for controlling and treating of invasive and non-native species. (SGP-08)	Standard good practice	Construction		✓	✓													CoCP	Scoping Report Section 8.8.3

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
<p>Good practice measures for the treatment and control of INNS will be implemented during construction activities. As outlined in the CoCP, this may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointment of a specialist INNS contractor to implement appropriate measures for the treatment, handling, control and the removal of INNS (both plants and animals) and injurious weeds, following ecological good practice guidance. - Prevention measures, such as biosecurity protocols to reduce the spread of invasive non-native species during construction. 																			
<p>Standard good practice measures for avoiding unexpected disturbance to heritage assets during construction (SGP-09) Standard good practice measures for avoiding unexpected disturbance to buried and above ground heritage assets during construction.</p> <p>These could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of controls to avoid damage to buried remains which are to be preserved in situ, where reasonably practicable. This would include demarcation, fencing and signage of protected areas during construction, to avoid potential disturbance, - Implementation of controls on the movement of construction vehicles and machinery in areas of heritage interest (e.g. archaeological remains and historic buildings at risk from accidental strike damage). - Development and implementation of a procedure for soil stripping and excavation before commencement of archaeological investigation works. - Procedures to preserve archaeological remains in situ beneath earthworks. <p>Note - the principles outlined in the CoCP will be included in the Detailed Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (DAMS). The DAMS will incorporate an overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), secured by a DCO Requirement.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction			✓													CoCP	Scoping Report Section 10.9
<p>Standard good practice measures to protect buried archaeological remains during construction (SGP-10) Track matting or geotextile will be implemented, where practicable, to avoid or reduce the impacts to buried archaeological remains from the movement of plant or other construction vehicles. The use of other measures could include, for example, temporary surface build-up from the existing ground surface to spread</p>	Standard good practice	Construction			✓													CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 10.9.2

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
weight and reduce the risk of compaction in areas of known archaeology which would not be affected by direct construction activities.																			
<p>Standard good practice measures to protect trees during construction (SGP-11) As outlined in the CoCP, a specialist arboricultural consultant will oversee works relating to the management and protection of trees in line with BS 5837 (2012). The arboricultural consultant will, through the process of developing and agreeing the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, identify trees that are to be retained and which require protection, with the aim of maximising retention of trees (where practical and appropriate), prioritising the landscape and visual, ecological, and arboricultural benefits their retention provides. Where appropriate, tree surgery, such as crown reduction and pollarding methods, will be employed foremost to felling to maintain the maximum biodiversity and landscape value and visual amenity. All tree surgery and felling activities must consider the legal protection given to species such as roosting bats and breeding birds. Measures to protect retained trees will include the following, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of appropriate protective fencing around Root Protection Areas (RPA) to reduce the risks associated with vehicles operating over root systems or beneath canopies - Standard guidance for working within RPA, such as procedures to follow in the event significant roots are uncovered - Measures to prevent compression of soils within RPA and undisturbed woodland soils, by vehicles and plant movement, storage of materials - Processes for the selective removal of lower branches to reduce the risk of arboricultural damage by construction plant, machinery and vehicles - Maintenance of vegetation buffer strips, where reasonably practicable - All tree surgery activities conducted throughout the Project will comply with the recommendations in BS 3998; Tree work Recommendations (BSI, 2010), where appropriate. 	Standard good practice	Construction			✓		✓								✓		CoCP		
<p>Standard good practice measures for establishment of trees and other planting (SGP-12) Develop a schedule of plant species and planting mixes to be used with the aim of ensuring provision of sufficient stock of specified species and provenance that typify the local area and</p>	Standard good practice	Construction and Operation			✓		✓	✓							✓	✓		CoCP Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 9.8.2

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
<p>suitable for the site soils, informed by the outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP). Produce and follow a plant procurement strategy. Ensure appropriate supervision to oversee planting and establishment (e.g. a Landscape Clerk of Works). Undertake procurement, movement, handling, storage, planting and maintenance of new planting in accordance with appropriate British Standards, including: - BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces) - BS 8545:2014, Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - BS 3936-1: Nursery stock specification for trees and shrubs - BS 3998: Tree work, and Establish protection for existing and new areas of planting. As appropriate, follow other appropriate guidance including the UK Forestry Standard and the UK Woodland Assurance Standard. Carry out removal, handling, storage and transplanting of any vegetation which is to be re-used, relocated or transplanted, in consideration with the relevant British Standards. All tree planting will be in areas with an appropriate depth of landscaping fill.</p>																			
<p>Good practice measures for protecting landscape and visual receptors during construction (SGP-13) Good practice measures will be implemented to protect landscape and visual receptors from construction activities as outlined in the CoCP. This may include: - Protection of existing elements of the landscape that are to be retained, including trees, hedgerows, and topographic features - Careful design and management of temporary construction components (e.g. compounds, fencing, haul roads) in response to landscape character and visual amenity - The effective implementation of operational design measures, as early as reasonably practicable during the construction programme, which have a role in mitigating landscape and visual impacts. - Planting, seeding, wildflower seeding, and other landscape works will consider the recommendations of the latest version of the following relevant British standards (and subsequent revisions at the time of construction).</p>	Standard good practice	Construction			✓	✓						✓						Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section: 9.8.2
<p>Manage material resources during construction in accordance with standard good practice (SGP-14)</p>	Standard good practice	Construction					✓	✓										CoCP	Scoping Report section 14.9

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
<p>The Project will comply with CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Code of Practice (DoWCoP). The contractor will be required to provide an overarching 'live' Materials Management and Handling Plan (MMHP) and / or a series for MMHPs which will develop, adapt and be maintained over the construction period. In addition, yearly stockpile audits will be required to check the stockpiled material has not become a waste.</p>																			
<p>Manage all soil resources during construction in accordance with standard good practice (SGP-15) The guidance set out in the Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2018) and BS 3882:2015 Standards Publication Specification for topsoil (British Standards Institution, 2015) will be considered when handling agricultural soils and, in particular, any land to be reprofiled.</p> <p>Carry out all works in accordance with a MMHP. The MMHP will provide measures in relation to the use of topsoil and subsoil. The framework is to be applied to all excavated materials reuse, management and storage. The MMHP will incorporate requirements for soil management in accordance with Defra Code of Practice for sustainable use of soils on construction sites (Defra, 2009) and may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the handling, storage and reinstatement procedures to be followed to manage the disturbance to all soil resources during the construction. • Identify the nature and types of soils affected and methods to be employed for stripping soil. • Set out requirements for reinstatement and restoration of agricultural land. • Specify roles and responsibilities required for its implementation. • Detail the type and volume of each soil type to be stripped and stockpiled. Stockpile details such as heights and slope angles will be specified and will comply with the standards noted above. • Detail the procedures and measures that will be taken to classify, track, store, reuse and dispose of all excavated materials encountered during the construction works. • Implement storage and management procedures with aftercare and long-term monitoring, reporting and verification of soil function. • Reuse topsoil stripped during construction as soon as is practicable, stored in such a way as to minimise reduce damage 	Standard good practice	Construction and Operation					✓	✓							✓		CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 14.9.5	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)	
<p>from weathering, construction traffic movements, and multiple handling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endeavour to return topsoil stripped during construction as close to its source of origin as possible during restoration, if practicable. • Identify locations of potentially valuable natural seed bank and soils isolated for reuse as part of the LEMP. • Follow guidance set out in the Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Defra, 2009) and BS 3882:2015 Specification for topsoil. 																				
<p>Standard good practice measures to prevent soil pollution (SGP-16) Develop and implement appropriate measures to control the risk of pollution resulting from construction works as per the draft CoCP. This will include a Pollution Incident Control Plan (PICP), produced as part of the Contractor's Environmental Management System. The PICP will recognise the risk of pollution from construction works and will present proactive management practices to ensure that any pollution incident that may occur is controlled, reported to relevant parties and remediated. The plan will define the criteria for implementing the relevant measures.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction and Operation						✓										CoCP		
<p>Measures to reduce impacts on the health of construction workers during site preparation and construction (SGP-17) Measures to reduce impacts on the health of construction workers during site preparation and construction are outlined in the CoCP and may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of welfare facilities, as appropriate, for site personnel such as locker rooms, drying rooms, toilet and shower facilities • Provision of occupational health care 	Standard good practice	Construction						✓										CoCP	Scoping Report Section 18.8	
<p>Standard good practice measures to reduce impact of construction traffic on communities and the environment. (SGP-19) A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be produced and implemented by the Contractor, in general accordance with the Construction Traffic Management Strategy. This will include management, safety and control measures to reduce the impact of the construction traffic covering measures as outlined in the CoCP. The CTMP will be developed and implemented in line with Construction, Logistics and Community Safety (CLOCS) guidance (CLOCS, 2024). This will address construction vehicle safety, driver competence and compliance with environmental standards, as well as any safety hazards, particularly on local</p>	Standard good practice	Construction			✓				✓		✓	✓					CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 11.8.3		

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
roads approaching the construction sites. The CTMP will align with the logistics approach to be outlined in the Construction and Logistics Plan.																			
<p>Off-site Construction Traffic Management Measures (SGP-20) Traffic management measures will be implemented and may relate to temporary interferences to carriageways, footpaths, cycleways, public paths and other PRowS. Measures could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring that the timely maintenance and condition of public roads, cycleways and PRowS do not deteriorate due to use by the construction traffic. - Engagement with vulnerable road users (pedestrians, motorcyclists, cyclists, equestrians), to provide for road safety for all modes for the public and construction staff during traffic management works and temporary traffic control measures. - Vehicle safety measures including signage, mirrors, prevention of underrunning and use of technology to remove blind spots according to vehicle size. - Procedures for the temporary or permanent closure or diversion of roads, PRowS or accesses. - Reinstatement of highways. - Procedures to address any highway incidents or vehicle breakdowns relating to construction traffic, especially at peak times. - Monitoring requirements, for example lorry use, use of prohibited routes and deviation from authorised routes. - Procedures to deal with large goods vehicles and abnormal roads. - Provision of emergency site access. - Provision of appropriate signage. 	Standard good practice	Construction			✓					✓								CoCP Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 11.8
<p>On-site Construction Traffic Management Measures (SGP-21) Traffic management measures within the site will be implemented as outlined in the draft CoCP. These management measures could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of internal haul routes for construction vehicles to reduce the need to use public roads. This will include appropriate management and maintenance. - On-site speed limits and controls to reduce environmental impacts to nearby receptors and consideration of temporary reduced speed limits around worksites. - management of reception and dispatch of construction vehicles at site compounds and to minimise the potential for queues to form on the public highway and ensure separation between 	Standard good practice	Construction			✓					✓	✓							CoCP	Scoping Report Section 11.8

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
construction vehicles and the general public in areas where access is constrained.																			
<p>Standard good practice measures for road cleanliness (SGP-22) Good practice measures will be put in place to avoid, limit and mitigate the deposition of mud and other debris on the highway. These measures could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hardstanding at the access and egress points will be cleaned at appropriate intervals. - Vehicle wash-down points to clean vehicle wheels at each exit point on to the highway. - The correct loading of vehicles and sheeting of loads where necessary to avoid spillage during their journeys. - Appropriate wheel-cleaning measures will be employed to prevent the transfer and accumulation of mud and other granular deposits on the public highway. - The use of mechanical road sweepers combined with water sprays for the suppression of dust to clean hardstanding's, roads and footpaths in the vicinity of the site. - Measures to avoid water run-off on to the adjacent highway (footways or carriageways), including avoiding ponding adjacent to hoardings on the carriageway. - Ensure that no material is deposited on to the public highway which will affect drainage interceptors. 	Standard good practice	Construction	✓							✓								CoCP	
<p>Standard good practice dust mitigation measures (SGP-23) Good practice dust mitigation measures to manage dust emissions, as described in the IAQM construction dust guidance (IAQM, 2024) and outlined in the CoCP. These measures may include, where reasonably practicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is practicable. - Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling. - Ensuring an adequate water supply for effective dust suppression/particulate matter, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate. - Reuse and recycle waste to reduce dust from waste materials. - Ensure water suppression is used during demolition. - Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are securely sheeted or enclosed to prevent escape of materials during transport. - Maintain a low speed limit on site to prevent the generation of dust by fast moving vehicles. - Avoiding site runoff of water or mud. 	Standard good practice	Construction			✓					✓		✓						CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 13.8.3

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids) to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site, where reasonably practicable. This may involve a simple coarse gravel running surface or jet wash, or in case of a heavily used exit point, wheel washers - 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) <p>Other good practice measures may include, where practicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan works to reduce the need for 'multiple handling' of materials and vehicle movements. - The erection of hoardings or other barriers along the site boundary where appropriate. - Construction of site haul roads with a suitable surface to reduce dust generation. - Construction of site access road(s) from highway network with a bound surface. - Regular cleaning of site access road(s) from highway network. - Check weather forecast and adjust tasks / measures as needed: e.g. high winds / wind direction (change /restrict tasks); prolonged dry periods (amend tasks, plan for spraying). - Reducing height of stockpiles and profiles to minimise wind-blown dust emissions and risk of pile collapse. - Identify off-site dust monitoring locations e.g. (houses) and monitor for deposition. 																			
<p>Standard good practice measures for reducing vehicle, plant and machinery emissions (SGP-24)</p> <p>Measures will be implemented by the Contractors to limit emissions from construction plant, machinery and vehicles on site, including the measures outlined in the CoCP, where practicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For construction related vehicles (i.e. heavy-duty vehicles), emissions will meet Euro VI emission standards (European Union. 2005) for Nitrogen Oxides, and Particulate Matter. - The use of electric, hydrogen or Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) fuel will be considered and used where appropriate. - Power ancillary plant (cranes, conveyor belts etc) for support activities on electricity which can be generated through renewable technologies, alternative methods. - Planning works to reduce the need for 'multiple handling' of materials and vehicle movements. 	Standard good practice	Construction			✓					✓					✓			CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 13.8.4

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of the most efficient machinery available for the required task. - Daily inspections of machinery at start of day. - Scheduled, regular maintenance of machinery in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations and records maintained for the work undertaken. - Ensuring that the engines of all vehicles and plant on site are not left running unnecessarily. - Using low emission vehicles and plant fitted with catalysts, diesel particulate filters or similar devices. - Planning for electrical grid connection to power equipment to avoid the need for on-site generator use. - Reducing equipment use through planning or prefabrication. - Requiring that all Project vehicle, including off-road vehicles, will hold current mot certificates, where required due to the age of the vehicle, (or to be tested to an equivalent standard) and that they will comply with exhaust emission regulations for their class. - Increasing energy efficiency (this may include maximising vehicle utilisation by ensuring full loading and efficient routing. - Prioritising the use of non-diesel or petrol generators on-site, such as battery-powered units, hydrogen fuel cells, or mains electricity connections where practicable, to reduce emissions 																			
<p>Apply measures including Best Practicable Means to reduce construction noise and vibration (SGP-25) Best practicable means (BPM) will be adopted and demonstrated at all times to ensure that noise and vibration is managed at neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors (such as local businesses and quiet areas designated by the local authority) arising from construction activities.</p> <p>The Contractor will have a duty to avoid, reduce, control and/or manage construction noise and vibration through BPM, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control at source – for example, the selection of quiet and low vibration equipment. - Control on site – for example, location of equipment on site, control of working hours. - Control off site – if necessary, a scheme of noise insulation. <p>The recommendations of BS 5228 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites parts 1 (2014a), and 2 (2014b), will be implemented as appropriate.</p> <p>The steps proposed to be taken to reduce noise resulting from any construction engineering works (as defined in CoPA 1974)</p>	Standard good practice	Construction		✓	✓	✓					✓	✓						CoCP	Scoping Report Sections 12.8.2-4

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience	Major Accidents and Disasters	Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)
will be demonstrated as part of any Section 61 consent application in accordance with BPM.																			
<p>Carry out construction works during standard working hours (where reasonably practicable) (SGP-26) Construction works will be carried out during standard working hours, as outlined in the draft CoCP, so as to avoid, mitigate and/or minimise adverse noise and vibration effects from construction activities as far as reasonably practicable. Typical working hours are assumed to be as follows unless agreed in advance for specific activities where work outside of standard hours may be needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8am – 6pm each weekday (excluding bank holidays) • 8am – 1pm Saturdays • 1pm – 6pm Saturdays (for the maintenance of equipment and plant). 	Standard good practice	Construction			✓	✓						✓						CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 12.6.7
<p>Liaison with communities prior to and during construction (SGP-27) An approach to community and stakeholder engagement during the construction stage will be developed by the Project and the Contractor in accordance with the CoCP and which will include an enquiries and complaints procedure and the provision of appropriately experienced community relations personnel.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction								✓		✓	✓					CoCP	Scoping Report Sections: 17.7.3 and 18.8.3
<p>Standard good practice measures to mitigate GHG emissions during construction (SGP-28) Where reasonably practicable, measures to reduce GHG emissions during construction will be considered and adopted. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimising the size of plant to the requirements, reducing the energy input needed for larger plant vehicles. - Use of lower carbon fuels and alternative construction plant to reduce GHG emissions. - Use of automated plant (e.g. conveyors) to increase the efficiency of material movement across the construction site. - Training of plant operatives in fuel efficient driving techniques or use of appropriate technology on construction vehicles (e.g. stop – start). - Monitoring of fuel and energy use on site. - Procuring locally sourced materials, where reasonably practicable, to reduce transportation emissions. - Careful consideration of material quantity requirements to avoid over ordering and generation of waste materials, while also reducing transportation-related emissions. 	Standard good practice	Construction												✓				CoCP	Scoping Report Section: 16.7.3

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Environmental and Social Impact Categories														Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)	
			Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience			Major Accidents and Disasters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having an onsite batching plant which can (where suitable) reuse the excavated material as aggregate to create low carbon concrete for road construction. - On-site processing plant for potential recycling/reuse of material from existing road/parking decommissioning. - Consideration of renewable and/or low carbon energy sources to power construction compounds (where feasible). - Methods for reducing GHG emissions from the transport of materials and construction workers. 																			
<p>Control and handling of asbestos (SGP-31) CL:AIRE Asbestos in Soil Guidance (CAR-SOIL) (2016) confirms that all work with potential asbestos contaminated soils or materials is regulated by the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (CAR, 2012) and associated code of practice and classed as 'work with asbestos'. The contractor will implement the relevant requirements set out in CAR-SOIL for all work with potential asbestos contaminated soils and Made Ground.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction						✓										CoCP	Scoping Report Section 14.9
<p>Pause earthworks during the winter months if appropriate (SGP-32) In accordance with the draft CoCP, the main reservoir earthworks would typically pause during winter months (but this would depend on the weather):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main Reservoir Earthworks Season March to November (inclusive). - Works outside these months will be dependent on weather conditions. 	Standard good practice	Construction						✓						✓				CoCP	Scoping Report Section 14.9
<p>Implement an outline Site Waste Management Plan (SGP-33) In accordance with the principles set out within the CoCP, the contractor will act to reduce the waste generated from construction activities where reasonably practicable. This will include the preparation of a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) substantially in accordance with the Outline Site Waste Management Plan (OSWMP) that will be prepared as part of the DCO application, incorporating targets where relevant.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction							✓					✓				CoCP	Scoping Report Sections: 15.7.5, 15.7.6 and 15.7.14
<p>Land that is only required temporarily during construction to be reinstated (SGP-34) Any land that is only required temporarily would be reinstated to the same or better condition after construction.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction			✓		✓						✓					CoCP	
<p>Design of temporary crossings during construction to maintain function and integrity of watercourses (SGP-35) Bridges and culverts designed to maintain flow and sediment continuity and species permeability which will maintain the overall function and integrity of the associated watercourses.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction	✓	✓	✓								✓					CoCP	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Environmental and Social Impact Categories														Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)	
			Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience			Major Accidents and Disasters
<p>Operational management of surface and groundwater quality and quantity at the Water Treatment Works (SGP-36) Chemical storage within the Water Treatment Works site boundary including sodium hypochlorite will be stored and controlled in full accordance with COSHH Regulations 2002 and Water Industry safety standards.</p> <p>Potable water supply testing and sampling in line with Water entering potable water supply in line with The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2016.</p>	Standard good practice	Operation		✓													✓	Requirement of existing legislation	
<p>Provision of information for off-site reservoir emergency plan (SGP-37) The Thames Valley Local Resilience Forum (LRF) will produce an off-site emergency plan, under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. This will require information from owners and operators and include information from the On-site emergency plan and reservoir inundation maps produced for the purposes of emergency planning. This will follow the procedures outlined in the National Protocol for the Handling, Transmission of Reservoir Information and Flood Maps.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction and Operation															✓	Requirement of existing legislation	
<p>Response measures during and after extreme weather events including the effects of climate change (SGP-38) In accordance with the principles outlined in the CoCP, the Contractor will pay due consideration to the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction and implement appropriate measures where necessary. The Contractor will include a risk assessment of severe weather impacts as part of method statements where relevant. This will include a consideration of climate change projections, and consideration of receptors and construction-related works/activities potentially sensitive to severe weather events.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction and Operation															✓	CoCP	Scoping Report Section 16.7
<p>Lightning strike risk assessment (SGP-39) Design will allow for lightning strike risk assessment to be carried out. Based on the risk assessment, a suitable lightning protection system will be designed and installed.</p>	Embedded design	Operation															✓	Under the terms of the DCO	
<p>Management of risks of working near railways (SGP-40) Risks will be managed and mitigated through the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations process. Mitigation includes temporary works design and construction activity planning. Liaison with Network Rail. Including signalling design and physical segregation between personnel and trains.</p>	Standard good practice	Construction															✓	Requirement of existing legislation	

Commitment name (Commitment ID) and description	Commitment type	Project phase	Environmental and Social Impact Categories														Indicative securing mechanism	Associated supporting documentation (beyond relevant PEI Report aspect chapters noted)	
			Water Environment	Aquatic Ecology	Terrestrial Ecology	Historic Environment	Landscape and Visual	Geology and Soils	Waste and Materials	Traffic and Transport	Air Quality	Noise and Vibration	Socio-economics and Communities	Human Health	Greenhouse Gases	Climate Resilience			Major Accidents and Disasters
Water sports safety measures (SGP-41) Measures to ensure safety of water sports - Zoning of use, including sailing in the reservoir so this does not conflict with operations - Application of Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 - Application of Adventure Licensing Regulations 2004 (if providing activities for young people) - Risk assessment at detailed design to ensure appropriate rescue equipment and signage, lifeguard requirements and other safety measures.	Standard good practice	Operation															✓	Requirement of existing legislation Under the terms of the DCO	
Management and maintenance of plants and habitats to ensure soil health and functions are sustained (SGP-42) Management and maintenance of plants and habitats to ensure soil health and functions are sustained.	Standard good practice	Operation						✓							✓	✓		Under the terms of the DCO	
Ground investigation, risk assessment, and, if required, sustainable remediation, in accordance with standard good practice measures for land contamination (SGP-43) Ground investigation, risk assessment (including foundation risk assessment), and, if required, sustainable remediation, in accordance with good practice measures for land contamination. Where piling or similar penetrative works are undertaken in areas of land affected by contamination the lead contractor shall develop a foundation works risk assessment in accordance with the CL:AIRE (March 2025) Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention (20Ref 55)	Standard good practice	Construction	✓					✓										CoCP	Scoping Report Section 14.9
Implementation of odour management plan (SGP-44) To ensure air quality impacts from odour emissions are reduced during the operation of the sewage treatment works upgrade, an odour management plan will be implemented in accordance with standard industry good practices. It will include routine monitoring, maintenance schedules, and control strategies such as covering odour-generating units, maintaining negative pressure in enclosed process areas, and using odour abatement systems.	Standard good practice	Operation								✓								Under the terms of the DCO	
Protection of riparian zone during construction (SGP-46) Retained watercourses will have an exclusion zone for their riparian areas (10m 'Other rivers and Streams', 5m 'Ditches' (as per BNG definitions) – measured from bank top), excluding at crossings.	Standard good practice	Construction	✓	✓														CoCP	
Measures to prevent antisocial behaviour and crime (SGP-47) Security measures will be included in the detailed design to mitigate antisocial behaviour and crime. Measures may include	Standard good practice	Construction and operation												✓				CoCP	

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avoiding the creation of dark/hidden spaces, CCTV, lighting and access control in car parks.																		Design Principles	
Monitoring and management of safety in waterbodies in recreational lakes (SGP-48) Monitoring and management measures in bathing and water sports areas to ensure suitability and safety for intended use. Should a breach of standards be identified, water-based activities would be suspended until the water quality has returned to a safe standard.	Standard good practice	Operation												✓				Under the terms of the DCO	
Temporary mitigation for Public Rights of Way and active travel route diversions (SGP-49) Where practicable, keep PRowWs within the draft order limits open during construction. Suitable diversions will be put in place where these cannot remain open, particularly for existing PRow that form through routes through the draft Order limits during construction. Put in place PRow diversions ahead of any closures, where feasible, with advanced notice provided to users.	Standard good practice	Construction								✓			✓	✓				CoCP	Scoping Report Sections: 11.8.1 and 18.8.3
Standard good practice measures to mitigate GHG during operation (SGP-50) Good practice operational mitigation measures include: - Active travel provision and provision of electric vehicle charging at the visitor centre and main car parks. - Planting providing carbon sequestration and also suitable for the existing soil types to reduce import of new soils. - Developing operational plans to operate the Project and undertake the required inspections and maintenance efficiently to reduce GHG emissions. - Sizing of the intake pumps optimised for most efficient use - Cogent energy strategy and maintenance strategy to ensure net zero aligned operations by 2050 for remainder of design life.	Standard good practice	Operation								✓					✓			Under the terms of the DCO	Scoping Report Section 16.7.8
Reduce light spill from construction (SGP-51) The site lighting will only be implemented where there is a clear functional or safety requirement. The site lighting will provide the minimum illumination levels required to enable a safe and secure construction site and will be used in accordance with the guidance and principles set out within the CoCP.	Standard good practice	Construction			✓	✓	✓											CoCP	Scoping Report Section 9.8.2

References

Thames Water (2024). South East Strategic Reservoir Option EIA Scoping Report. Accessed January 2025. <https://nsip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/WA010005-000010-SESRO%20EIA%20Scoping%20Report.pdf>



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