



Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 4 Appendix 4.2

Implementation Status of Mitigation for Preliminary Environmental Information Report Assessment

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Primary Mitigation (embedded)	Environmental topics that applied this mitigation for the PEIR assessment	Implementation status of mitigation for PEIR assessment
<p>The Sequential Approach. This approach to managing flood risk through design includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the Sequential Test and Exception Test (if required) i.e., to evaluate and prioritise project components in the lowest flood risk areas; • Consideration of all relevant sources of flooding posed to and from the project; and • Avoiding increase in flood risk during different phases of construction (which includes preventing the displacement of flood flow pathways from surface water and groundwater sources). 	<p>Flood Risk Health Socio-Economics Soils and Land Traffic and Transport</p>	<p>Flood risk management aspects of the design are in progress, but not fully implemented. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) to be designed for the operational stage to ensure no increase in surface water flooding (including an appropriate allowance for climate change).</p>	<p>Flood Risk Socio-economic</p>	<p>Flood risk management aspects of the design are in progress, but not fully implemented. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) to be designed to manage flood risk through construction. Design of construction surface water drainage system (storage and conveyance of stormwater restricted appropriately) including temporary SuDS / specific plant (pumps / tanks) and to also address water quality.</p>	<p>Flood Risk Socio-economic</p>	<p>Flood risk management aspects of the design are in progress, but not fully implemented. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Provision of fish passage on water level control structures on the flood channel.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Water Environment</p>	<p>Implemented. Measure embedded within project design assessed in the PEIR.</p>
<p>Enhancement of habitats immediately downstream of three weirs on the River Thames (Penton Hook, Chertsey and Shepperton) in the reach bypassed by the flood channel.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Landscape and visual amenity Water Environment</p>	<p>In progress, not fully implemented. The specific type and extent of habitat improvements is still to be confirmed and design developed. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Avoidance of work within Thorpe Hay Meadow SSSI.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Noise and Vibration</p>	<p>Implemented. Measure embedded within project design assessed in the PEIR.</p>
<p>The mitigation hierarchy for habitats and species has been applied to project designs to avoid significant effects on biodiversity (e.g., avoidance of work within sensitive sites).</p>	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Landscape and visual amenity Water Environment</p>	<p>In progress, not fully implemented. Application of the mitigation hierarchy has informed our approach to date. Further consideration of the application of the hierarchy will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Habitat creation, mitigation or enhancement for other effects on habitats or species (extent to be confirmed) will be incorporated into project designs.</p>	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Landscape and visual amenity Water Environment</p>	<p>In progress, not fully implemented. The specific type and extent of habitat improvements is still to be confirmed and design developed. Application of the mitigation hierarchy has informed our approach to date. Further consideration of the application of the hierarchy will</p>

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		continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>Provision of an augmented flow of up to 1m³/s along the flood channel (when not being operated with a larger flow during major flooding), which aims to avoid nutrient enrichment of existing lakes and allow for fish passage over water level control structures on the new flood channel.</p>	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Socio-economic Water Environment</p>	Implemented. Measure embedded within project design assessed in the PEIR.
<p>Management of the augmented flow to limit potential impacts on water resources, water quality and biodiversity within the River Thames and new flood channel.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Health Socio-economic Water Environment</p>	In progress, not fully implemented. The adaptive management measures likely to be required are not fully developed. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>Infill of connection between Manor Lake and Fleet Lake to limit nutrient inputs from the River Thames reaching Manor Lake (via the flood channel).</p>	<p>Biodiversity Socio-economic Water Environment</p>	Implemented. Measure embedded within project design assessed in the PEIR.
<p>Alter water level control structure between St Ann's Lake and Abbey Lake to divert floodwater and limit nutrient inputs from the River Thames.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Socio-economic Water Environment</p>	Implemented. Measure embedded within project design assessed in the PEIR.
<p>Silt monitoring and channel maintenance to maintain the design profile of the flood channel and therefore ensure it can continue to function effectively.</p>	<p>Flood Risk Material and Waste Soils and Land Water Environment</p>	Implemented. Measure embedded within project design assessed in the PEIR.
<p>Flow devices will control ground and surface water within the flood channel to maintain a minimum water level and flow.</p>	<p>Water Environment</p>	Implemented. Measure embedded within project design assessed in the PEIR.
<p>Design of flood channel morphology and control structures on existing water bodies and within the flood channel to improve hydromorphology and prevent contamination.</p>	<p>Water Environment</p>	This design is in progress, so we have not assumed full implementation. The design of this measure will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing assessments.
<p>Integrated landscape design process is being pursued which aims to sensitively integrate all project components within the existing landscape. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sensitively locating material stockpiles; • screening of construction components; • consideration of material finishes to buildings and structures; • consideration of the form and contouring of raised earthwork profiles into the existing landform; • consideration of public space and its use, to be inclusive and meet the needs of vulnerable groups; • consideration of sensitive landscape design and planting in relation to the setting of Scheduled Monuments; • incorporation of existing green infrastructure including trees and vegetation; 	<p>Cultural Heritage Flood Risk Health Landscape and visual amenity Socio-economic</p>	The landscape and green infrastructure design is in progress so we have not assumed full implementation of the results of the integrated design process, but have accounted for the principles set out being implemented. The design will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing assessments and consultation feedback.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new planting to achieve carbon mitigation, natural capital outcomes and in relevant locations, screen project components; and a management and maintenance programme to ensure that the objectives of the landscape and green infrastructure components are continually realised. 		
<p>The carbon reduction hierarchy will be applied to project designs with a focus on eliminating ‘at source’ carbon emissions. Where emissions cannot be entirely eliminated at source, the hierarchy works to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce emissions (e.g., through more efficient processes and equipment); substitute (e.g., adoption of renewable technologies); and compensate for unavoidable residual emissions (e.g., through carbon offsetting). 	Climatic Factors	In progress, not fully implemented. Application of the carbon reduction hierarchy has informed our approach to date. Further consideration of the application of the hierarchy will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>Outline Climate Adaptation Plan Measures could include monitoring and adaptive management measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of water consumption through the specification of highly efficient water installations. Further consideration of rainwater/greywater harvesting should be given, including the future adaptability to collect this in greater quantities; Public realm could be installed with drinking water fountains; External spaces could be planted with a range of species, including native and drought resistant species. Tree sizes and pits should be appropriately sized to deal with periods of drought in summers; and Heating systems (if any are proposed) could be provided with zonal, programmable thermostatic controls linked to a master control panel which will allow occupants to control each zone independently for maximum flexibility. Hot water could be separately programmable. 	Climatic Factors	In progress, not fully implemented. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>Climate Resilient Design for temporary and permanent structures and buildings. Design of temporary and permanent buildings using appropriate guidance from the Chartered Institute of Building Service Engineers (CIBSE) to mitigate against the predicted effects of climate change.</p>	Climatic Factors	In progress, not fully implemented. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>Off-site car parks for construction workers have been incorporated into the project to reduce the number of vehicles using local roads in proximity to the construction working areas</p>	Traffic and Transport	Use of off-site car parks has been assumed, although site specific details are still to be confirmed. This measure will be subject to further detailed study alongside the development of the Construction Travel Plan mitigation measures.

Tertiary Mitigation (standard practice)	Environmental topics that applied this mitigation for the PEIR assessment	Implementation status of mitigation for PEIR assessment
<p>Standard construction practices – Air quality. For example, mitigation measures in accordance with the following IAQM guidance documents: ‘Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction’ (2023) and ‘Guidance on the Assessment of Minerals Dust Impacts’ (2016). This is likely to include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage of stockpiled material under cover, protected from the wind; • Dust and acoustic barriers along traffic routes and working areas; • Ensure effective water suppression is used during demolition and earthworks operations; and <p>Set appropriate site speed limits for construction vehicles, with regular clearing, grading and maintenance of haul routes.</p>	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Climatic Factors Health Socio-economic</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.</p>
<p>Air Quality Management Plan. To include measures associated with managing dust and air quality during earthworks, demolition, construction activities, vehicle movements, odour and monitoring. This is likely to include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dampen material using sprays, mists, microfoam or foam; • Soft strip inside buildings before demolition (retaining walls and windows in the rest of the building where possible, to provide a screen against dust); • Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems; • Regular clearing, grading and maintenance of haul routes. Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log book; • Ensuring that odorous materials are prioritised when removing materials from the worksites; and • Implement an appropriate monitoring scheme. This can range from visual inspections, dust deposition/flux monitoring, to real-time PM10/PM2.5 continuous monitoring locations (to be agreed upon with the Local Authority). 	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Climatic Factors Health Socio-economic</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Use of Non-Road Mobile Machinery with low emissions.</p>	<p>Air Quality</p>	<p>Use of low emission vehicles has been assumed, although site specific details are still to be confirmed. These measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.</p>
<p>For works in London boroughs, compliance with emissions standards listed at www.nrmm.london and register Non-Road Mobile Machinery to demonstrate compliance. Emissions standards for works in London boroughs must be implemented under the London Plan. Not all operators will have plant compliant with the standards set.</p>	<p>Air Quality</p>	<p>Use of low emission vehicles has been assumed, although site specific details are still to be confirmed. These measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.</p>

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<p>Standard construction practices - Ecology. For example, mitigation measures in accordance with CIRIA C762 Environmental good practice on site. This is likely to include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing off of protected habitats and/or species that are present on site; • Buffer zones around certain habitats/species; • Clearance of site vegetation should be done between September and February to avoid disruption to wildlife, especially nesting birds; • Appointing an Ecological Clerk of Works (EcCOW); and • If protected habitats or species are discovered, work to cease and the ECOW to be contacted. 	Biodiversity	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Terrestrial INNS Management Plan. Measures could include (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate and/or control INNS before commencement of construction; • Marking out areas of terrestrial INNS with a buffer to avoid access and spread; • Strict biosecurity measures for all contractors (e.g., Check-Clean-Dry procedure), equipment and PPE to avoid spread of INNS and pathogens (both terrestrial and aquatic); and • Periodic monitoring for spread of INNS and implementation of ongoing treatment to avoid colonisation or spread. 	Biodiversity Water Environment	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Artificial lighting to be restricted to control light spill.</p>	Biodiversity Health Landscape and visual amenity	In progress, not fully implemented. This measure will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and the Lighting Impact Assessment.
<p>Carbon Management Plan. This plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and deliver opportunities to reduce embodied and operational carbon as part of design development and through optimal construction methodologies; • Identify opportunities for delivery of carbon mitigation; • Identify and deliver carbon savings through the management and use of materials excavated on site; and • Identify and deliver renewable energy provision opportunities. 	Climatic Factors	In progress, not fully implemented. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>Archaeological evaluation staged approach: Stage 1 non-intrusive investigations, Stage 1a geoarchaeological investigations, Stage 2 trial trenching.</p>	Cultural Heritage	Archaeological investigations have been undertaken across the majority of the areas with archaeological potential and have informed the assessment to date, but further work is ongoing. These investigations will continue to inform the assessment and development of secondary mitigation.
<p>Construction Surface Water Management Plan. This could include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p>	Biodiversity Flood Risk Health	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of stockpiles sized and orientated to not obstruct storm surface water flowpaths; and • Design of the sequencing and timing of works to optimise storm water storage. 	Socio-economic Soils and Land Traffic and Transport Water Environment	assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Construction flood protocol / Construction Emergency Planning. To include sequencing of construction to enable safe flood response management and associated procedures of working in a floodplain (in accordance with PPG 2022).</p>	Flood Risk Health Socio-economic Traffic and Transport	It is assumed that a flood protocol will be agreed. These measures will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>EA flood operations requirements. To include flood response emergency planning including evacuation / refuge requirements (in accordance with PPG 2022).</p>	Flood Risk	It is assumed that a flood emergency response plan will be agreed. These measures will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>Emergency Response Plan. Preparation of this plan will be location specific and could include consideration of measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood warnings; • Site evacuation procedures and routes; • Safe refuge areas; and • Deployment of temporary flood protection. 	Flood Risk Water Environment	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Flood Consenting Requirements. To include Flood Risk Activity: Environmental Permits and other water associated permits to demonstrate compliant construction and operation methodologies and specifications.</p>	Flood Risk	Work is ongoing to identify the specific measures required to demonstrate compliance, therefore this measure is not fully implemented for the purposes of this PEIR assessment, but it is recognised as a requirement to be fully implemented by ES stage. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development.
<p>Standard construction practices - Amenity. For example, mitigation measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction working hours; • Appropriate designs of construction fencing and hoarding surrounding construction areas; • Location of construction-related visually obtrusive activities away from sensitive receptors such as existing residential properties; • Protection of retained vegetation in accordance with BS:5837(2012); and • Notices and information provision/project updates at local events. 	Climatic Factors Health Landscape and visual amenity	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Application of the waste hierarchy: for example reduce generation of waste, reuse of arisings, treatment of waste to make it suitable for reuse etc.</p>	Biodiversity Climatic Factors Health Materials and Waste Socio-economic Soils and Land Traffic and Transport	In progress, not fully implemented. Application of the waste hierarchy has informed our approach to date. Further consideration of the application of the hierarchy to be informed by the further work set out in Section 13.8 of Chapter 13.

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	Water Environment	
<p>Materials Management Strategy. The Strategy is being developed in parallel to the DCO process and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details efficient management proposals for processing, recovery, or re-use of materials and waste generated by the scheme, reducing the need to import materials from off-site, and minimise the volume of unsuitable materials requiring off-site disposal; • Will be implemented in line with relevant permitting requirements and CL:AIRE DoWCoP; and • Informs design development and the development of appropriate primary, tertiary, and secondary mitigation. 	Air Quality Biodiversity Climatic Factors Health Materials and Waste Socio-economic Soils and Land Water Environment	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Standard construction practices – Waste & Materials Management This would include mitigation measures in accordance with the following guidance documents and legislation (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste; • Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM); • Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (CLR 11); • Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; • Water Framework Directive; • Groundwater Regulations 1998; • Water Resources Act 1991; • CL:AIRE DoWCoP guidance; • Environmental consents and permitting; • Groundwater monitoring to demonstrate that project activities are not polluting groundwater; and • EA Landfill Gas Guidance. 	Biodiversity Health Materials and Waste Soils and Land Water Environment	<p>For the purposes of this PEIR assessment, the controls required by environmental permits for waste have been included as mitigation, with the assumption that these permits are in place.</p> <p>The rest are in progress, not fully implemented. These will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Standard construction practices – Handling of soils. This would include mitigation measures in accordance with the following guidance documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good practice guide for handling soils (MAFF, 2000); • BS4428:1989 British Standard code of practice for general landscape operations; • BS3882:2007 British standard specification for topsoil and requirements for use; <p>Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (DEFRA, 2009);</p>	Biodiversity Climatic Factors Health Materials and Waste Soils and Land Water Environment	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Site Specific Soil Resource Plan. Mitigation measures could include (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topsoil stripping, storage, and replacement; 	Soils and Land Materials and Waste	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting construction traffic to delineated routes and away from riverbanks; and Placement of granular layers of hardcore with geotextile at construction compounds and material processing sites. 		assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Site Waste Management Plan. The SWMP sets out the amount and type of waste and how it will be reused, recycled or disposed of in accordance with legislation.</p>	Biodiversity Climatic Factors Health Materials and Waste Socio-economic Soils and Land Water Environment	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Best Practicable Means noise and vibration mitigation. For example, selection of quieter equipment or working methods, temporary screening, majority of construction work to take place during normal working hours.</p>	Biodiversity Climatic Factors Health Noise and Vibration Socio-economics	Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.
<p>Stakeholder Engagement Plan to include engagement with residents, businesses and other members of the public to keep them informed about the proposed construction works (e.g., locations, timing, duration, any impacts on access etc) to minimise disturbance.</p>	Health Landscape and visual amenity Socio-economic	The project has undertaken and will continue to undertake regular engagement throughout its development. Further, standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. The Plan will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments.
<p>Reinstatement of land that is only required temporarily during construction.</p>	Health Socio-economic	Reinstatement has been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment The details of reinstatement will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development.
<p>Hydro(geo)logical Risk Assessment. An assessment to evaluate the environmental risk of pollution of groundwater from contaminated soils, in accordance with the Water Resources Act 1991.</p>	Biodiversity Cultural Heritage Soils and Land Water Environment	This assessment is still in progress, so we have not assumed full implementation. This risk assessment will continue to influence ongoing design development.
<p>Ground investigation. Geotechnical and geoenvironmental investigations, involving intrusive sampling and testing of the underlying soils, bedrock, and groundwater, to determine characteristic physical and chemical properties of materials underlying the site in accordance with the Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended) and Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 supplemented by the Contaminated Land Regulations 2012. Results and interpretation of the ground investigation data informs development of primary, tertiary, and secondary mitigation that may influence design.</p>	Soils and Land Water Environment	Processing and analysis of the ground investigation results is still in progress, so we have not assumed full implementation. This measure will continue to influence ongoing design development and assessments.

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<p>Risk assessment / modelling of landfill gas migration. Desk based assessments using ground investigation data to model/estimate the potential impacts of landfill gas migrating out of landfills under compression from project components e.g., new landforms in accordance with Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Waste Framework Directive 2008 (as amended 2018). Informs development of primary, tertiary, and secondary mitigation that may influence design.</p>	<p>Health Soils and Land</p>	<p>This assessment is still in progress, so we have not assumed full implementation. This risk assessment and modelling will continue to influence ongoing design development.</p>
<p>Risk assessment / modelling of landfill leachate migration. Desk based assessments using ground investigation data to model/estimate the potential impacts of landfill leachates migrating out of landfills under compression from project components e.g., new landforms in accordance with the Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended) and Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 supplemented by the Contaminated Land Regulations 2012. Informs development of primary, tertiary, and secondary mitigation that may influence design.</p>	<p>Health Soils and Land Water Environment</p>	<p>This assessment is still in progress, so we have not assumed full implementation. This risk assessment and modelling will continue to influence ongoing design development.</p>
<p>Construction Traffic Management Plan. This plan aims to ensure all highways works are safe, planned and co-ordinated in order to secure the expeditious movement of traffic on the road network; and to minimise inconvenience to the public. This could include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary modification to parking restrictions or suspensions (amending existing or implementing new); • Necessary bus stop suspensions or relocations; • Details on off-site lorry holding arrangements (site management); and • How stakeholder and community liaison and co-ordination will be managed. 	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Climatic Factors Cultural Heritage Flood Risk Health Landscape and visual amenity Materials and Waste Noise and Vibration Socio-economic Soils and Land Traffic and Transport Water Environment</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Construction Travel Plan. This plan aims to proactively manage and influence workforce (and visitor) travel to and from worksites to limit traffic movement and reduce disruption in the vicinity of the site. This could include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of access arrangements to worksites to facilitate convenient and safe access for pedestrians, cyclists and drivers; • Provision of current information on the local transport network (pedestrian, cycle, bus, rail) to enable workers and visitors to make informed decisions on their travel behaviour; and • Objectives to be set, monitored and reported against to limit and reduce car travel. 	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Climatic Factors Cultural Heritage Flood Risk Health Landscape and visual amenity Materials and Waste Noise and Vibration Socio-economics Soils and Land Traffic and Transport Water Environment</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments.</p>

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<p>Construction PRow Management Plan. To include details of temporary PRow stopping up and diversion processes, management measures and restoration.</p>	<p>Health Landscape and visual amenity Socio-economic Traffic and Transport</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Construction Logistics Plan. This plan aims to detail the logistics management arrangements for worksites to minimise impacts on communities and the environment from transportation of construction materials/waste. This could include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details on standard working hours and any requirements to restrict vehicle movements during certain sensitive periods of the day/month/year; • Any commitments on construction vehicle routing e.g., any requirements to avoid certain junctions/routes/air pollution hotspots (e.g. AQMAs); and • Co-ordination with local stakeholders (Local Highway Authority and developers) to minimise collective disruption to operation of the highway from construction works. 	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Climatic Factors Cultural Heritage Flood Risk Health Landscape and visual amenity Materials and Waste Noise and Vibration Socio-economic Soils and Land Traffic and Transport Water Environment</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Navigational Risk Assessment will be prepared to identify environmental and safety risks to the use of the river to transport materials and identify measures to mitigate and respond to these risks.</p>	<p>Traffic and Transport</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Operational Travel Plan. This plan aims to proactively manage and influence employee (and visitor) travel to and from facilities being provided at the New Green and Blue Open Spaces, to encourage the use of sustainable travel methods and reduce network disruption locally to these facilities. This could include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of access arrangements, vehicle/electric vehicle/bicycle parking availability and information on the local transport network (pedestrian, cycle, bus, rail) to enable employees and visitors to make informed decisions on their travel behaviour; • Provision of secure and convenient cycle storage and facilities such as changing facilities and lockers; and • Objectives to be set, monitored and reported against to limit and reduce car travel. 	<p>Air Quality Biodiversity Climatic Factors Health Socio-economic Traffic and Transport</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments.</p>
<p>Standard construction practices – Water. For example, mitigation measures in accordance with CIRIA C762 Environmental good practice on site. This is likely to include measures such as (this is not an exhaustive list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site drainage is planned to include cut-off ditches and settlement ponds as required; 	<p>Biodiversity Socio-economic Water Environment</p>	<p>Standard practice measures have been assumed to be implemented for the purposes of the PEIR assessment. Project specific measures will continue to evolve to reflect ongoing design development and assessments. Where relevant, mitigation actions will be documented</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All waste water produced on site is disposed of appropriately and cannot enter watercourses; • All liquids are appropriately stored to prevent spillage; and • Geomorphological supervision. 		within the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or other relevant management plans.



The River Thames Scheme represents a new landscape-based approach to creating healthier, more resilient and more sustainable communities by reducing the risk of flooding and creating high quality natural environments.