

REPORT

Boston Alternative Energy Facility

Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan

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1 Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan

1.1 Introduction

Background

- 1.1.1 This Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) relates to the Boston Alternative Energy Facility (the 'Facility'). The OCTMP forms part of a set of documents that supports the Environmental Statement (ES) (document reference 6.2) submitted by the Applicant as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.
- 1.1.2 The Facility is proposed to be located at Riverside Industrial Estate, Boston, Lincolnshire. The Riverside Industrial Estate is adjacent to the tidal River Witham (known as 'The Haven') and down-river from the Port of Boston.
- 1.1.3 A final detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be produced post-consent, prior to construction of the Facility, and will be in accordance with this OCTMP pursuant to the discharge of DCO Requirement 12.
- 1.1.4 This OCTMP also includes Travel Plan measures related to construction workers vehicle movements.
- 1.1.5 This OCTMP reinforces commitments made in the ES (document reference 6.2).

1.1 Structure of the OCTMP

- 1.1.6 The OCTMP will summarise the general principles and control measures to be adopted during construction of the Facility and will provide the framework for the preparation of the final, more detailed CTMP which will be developed post-consent.
- 1.1.7 The OCTMP describes the following:
- Section 2 sets-out the construction vehicle movements and programme, to include traffic demand and distribution.
 - Section 3 sets-out the construction traffic management measures
 - Section 4 sets-out the control processes
 - Section 5 sets out the monitoring and control processes
 - Section 6 sets out the corrective measures

1.2 Purpose and Scope of Final CTMP

- 1.2.1 The final CTMP will provide a key mechanism, enforceable via the DCO, through which the relevant regulatory authorities can be assured that environmental effects associated with construction of the Facility will be formally controlled and mitigated. The final CTMP will provide the standards, procedures and mitigation measures that are promoted for the project to manage and mitigate the effects of construction traffic in the area.
- 1.2.2 The CTMP is intended to be a live document to be reviewed and updated as appropriate by the Facility's appointed Principal Contractor (PC) in consultation with the highway authority Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) as construction is progressed.

2 Construction Vehicle Movements and Programme

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Application Site for the Facility covers 26.8 hectares (ha) and is split in to two components: the area containing operational infrastructure for the Facility (the 'Principal Application Site'); and an area containing habitat mitigation works for wading birds (the 'Habitat Mitigation Area'). The Principal Application Site (NGR TF33950 42241) covers 25.3 ha and is neighboured to the west by the Riverside Industrial Estate and to the east by The Haven, a tidal waterway of the River Witham between The Wash and the town of Boston. The A16 public highway is located approximately 1.3 km to the west. The Habitat Mitigation Area covers 1.5 ha and is located approximately 170 m to the south east of the Principal Application Site, encompassing an area of saltmarsh and small creeks at the margins of The Haven.
- 2.1.2 Construction and operational traffic will be associated with the Principal Application Site only, and where 'site' is referenced in this document it means the Principal Application Site. The final layout of the Facility is contained within Appendix A.

2.2 Construction Programme

- 2.2.1 A draft construction programme has been produced and provided in Appendix B. The construction programme identifies a total construction duration of 48 months.

- 2.2.2 The Phase 1 Wharf construction will start at the beginning of the construction programme and is a critical establishing phase for future delivery of raw materials by ship rather than transportation by local roads. It is estimated that it will take approximately four to six months to construct the first section of the wharf. The remaining section of the wharf will take a further 12 months (approximately) to complete.
- 2.2.3 A concrete batching plant will be installed on-site. The concrete batching plant will take approximately four days to install. This will reduce road transport movements associated with supplying concrete using mixer lorries, which are only able to provide small quantities (6 to 8 m³) of concrete compared to bulk raw material supply (20 to 25 m³). When the wharf is complete, aggregate will be brought in by ship. Aggregate brought in via ship will be transferred from the wharf via an overland temporary conveyor to the concrete batching plant. The temporary aggregate conveyor will take around five months to install. This will be deconstructed when the need for aggregate supply by ship has come to an end.
- 2.2.4 Other bulk loads including reinforcement materials such as steel and fibre will be brought in via ship, with on-site vehicle transport to lay-down areas within the site.
- 2.2.5 **Table 2-1** provides a summary of the major Facility infrastructure components and the associated construction timescales. Further details of the construction of the Facility can be found in **Chapter 5 Project Description** of the ES (document reference 6.2.5).

Table 2-1 Facility Infrastructure Construction Timescales Summary

Facility Infrastructure	Construction Timescale
Wharf (Fully complete)	15 to 18 months
Bale Shredding Plant and Bunker	5 months
Thermal Treatment Plant (timescale includes building and commissioning of all three lines)	48 months
Lightweight Aggregate Facility (including commissioning)	19 months
Power Export Island	20 months
RDF Storage, Turbine House, Air Cooled Condensers, Control Room and Office	Various

2.3 Construction Traffic Demand

- 2.3.1 The traffic generation that has informed this OCTMP has been derived by work undertaken by the Applicant's Principal Contractors (PC). The forecast number of Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) and personnel vehicle movements associated with construction of the Facility were supplied by the PC and these forecasts have been informed through calculations using the predicted quantity of materials, type of HGVs that could be expected and workforce requirements.
- 2.3.2 **Appendix B** shows the disaggregation of component traffic demand by activity over time. This data facilitates the derivation of total deliveries and HGV movements per day.
- 2.3.3 **Appendix B** shows peak HGV demand in week 41 of Year 1 of the construction programme with 293 daily HGV movements.
- 2.3.4 The majority of the HGV movements relate to the delivery of Ready Mixed Concrete (RMC) and is predicted to last for one week only. This period of intensification of HGV movements is to allow for the Phase 1 Wharf construction which is a critical establishing phase to allow for future delivery of raw materials by ship.
- 2.3.5 The peak daily HGV demand of 293 HGV movements represents the maximum HGV level for the Facility not to be exceeded by the PC.
- 2.3.6 The PC will be encouraged to validate the figures based on a greater certainty on supply chain and programming post application and prior to construction.

2.4 Traffic Distribution

- 2.4.1 HGV routes were carefully selected during the development of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to minimise the potential for adverse environmental. **Appendix C** highlights the HGV routes to the Facility's site location and associated points of access to the highway network.
- 2.4.2 There is the requirement for the road transport of approximately 83,780 tonnes of cement which will be required for the on-site concrete batching plant before the Phase 1 wharf construction has been completed and through the remaining period of the construction programme. This cement will originate from Ketton Cement works in the County of Rutland, with potential alternative sources from Purfleet or Tyneside.

- 2.4.3 At this stage, as a definitive sources of materials (RMC) and plant are unknown, therefore the respective traffic demands have been assigned to both the A16 originating from the north (Link 7) and the A16 originating from the south (Link 3).
- 2.4.4 HGVs will not be permitted to route through the A52 – Liquorpond Street during peak construction and will need to be diverted to the A17 and A16 to the south.

3 Construction Traffic Management Measures

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following measures will form a framework for the PC to develop and augment in consultation with LCC prior to submitting the final CTMP for discharge of Requirement 12.

Management of Deliveries

- 3.1.2 The core working hours are anticipated to be between 8am and 8pm (with an option of 7am to 7pm), Monday to Saturday, with no bank holiday or public holiday working. The early stages of construction will require some slip-forming works (or other similar activities) and these will require limited *ad-hoc* 24 hour working.
- 3.1.3 LCC will be advised as soon as practical where works are undertaken out of consented hours in response to emergency situations or slip-forming (or other similar activities), outlining the circumstances for the works, the likely duration and the management and mitigation measures to be implemented.
- 3.1.4 The repetitive nature of the deliveries during the peak construction period (importing concrete) would inherently lead to an optimal fleet size resulting in an even distribution of HGV traffic on a day to day basis. This will prevent bunching of deliveries and reduce the impact of HGV traffic upon peak periods.
- 3.1.5 The contract would be required to introduce processes that maintain this even profile of HGV deliveries during the working hours.
- 3.1.6 The PC will implement a system to help the public distinguish HGV construction vehicles associated with the Facility from other traffic on the network. Each HGV construction vehicle will be required to display a unique identifier within the window of the cab (a recognisable logo).

Personnel Travel

- 3.1.7 As previously stated, working hours for the Facility are anticipated to be between

8am and 8pm (or 7am to 7pm), Monday to Saturday, Peak personnel vehicle movements will therefore be expected to occur outside of the traditional network peak hours.

- 3.1.8 From a workforce travel perspective, introducing arbitrary car share targets could prove unwieldy to monitor and report; and therefore could take the focus off the CTMP from managing traffic effects. It is likely that a large percentage of the workforce will be based in temporary accommodation locally and will be inclined to car share.
- 3.1.9 It is therefore proposed that the CTMP objective of managing the traffic effects of the Facility is achieved by focussing resource on introducing measures to encourage car sharing as set out in **Table 3-1** below.

Table 3-1 Personnel Travel Plan Measures

Measure	Rationale
Identify car-share, pickup locations	The PC will identify and group those personnel who are in nearby accommodation and assign designated drivers.
Drivers required to park within the site compound	All drivers will be required to park within the allocated car parks. Drivers not parking within the car parks, i.e. on the highway will be subject to enforcement action as set out in Section 6 .
Walking/ cycle facilities	<p>It is recognised that the site location could reduce the potential opportunities for walking and cycling and public transport. However, the PC would not seek to discourage personnel who choose to walk and cycle and will ensure changing facilities, and lockers are provided.</p> <p>In addition, secure cycle parking will be made available. The level of cycle parking requirements will be established by the PC based upon personnel origins and reviewed throughout construction.</p>
Guaranteed lift home	To allow personnel who car share to get home in an emergency a guaranteed lift home will be offered.
Staff noticeboard	A staff notice board will be provided, within a communal area, this will include details of the car sharing options including details of parking requirements and the guaranteed lift home. The notice board will also include details of local

Measure	Rationale
	walking and cycling routes and bus and train times from Boston Town Centre.
Welfare and catering facilities	To avoid the need for personnel to drive off-site during the working day for lunch the PC will provide welfare facilities. These will include an area for personnel to prepare and eat lunch. In addition, the PC will also seek to encourage local suppliers (e.g. a sandwich van) to deliver food to the site location.

Temporary Signage

3.1.10 Temporary direction and warning signs to advise of turning vehicles will be provided in the vicinity of all accesses in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual (2009). The signage would highlight the proposed accesses to drivers to avoid late breaking manoeuvres and highlight to the travelling public the potential for turning vehicles. Full details to be agreed in the final CTMP.

Driver Information Packs

3.1.11 An Information Pack will be distributed to all individuals involved in the transport of materials. The pack would be a convenient size so it can be stored in a truck cab.

3.1.12 The pack will include key information on delivery routes and times and procedures for dealing with emergencies and disciplinary measures for non-compliance.

Control of Dust and Dirt and Vehicle Emissions

3.1.13 To minimise vehicle emissions and control dust and dirt being tracked on to the highway, the Facility's construction site may include the following measures and are to be agreed in the final CTMP:

- Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the Principal Application Site.
- Loaded vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.
- Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowsers and regularly cleaned.

- Install a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud) prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable.
- Adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits.
- Locate site access gates at least 10 m from receptors where possible.
- All vehicles to comply with the Euro VI emission standard where practicable (it is noted some specialist vehicles may not be able to comply with this requirements). Project-related emissions would therefore be minimised insofar as is possible.

Parking and Loading

- 3.1.14 Two car parks will be provided at the Facility, the northern car park will be for cars and is accessed / egressed from Nursery Road, the southern car park will be for larger vehicles and separately accessed via an 'entry only' access off Marsh Lane and exit provided on Nursery Road.
- 3.1.15 The northern car park will be for construction personnel light vehicles only with an area allotted to visitors to the Facility. The southern car park will provide larger spaces (4 m x 7 m) for worker vans.
- 3.1.16 Details of parking capacity and layouts of the proposed car parks will be provided for inclusion into the final CTMP.
- 3.1.17 This one-way and separate parking strategy for larger vehicles (e.g. vans) ensures minimal vehicle conflicts and reduced vehicle delay on Marsh Lane and Nursery Road.
- 3.1.18 11 seater mini buses will transfer workers from the car parks to their place of work on the Principal Application Site via the site entrance on Nursery Road or Callen Road. This is to ensure high levels of site safety and operational control.
- 3.1.19 Appropriate loading/unloading areas for construction vehicles will be undertaken within the site compounds to avoid overspill parking or waiting on the highway.

Communication Strategy

- 3.1.20 The PC will identify a single point of contact as Traffic Management Plan Co-Ordinator (TMPC) – it is likely that much of this role will be undertaken by the Public Liaison Officer (PLO). The TMPC details will be provided to Boston Borough Council (BBC) and LCC to allow them to raise any immediate concerns

directly with the PC.

- 3.1.21 The TMPC will provide regular updates to the local community highlighting issues such as peak periods where deliveries would be more intense. In addition, the TMPC will establish direct lines of communication with local businesses, etc to ensure that deliveries are managed and co-ordinated. The form of communication will be agreed in the final CTMP.

Highway Maintenance

- 3.1.22 The PC would work with LCC to undertake pre-condition highway surveys. Upon completion of the works, any damage (attributable to the Facility) will be agreed with LCC and rectified. A daily check of the highway in the immediate vicinity of the Facility will be undertaken to identify defects. All defects will be reported to LCC for repair, the applicant will reimburse LCC for damage attributable to the Facility.

Public Rights of Way

- 3.1.23 During the construction, the following footpath sections would be permanently closed: BOST/14/4, BOST/14/10 and BOST/14/5. The closure would also affect the England Coast Path route which follows these footpaths, as does Macmillan Way (which is a series of interconnected public footpaths). The diversion for these route closures would follow the route of an existing footpath, which follows the route of Roman Bank (also known as 'Sea Bank') along footpath sections BOST/14/11 and BOST/14/9. **Figure 5.3** of the ES (document reference 6.3.2) details the footpath network and identifies the footpath sections to be closed.

- 3.1.24 To allow continued pedestrian footpath access along BOST/14/11 there is the requirement to install a safe pedestrian crossing method providing priority to pedestrians crossing the unnamed spur road which is within the site boundary. A number of potential methods could be utilised including, traffic lights, barrier gates or banksman to monitor the crossing of BOST/14/11 by potential construction traffic during the construction period.

- 3.1.25 The diversion would further affect pedestrians because the route of footpath section Bost/14/11 at the intersection with Bost/14/9 is within the construction boundary of the Facility. Therefore, pedestrians would be routed to cross the site road within closer proximity of construction traffic vehicles, thus decreasing the relative pleasantness of the journey.

- 3.1.26 Embedded mitigation is provided via a fenced public footbridge will be constructed

early in the construction programme to provide access across the existing gap in the Roman Bank. This will allow for increased pedestrian safety and means that pedestrians will not have to directly cross an active construction site at this location. The final design of the footbridge would be included within the final CTMP.

Interaction of Cumulative Projects

Battery Energy Storage Plant (BESP) (Marsh Lane) B/17/0467

- 3.1.27 The ES identified that Marsh Lane and Nursery Road could potentially result in significant effects during cumulative movements between the BESP and the Facility.
- 3.1.28 There are currently no details regarding an indicative construction timeline of the BESP, thus it is assumed that potential overlap of construction between the BESP and the Facility could occur.
- 3.1.29 Thus, a commitment by the Applicant and its appointed contractors to engage with the BESP contractors would enable opportunities in programming project peak construction activities so that they do not coincide together thus avoiding significant effects of cumulative traffic.

Viking Link Interconnector (VLI) UK Onshore Scheme - B/17/0340

- 3.1.30 The onshore planning application was granted consent in 2018, with construction due to begin in 2020 and completion by the end of 2023.
- 3.1.31 The ES identified that the A16 (as it enters Boston from the south to the roundabout junction with the A52) could potentially result in significant effects during cumulative movements between the VLI and the Facility.
- 3.1.32 As the duration of the peak VLI period is unknown, it is proposed that a commitment be undertaken by the Applicant and its appointed contractors to engage with National Grid.
- 3.1.33 Liaison between both projects would enable opportunities in programming project peak construction activities so that they do not coincide together thus avoiding significant effects of cumulative peak traffic.
- 3.1.34 Full details of the liaison processes between cumulative projects are to be agreed within the final CTMP.

4 Control Processes

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section outlines the control processes that the PC and their supply chain would be required to adhere to and contribute towards.

4.2 Delivery Route Compliance

- 4.2.1 The delivery routes will be communicated by the PC to all individuals and companies involved in the transport of materials and plant to and from the Facility. Information signs will also be erected which will include a telephone number for the public to report concerns.
- 4.2.2 The PC will implement a system to help the public distinguish HGV construction vehicles associated with the Facility from other traffic on the network. Each HGV construction vehicle will be required to display a unique identifier within the window of the cab (a recognisable logo) that will allow members of the public to report any concerns such as driver behaviour or the use of unapproved routes via a publicised telephone contact number. Signs will be erected the site with the relevant contact number clearly displayed for public enquiries.
- 4.2.3 HGVs will not be permitted to route through the A52 – Liquorpond Street at any time during construction and will need to be diverted to the A17 and A16 to the south.

4.3 Personnel Travel

- 4.3.1 The PC will be required to keep an up to date record of the number of personnel on site and how they travelled. This will take the form of daily sign in sheets at the main compound where each employee will be required to sign in and at the same time provide their vehicle registration number where applicable.
- 4.3.2 This information will provide an easily auditable record of the number of vehicle movements and allow for the derivation of achieved mode share. This information will be retained and provided to LCC/BBC upon request.

4.4 Delivery Log

- 4.4.1 The PC will be responsible for managing the demand for deliveries and exports for their own fleet and that of their supply chain partners to ensure they comply

with agreed daily traffic profiles.

- 4.4.2 The PC will be required to keep up to date record of deliveries to the site, this will take the form of delivery receipts. This information will be retained to be provided to LCC/BBC upon request.

4.5 Welfare

- 4.5.1 Construction areas will be serviced by temporary construction offices and necessary welfare facilities, which may include mess rooms, locker rooms, showers and toilet facilities, plus facilities for mobile construction teams. These will comply with relevant legislation and codes of practice.

5 Monitoring and Control Processes

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section outlines the monitoring and control processes that have been developed in collaboration with the PC.

5.2 HGV Movements

- 5.2.1 The HGV movements associated with the Facility will be continuously monitored through the use of a Delivery Log. This will require the PC to keep up to date record of deliveries to the construction site. This information will be made available to LCC/BBC upon request.

5.3 Personnel Movements

- 5.3.1 The vehicle movements associated with construction personnel travelling to and from the site will be continuously monitored through the use of signing in sheets. This would require the PC to keep an up to date record of personnel numbers and method of travel to work. This information will be made available to LCC/BBC upon request.

5.4 Stakeholder input

- 5.4.1 Contact numbers will be on display and will be provided to LCC/BBC for the public to raise any concerns with the PC. All enquiries will be recorded and responded to within seven working days. The enquirer would receive a written response (copied to LCC/BBC) detailing what action has been taken.

- 5.4.2 The PC will be required to keep an up to date record of all enquiries and responses to be made available to LCC/BBC upon request.

6 Corrective Measures

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section provides a summary of the mechanisms that will ensure that the control measures are effectively implemented.

6.2 Correction Process

- 6.2.1 To ensure that the aims of the OCTMP can be effectively enforced, it is important to define what would constitute a breach. The following actions would contribute a breach of the OCTMP, whereby corrective measures will be required:

- Exceedance of the daily peak of 293 HGV movements;
- Construction personnel overspill parking on the public highway;
- Construction HGVs not adhering to the agreed times;
- Construction HGVS not adhering to the agreed routes; and
- Construction traffic being driven inappropriately, e.g. speeding.

- 6.2.2 On receipt of a report of a potential breach, the TMPC will investigate the circumstances and compile a report for LLC/BBC. LLC/BBC would then review the information, request further clarifications (if required) and confirm to the TMPC if a material breach has occurred.

- 6.2.3 If the breach is found to be material the PC will take appropriate action with the offenders and report back to the highway authority.

- 6.2.4 Individual personnel breaches would be addressed through UK employment law whereby the process outlined above would form the basis for disciplinary proceedings.

7 Summary

- 7.1.1 The OCTMP provides an outline of the standards, procedures and mitigation measures that are promoted for the construction of the Facility to manage against the effects of construction traffic in the area.

- 7.1.2 The OCTMP is intended to be an evolving document and the PC and their supply chain would be required to adhere to and contribute towards the OCTMP throughout the duration of the construction phase.
- 7.1.3 The OCTMP sets out a number of measures that have been developed to mitigate the construction traffic demand. The OCTMP then outlines how the measures within the plan would be subject to a series of control processes, a monitoring strategy and a corrective measure strategy. It provides a summary of the traffic demand, measures and controls.

Table 7-1 Summary of OCTMP Measures and Controls

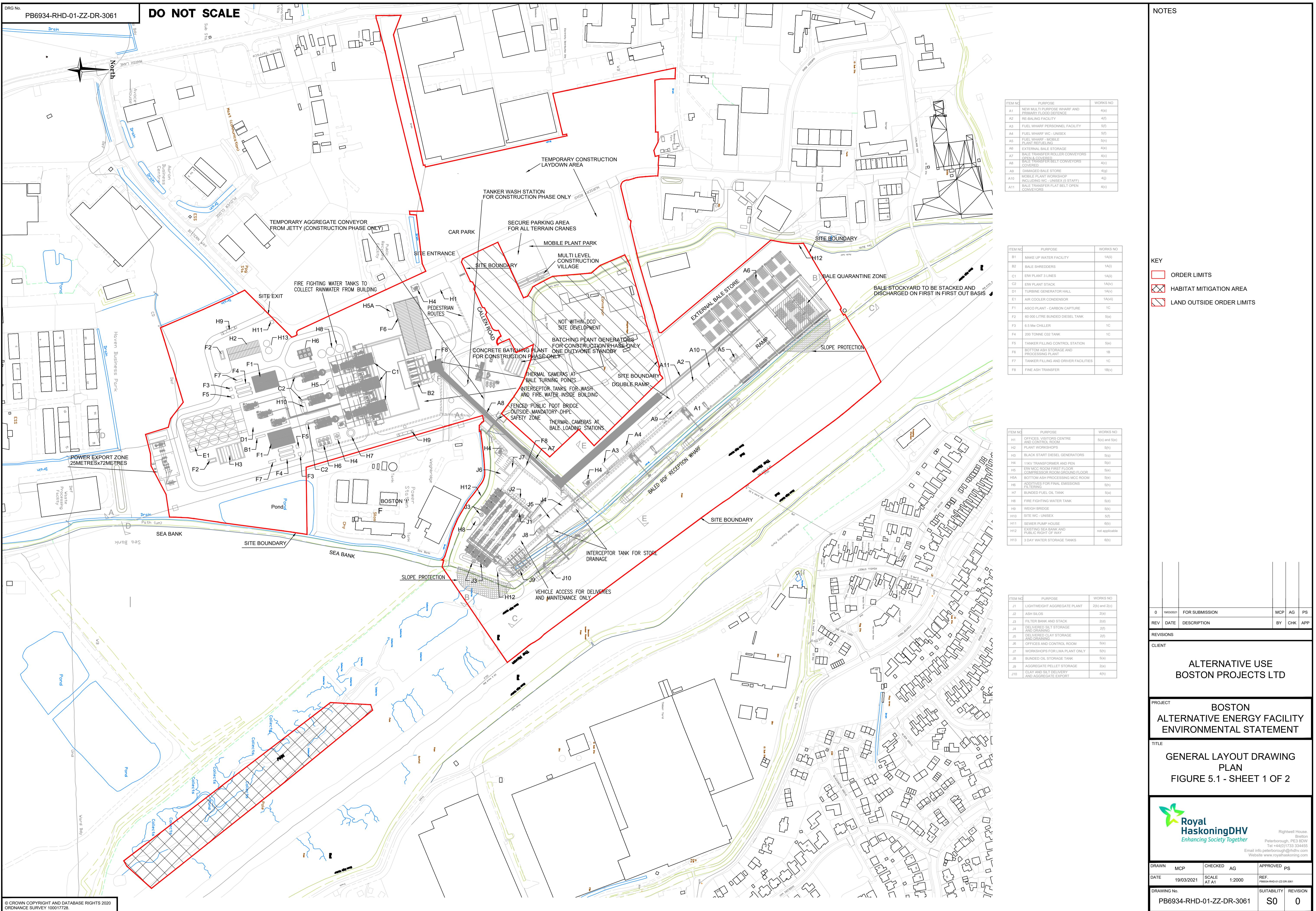
OCTMP Section	Summary	Details
OCTMP demand and profiles	HGVs	<p>Section 2 sets out a maximum of 293 peak daily HGV movements to the site.</p> <p>The PC will therefore be expected to manage the total daily HGV peak demand traffic at 293 movements between 08:00 to 20:00 (with the option of 07:00 to 19:00) Monday to Saturday.</p>
	Personnel vehicles	<p>Section 2 details that the construction of the Facility would result in a daily peak of 173 vehicle arrivals or departures.</p> <p>Core hours are anticipated to be between 08:00 to 20:00 (with the option of 07:00 to 19:00) Monday to Saturday</p>
Overarching OCTMP measures	Vehicle movements	Section 2 provides details of the measures to manage HGV and Personnel vehicle movements.
	Driver information packs	Section 3 provides details of information packs that would be distributed to drivers to inform them of key delivery information such as routes, times etc.
	Dust and dirt	Section 3 provides details of the measures that would be employed to control dirt being tracked on to the highway.
	Parking and loading	Section 3 provides details of parking and loading requirements.
	Communication strategy	Section 3 details a strategy for liaising with the local community to discuss issues.
	Highway maintenance	Section 3 sets out the measures to ensure that any damage to the highway from the Facility is rectified.
	Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	Section 3 sets out the measures to ensure continued PRoW access through the construction site.

OCTMP Section	Summary	Details
OCTMP Controls	Routes	Section 4.2 provides details of how HGV routing would be controlled.
	Personnel	Section 4.3 provides details of measures to manage personnel vehicle movements.
	HGVs	Section 4 provides details of measures to monitor HGV movements.
OCTMP Corrective Measures	Section 6 details the mechanisms that would ensure that the control measures are effectively implemented.	

Appendix A

Site Layout Figure





Appendix B

Vehicle Demand Aligned to Construction Programme



Year 1 Average Daily Movements
Not Including Year 1 Peak Week

s 41	56	Year 1 Max Daily Movements	293
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1

Contingency

Year 2 Average Daily Movements Not including Year 2 Peak Week 28.

66 Year 2 Max Daily Movements

Year 3 Average Daily Movements

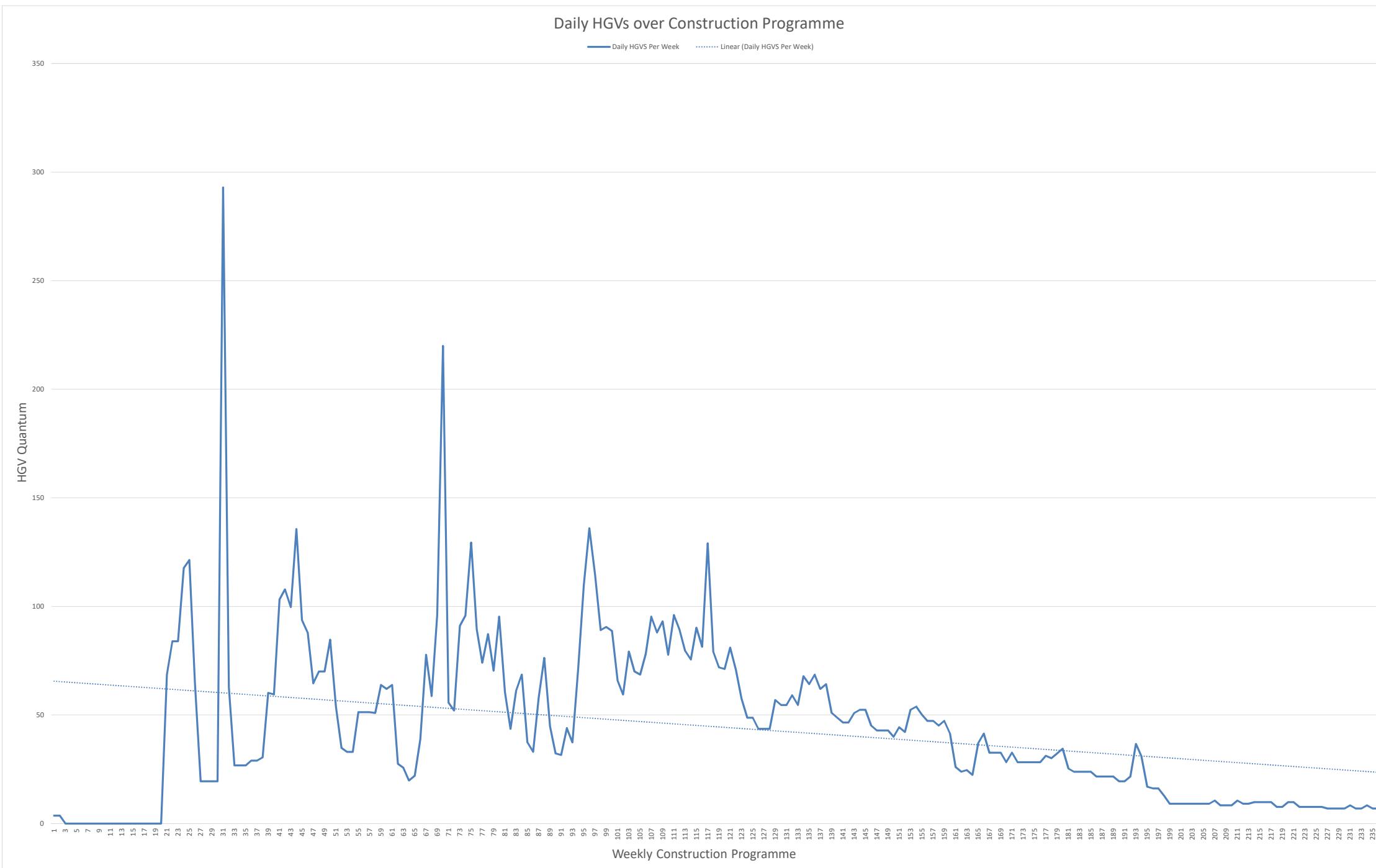
70 Year 3 Max Daily Movements

Year 4 Average Daily Movements Not Including Year 4 Peak Week 8

72	72	72	72	72	66	60	54	50	50	50	50	50	54	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	52	46	45	38	38	38	36	30	30	34	28	28	22	25	19	45062
144	144	144	144	144	132	120	108	100	100	100	100	108	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	104	92	90	76	76	76	76	72	60	60	68	56	56	44	50	38	90124
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55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	64	51	51	51	64	55	55	59	59	59	59	46	46	46	59	46	46	46	46	42	42	42	42	51	42	42	42	40	1758
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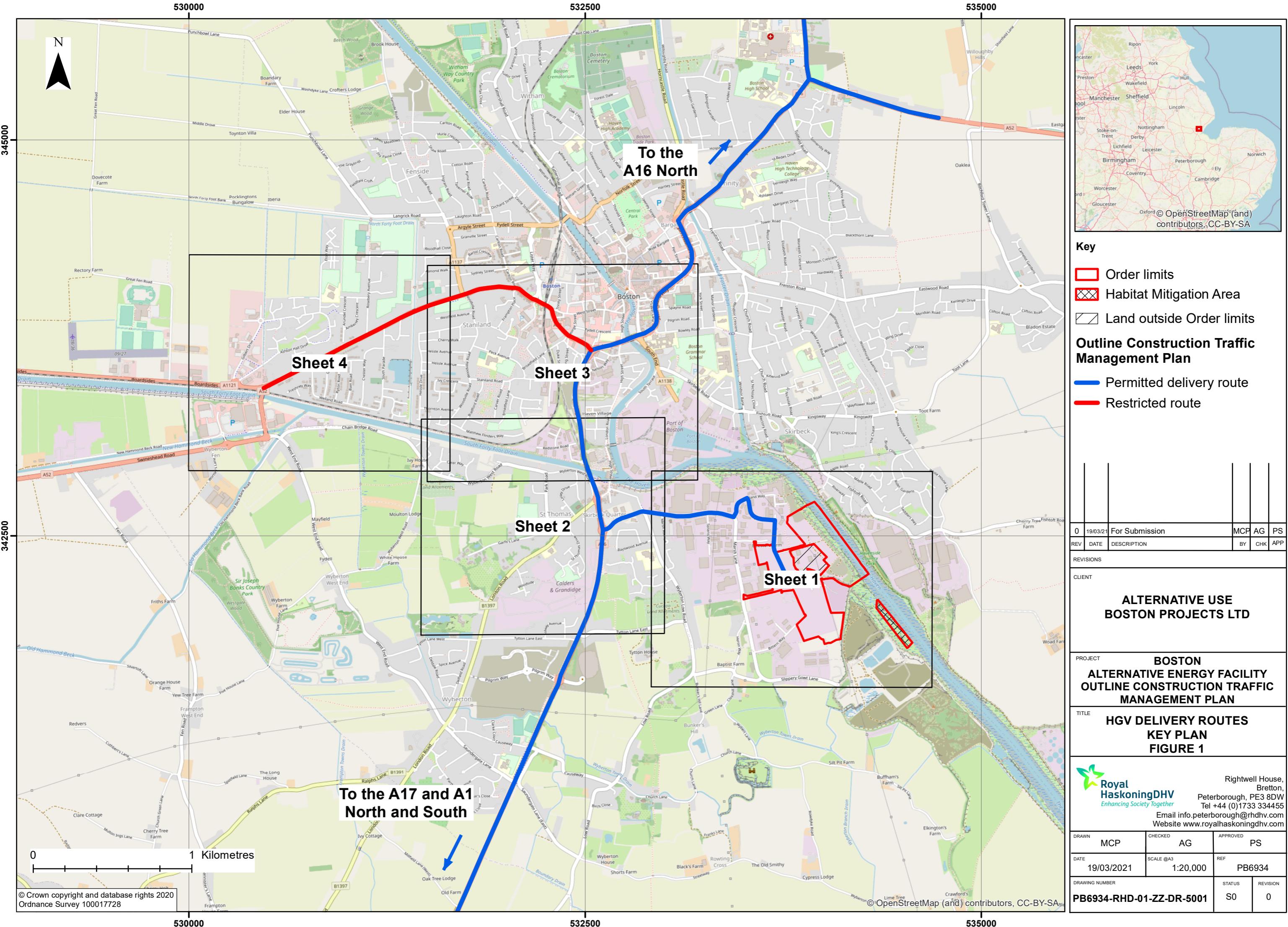
Year 5 Average Daily Movements 8.5 Year 5 Max Daily Movements 11

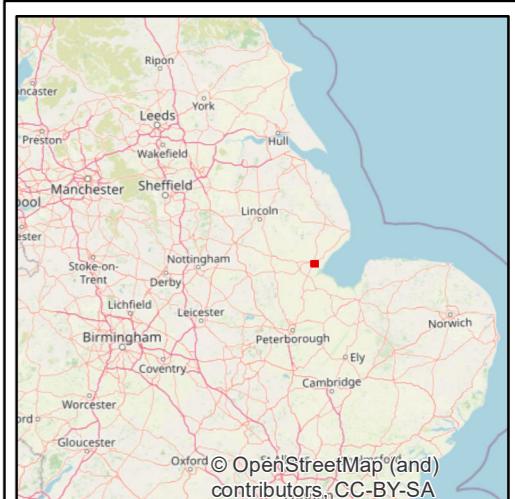
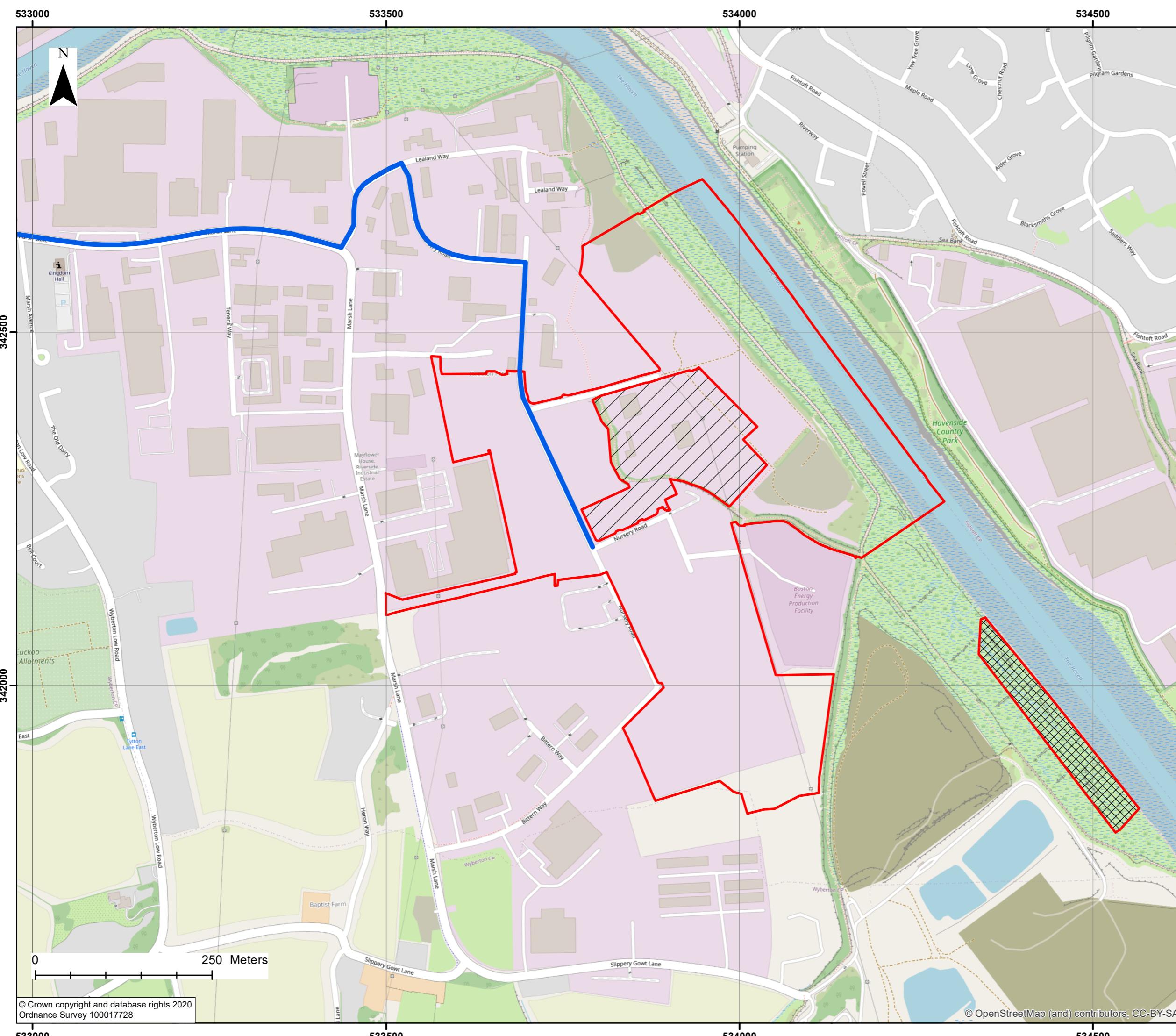


Appendix C

HGV Delivery Routes Figure







Key

-  Order limits
 -  Habitat Mitigation Area
 -  Land outside Order limits

Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan

— Permitted delivery route

0	19/03/21	For review	MCP	AG	PS
DEV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PX	GLK	APR

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OUTLINE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

HGV DELIVERY ROUTES PLAN

FIGURE 2

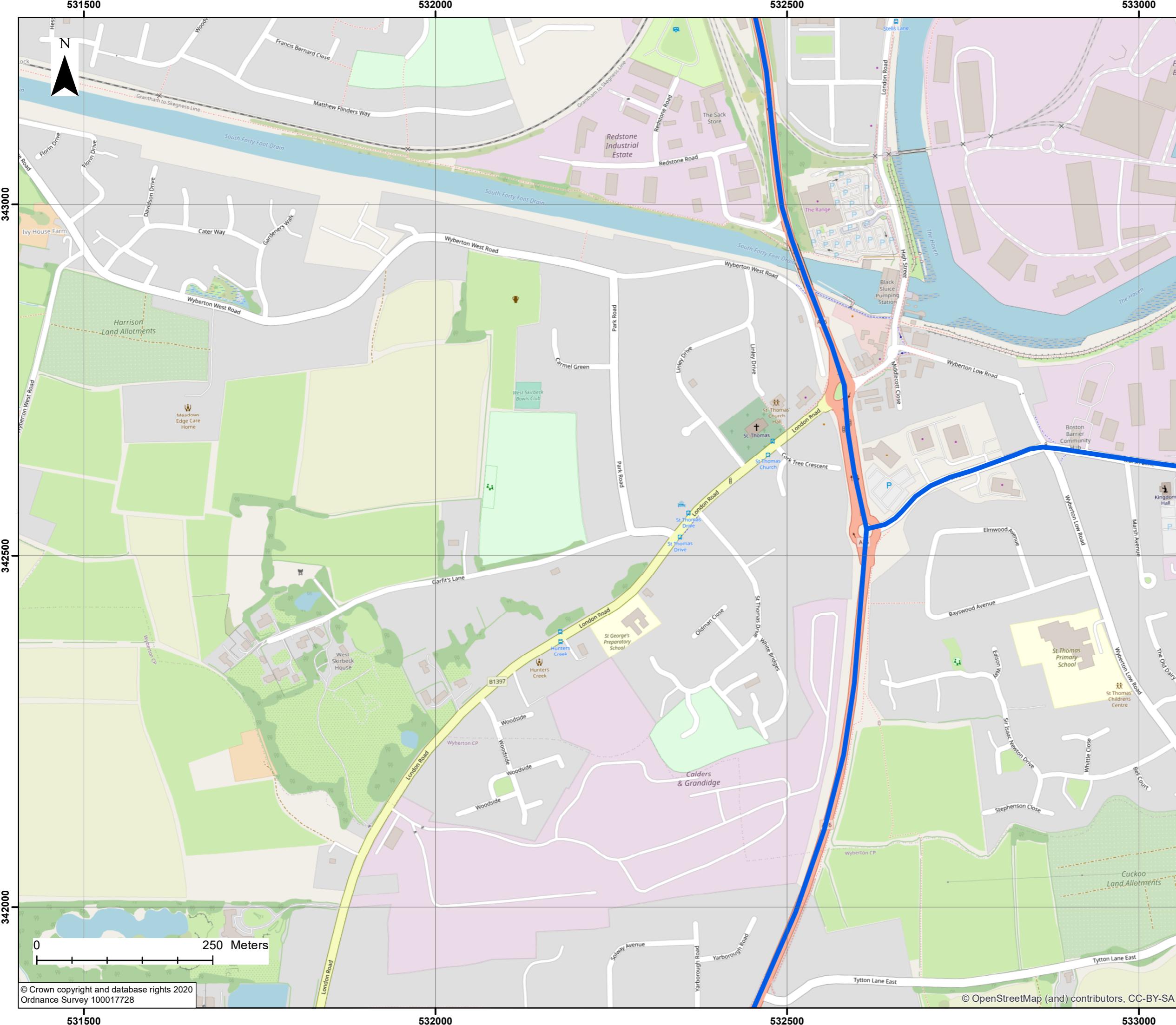
Sheet 1 of 4



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Key

Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan

— Permitted delivery route

0	19/03/21	For review	MCP	AG	PS
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHK	APP

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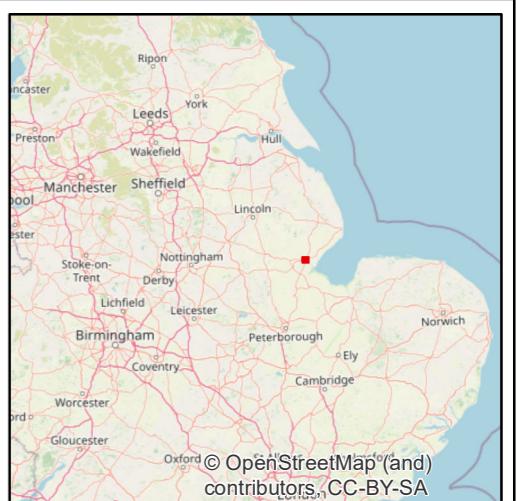
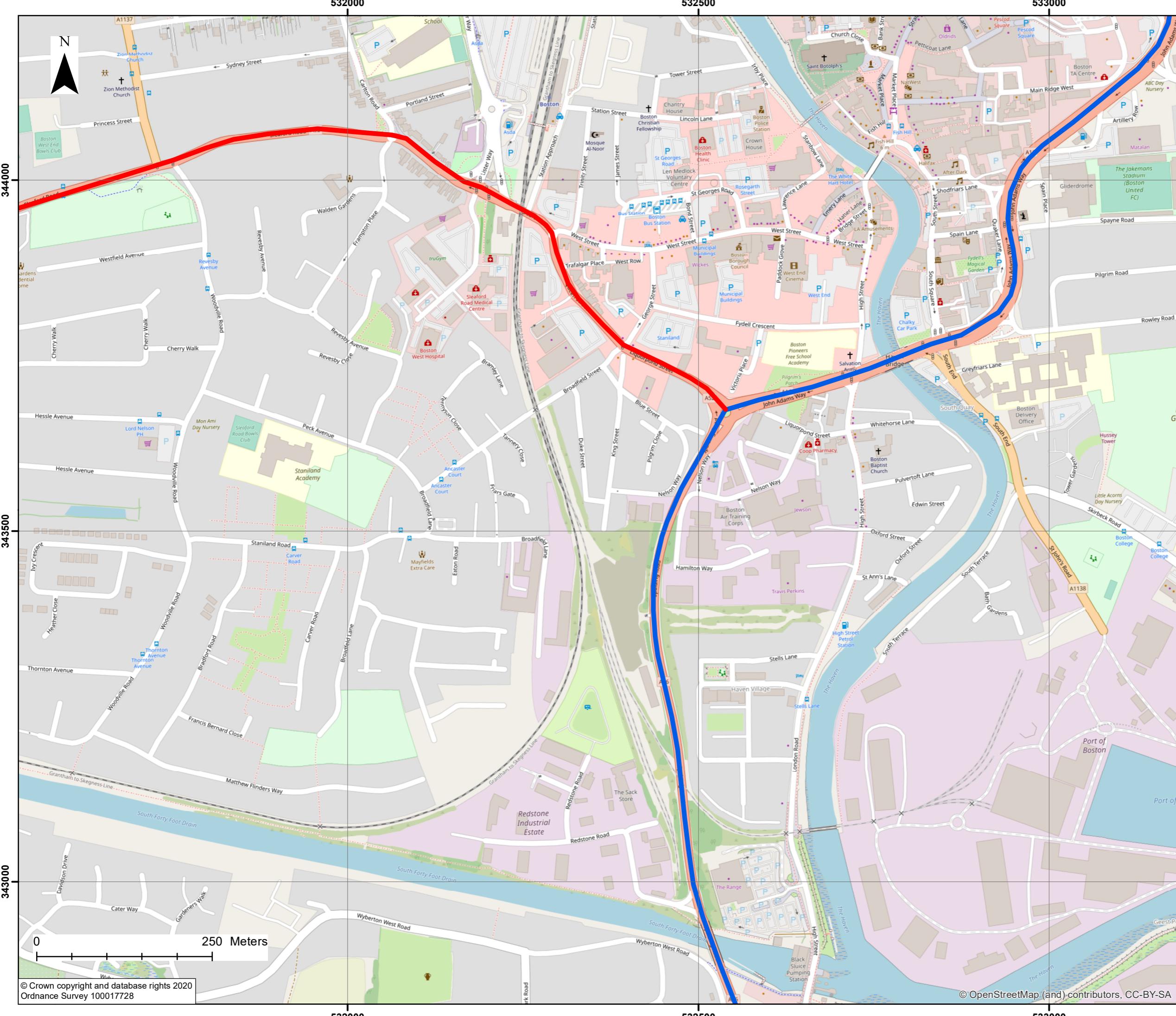
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HGV DELIVERY ROUTES PLAN FIGURE 2 Sheet 2 of 4

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Key

Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan

- Permitted delivery route (Blue line)
- Restricted route (Red line)

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TITLE HGV DELIVERY ROUTES PLAN FIGURE 2 Sheet 3 of 4

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