

CEEQUAL				Norsk planprosess	
Kategori	Kriterium	Beskrivelse	Bevis	Typiske dokumenter	Policy (standard) eller prosjektspesifikt
Management	1.1.1	<p><b>Principles of sustainable development</b> The project team has actively considered the principles of sustainable development in the planning, design, and construction of the project.</p>	Evidence could be a sustainable development policy that cascades into a project sustainability framework for the project. Further evidence that this has received active consideration could include design team meeting records, or a sustainability assessment or appraisal report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Konsekvensutredning (KU) eller planbeskrivelse</li> <li>• Referat fra prosjekteringsmøter</li> <li>• Bærekraftsvurdering/rapport</li> </ul> <p>En <b>overordnet</b> betraktning av bærekraft i prosjektets beslutningstaking. Mer detaljerte krav tilknyttet bærekraft blir omtalt i andre kriterier i CEEQUAL-skjemaet.</p> <p><b>Eksempel fra NV:</b> SSD (Sentralt styringsdokument) Kap. D1.1 Bestillingen</p>	Her spørres det etter en prosjektpolicy, samt dokumentasjon på at prosjektet har vurdert bærekraftighet i alle prosjektfaser. Muligens kan en konsern policy også brukes, men det må fortsatt dokumenteres at den er brukt. De policiene som er brukt tidligere dekker i liten grad dette. Det ligger noe i strategien, noe i virksomhets styring, noe i HMS og samfunnsansvar, noe i kontrakt
Management	1.1.2	<p><b>Construction management strategy</b> The project team has actively adopted a sustainability-driven approach to the development of the construction management plan for the project.</p>	Evidence is likely to be the whole construction plan or specific parts of it, in meeting records, or a sustainability assessment or appraisal report on the construction stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hele eller deler av byggeplanen (CMP)</li> <li>• Møtereferater</li> <li>• Bærekraftsvurdering/rapport</li> </ul> <p>En bærekraftig tilnærming til <b>konstruksjonsprosessen</b>. Tema som kan være aktuelle: påvirkning på miljø og naboer, materialvalg, transport og økonomiske konsekvenser for det lokale/regionale samfunnet.</p>	
Management	1.1.3	<p><b>Selection process for designers and contractors</b> The selection process for (i) the principal Designer, (ii) the principal Contractor, and (iii) the key sub-contractor(s) included past environmental and social performance as one of the evaluation criteria.</p>	Evidence could include supplier appraisals, quality submissions information on environmental and social issues during tender stage.	<p>Den overordnede strategien bør</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vurdering/evaluering av tilbydere</li> <li>• Informasjon om kvalitetsdokumentasjon i anbudsfasen</li> </ul> <p>Stille <b>kvalifikasjonskrav/tildelingskriterier</b> knyttet til miljø og sosiale forhold i anbudsfasen. Dette gjelder for både prosjekterende og utførende (inkl. underentreprenører). Evalueringprosessen skal inkludere vurdering av tidligere miljøytelser og sosiale forhold, for utvelgelse av tilbydere for kontraktsinngåelse.</p>	Det er behov for et dokument / prosedyre som beskriver anskaffelsesprosessen og hvordan byggherrens krav overføres til til UE og UL.

Management	1.1.4	<p><b>Environmental and social performance in contracts</b> The contract requirements for the Designers and Contractors expressly included: a) achievement of specified environmental and social performance; and b) a requirement to monitor and report on environmental and social performance during the contract.</p>	Evidence could include output from any contract strategy meetings or reports that show consideration of environmental and social issues as a factor in the choice of procurement method. Evidence could also include key environmental and social performance targets within contract and monitoring/reporting requirements. Simply specifying that a project has applied for a CEEQUAL assessment, or that a specific rating is achieved, is not considered appropriate evidence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utdrag fra kontraksstrategi-møter eller rapporter som viser at miljøspørsmål og sosiale forhold er hensyntatt i valg av anskaffelsesmetode.</li> <li>• Mål for miljø- og sosialytelse i kontrakten, samt mål for å overvåke/rapportere på disse målene.</li> <li>* Kontraktens C3 (NV og SVV)</li> <li>* SSD</li> </ul> <p>Stille <b>krav</b> knyttet til miljø og sosiale forhold i kontraktsgrunnlaget. Kravene skal vise til måloppnåelse av spesifiserte</p>
Management	1.1.5	<p><b>Sustainability targets for construction</b> During the concept and design process, specific targets have been set for the environmental and social performance of the project during construction.</p> <p>During the construction stage, progress towards the targets has been monitored, reported, and shared with the staff and workforce.</p>	Evidence could include the setting of targets for achieving or exceeding target levels (such as water quality targets) or specifying targets for completion of work elements to avoid 'closed' seasons (such as nesting birds). Evidence must also be provided to demonstrate that the targets were regularly monitored for the credits to be awarded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Konkrete mål samt overvåking, rapportering og deling under <b>konstruksjonsprosessen</b>.</li> <li>* SSD</li> <li>* D1.1 Beksrivelse av arbeidsomfang</li> <li>* Planbestemmelser</li> </ul> <p>Dette kriteriet sier noe om at krav i 1.1.4 (krav fra byggherre i kontrakten) blir videreført/gjennomført i prosjekterings- og utførelsesfasen, og at disse kravene er blitt overvåket, rapportert og delt.</p>
Management	1.1.6	<p><b>Environmental targets for key sub-contractors</b> Relevant key environmental objectives and performance targets have been set for key sub-contractors and they have been monitored against performance.</p>	Evidence for monitoring of targets could include inspection of sub-contractors and continued good performance, toolbox talks, or actual measures such as waste produced or number of environmental incidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Samme som over, bare for underleverandører/-entreprenører.</li> <li>* C4 Spesielle kontraktsbestemmelser om seriositetskrav</li> </ul>

Management	1.1.7	<p><b>Sustainability targets for operation</b> During the concept and design process, specific targets have been set for the environmental and social performance of the project during operation and there is a monitoring programme in place for the operational phase.</p>	<p>Evidence needs to demonstrate that such targets have been positively adopted by the design team, for example through project team meeting minutes or equivalent. Although an Environmental Statement (ES) may include targets or equivalent statements on a wide range of issues such as operational noise or air pollution control, the presence of the ES is not considered sufficient evidence here. Evidence could include targets that set numerical figures to manage and reduce carbon and energy emissions during the lifetime of the project, commit to an effective lifecycle waste management, and manage and reduce water use. Other targets could be set for increasing biodiversity or commitments to improve social transport links.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Møtereferat som viser at målene for <b>driftsfasen</b> er blitt positivt fulgt opp av prosjekterings-teamet (og "signed-up to" av de ansvarlige for prosjektet under driftsfasen).</li> <li>* D1.1 Beskrivelse av arbeidsomfang</li> <li>* SSD</li> <li>* Planbestemmelser</li> </ul>
Management	1.1.8	<p><b>Workforce consultation on sustainability performance</b> Ongoing engagement or two-way dialogue between project staff and the construction workforce has been undertaken with regards to management of environmental and social issues and the suggestions from these discussions have been considered in the construction stage.</p>	<p>Evidence could include records of meetings, forums, or toolbox talks, plus site posters, environmental close calls, good practice reporting, or case studies.</p>	<p>Målene må være numerisk "målbare". Dette kan være mål om å redusere karbon- og energiutslipp gjennom levetiden til prosjektet,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dialog</b> (dokumentasjon i form av referat, presentasjoner angående HMS-temaer, forum, plakater, risikovurderinger, rapportering av uønskete hendelser og "good practice"++) mellom prosjekt-teamet og arbeidende på anlegget.</li> </ul>
Management	1.1.9	<p><b>Communicating best practice</b> At each project stage, the project team has shared any innovation or best practice in sustainability-driven management and practice with other parts of the civil engineering sector or other relevant sectors.</p>	<p>Evidence could include briefing sheet(s) published either internally or in industry publications, or presentations to other companies or professional bodies, or involvement with universities and students in related disciplines. All parties can get full credits if the project team has created a single joint case study that meets the criteria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• F.eks. presentasjoner/referater fra workshops, rapporter eller publikasjoner som viser til <b>innovasjonsarbeid</b> innenfor bærekraft. Spre informasjon til bransjen. "Case-study" eller "briefing-sheet(s)".</li> </ul>

Management	1.2.1	<p><b>Environmental impacts and benefits assessment</b> The Client or the Designers have undertaken an environmental impacts and benefits assessment of the project on a wider scope than just the project owners' interests and appropriate to the nature, scale, design life and location of the project, including assessments of possible enhancements to the local environment.</p>	Evidence of the analysis could be in the form of an Environmental Statement (ES) or Environmental Commentary prepared during development of the project and submitted for the planning and consents processes. It will be necessary to demonstrate that the scoping and boundary setting for the assessments were carefully set to maximise the chances of significant adverse impacts that occur remotely from the project being included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Konsekvensutredning (KU)</b></li> <li>* KU Naturmangfold</li> <li>* KU Friluftsliv</li> <li>* Klimagassberegninger</li> <li>* Ku Reindrift (andre vilttyper)</li> <li>* KU Landskapsbilde</li> <li>* KU Kulturminner og kulturmiljø</li> <li>* ROS-analyse</li> <li>* Støyutredning</li> <li>* Vannovervåkningsprogram</li> <li>* Miljøgeologisk rapport</li> <li>* Vurdering av massedeponier</li> <li>* Flomvurderinger av vassdrag</li> <li>* Planbeskrivelse</li>   <li>• Miljøerklæring/-kommentar som er utarbeidet/sendt inn for planleggings- og godkjenningsprosessen til prosjektet.</li>   <li>Viktig å sikre de beste bærekraft-drevne beslutningene for</li> </ul>	Lovkrav
Management	1.2.2	<p><b>Implementing environmental enhancements</b> The enhancements identified in the environmental impacts and benefits assessment have been delivered in the design alongside those for environmental mitigation and compensation.</p>	Evidence is likely to be in the form of design drawings and design details but will also need to be linked to the environmental impacts and benefits assessment and demonstrate that the design incorporates the enhancements identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Planbestemmelser</li> <li>* Plankart</li> <li>• Tegningsgrunnlag eller beskrivelse som inneholder tiltak for "miljøforbedringer".</li>   <li>"Miljøforbedringene" identifisert i konsekvensutredningen er videreført og implementert i <b>prosjekteringsgrunnlaget</b>.</li> </ul>	
Management	1.2.3	<p><b>Supporting environmental benefits in contracts</b> Where appropriate, actions to support the results of the environmental impacts and benefits assessment have been included within relevant contract documentation.</p>	Evidence will be relevant contract clauses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kontraktklausuler</li> <li>* D1.2</li> <li>* C3 kontraktkrav</li> <li>* D1.1 Beskrivelse av arbeidsomfang</li>   <li>Viktige punkt fra konsekvensutredningen har blitt inkludert i kontraktgrunnlaget</li> </ul>	

Management	1.2.4	<p><b>Environmental impacts during construction</b></p> <p>The Construction Team have undertaken an environmental impacts and benefits assessment of the construction stage of the project and used the results in the development and implementation of the construction management plan (CMP).</p>	Evidence will be in the reports of the assessments and in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyse for konsekvenser og fordeler. Kan omhandle avfallshåndtering, vannforbruk, forurensing, utslipp, materialvalg, energibruk, innvirkning på flora/fauna.</li> <li>• HMS-plan, SHA-plan/YM-plan, risikovurdering?</li> <li>• Byggeplan (CMP)</li> </ul>	Lovkrav (men ser på alle risikoforhold, ikke bare YM-spørsmål).
Management	1.2.5	<p><b>Environmental and social aspects assessment</b></p> <p>There was a documented commitment to consider and assess the environmental and social aspects of the project.</p>	Evidence could include a written commitment from the Project's Directors, a Project Environmental Policy Statement, a Project Sustainability Statement, or objectives and targets. However, a general Company Environmental Policy Statement is not sufficient, unless it includes a specific commitment to consider and assess environmental and social aspects for every project. Additionally, specifying that a project has applied for a CEEQUAL assessment is not considered appropriate evidence.	<p>En risikovurdering for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skriftlig forpliktelse fra "prosjekt-direktøren"</li> <li>• Miljø-/bærekraftserklæring for prosjektet</li> <li>• Konkrete mål</li> <li>* SSD</li> <li>* D1.1 Beskrivelse av arbeidsomfang</li> </ul>	
Management	1.2.6	<p><b>Co-ordination of environment and social aspects</b></p> <p>There is clear evidence that a member of the project team was appointed as responsible for co-ordinating the management of the environmental and social aspects of the project and was aware of the duties and responsibilities involved.</p>	Evidence could be a formal note of the appointment; records of meetings where the role is clearly set out; reports from the identified person to the project team; or an organogram or similar identifying roles and responsibilities within the project team or project management structure.	<p>Det er ikke godt nok med en</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skriftlig/formelt notat som utpeker <b>miljøansvarlig/YM-koordinator</b> for prosjektet.</li> <li>• Møtereferat, rapporter e.l. som viser til den ansvarlige.</li> <li>• Organisasjonskart for prosjektet, stillingsinstruks for den miljøansvarlige.</li> <li>* Stillingsinstruks YM (byggherre)</li> <li>* Organisasjonskart</li> <li>* Policy for HMS og samfunnsansvar</li> <li>* ROS-analyse</li> <li>• <b>YM-plan</b>, risikovurdering</li> <li>* Risikovurdering av entreprise</li> </ul>	Lovkrav (men viser kun til SHA-koordinator, ikke YM-koordinator)
Management	1.2.7	<p><b>Identification and prioritisation of impacts</b></p> <p>The environmental risks, impacts, and opportunities for environmental enhancements, and the associated social issues, have been (a) identified and clearly recorded for each stage and (b) prioritised according to significance.</p>	Evidence could be a report on the impact and opportunity assessments, minutes of project team meetings at which the process was undertaken, or the charts prepared after such discussions. Evidence for the score in the Strategy and Design columns in a Whole Project Assessments or Strategy & Design Assessment must demonstrate that this work has been undertaken or specified by the Client and the outcomes accepted	<p>Positive og negative miljøkonsekvenser tilknyttet prosjektet, og sannsynligheten for at disse intreffer (<b>risiko</b>). Samt</p>	Lovkrav

Management	1.2.8	<p><b>Sustainability management mechanisms</b> Appropriate mechanisms have been put in place to manage the project's environmental and social risks, impacts and opportunities.</p>	<p>Evidence could be procedures, flowcharts, checklists or documented control measures, and would form part of an Environmental Management System (EMS) if there were one in place. However, an EMS is not a prerequisite and, in smaller companies or projects, evidence could be minutes of meetings at which these issues, and the mechanisms to be used, are discussed and agreed. Appropriate mechanisms could have been put in place without the existence of a full EMS. However, they do need to be documented in some form and should clearly state the steps to be taken and any roles and responsibilities to be assumed. They also need to match the level of complexity of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosedyrer, sjekklister, kontroll o.l. som del av et miljø- og kvalitetsoppfølgingsystem.</li> <li>• Miljøoppfølgingsplan (MOP)</li> <li>• YM-plan, HMS-plan, varslingsplan, kvalitetsplan o.l. med tilhørende prosedyrer/sjekklister for oppfølging.</li> <li>* Planbestemmelser</li> <li>* C3 kontraktskrav</li> </ul>
Management	1.2.9	<p><b>Implementation of mechanisms</b> Regular checks have been made to ensure that the sustainability management mechanisms have been implemented.</p>	<p>Evidence could be site review meeting minutes, site inspections, checklists, or audit reports.</p>	<p>Prosjektet har et system for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Møtereferat</li> <li>• Oppfølging av miljøtema i vernerunder (HMS)</li> <li>• Sjekklister</li> <li>• Månedrappporter</li> </ul> <p>Dokumentasjon som viser at systemet for miljøoppfølging er blitt implementert/brukt <b>regelmessig</b> i prosjektet.</p>
Management	1.2.10	<p><b>Success of the mechanisms</b> The results (success or otherwise) of the implementation of the sustainability management mechanisms have been assessed.</p>	<p>Evidence could include actions shown as closed off in minutes, close-out of audit non-conformance reports, or other evidence demonstrating completion of actions arising from site inspections as well as evidence that a review that took place routinely as opposed to being only as a result of a check that has taken place in 1.2.9. For instance, a standing item in project progress meetings or reports, which routinely review</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tema i møter, referat og rapporter som vurderer miljø- og sosial ytelse/prestasjon i prosjektet.</li> <li>• Vurdering av hvor godt miljøoppfølgingsmekanismene fra punkt 1.2.9 fungerer.</li> <li>• Dokumentasjon som viser</li> </ul>
Management	1.2.11	<p><b>Sustainability training</b> At each project stage, there has been a programme of training on environmental and social issues relevant to the project delivered at an appropriate level for those engaged in the project.</p>	<p>Evidence could include records of site inductions or toolbox talks, more- formal training workshops for the project, briefings or other training on specific issues for the project (such as on otter holt construction or use of new equipment), plus workshops with the Client,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops/<b>opplæring</b>/presentasjoner om aktuelle tema i prosjektet.</li> </ul>
Management	1.2.12	<p><b>Project team communications</b> At each project stage, all those directly engaged in the project have been informed of the significant environmental impacts and opportunities, and associated social issues, of their part or stage of the project.</p>	<p>Evidence for the Client could include communication of environmental and social impacts and opportunities within tender documents or specifications. For the Designer, this could include how they have briefed their team on the environmental and social issues that require consideration or provision of information in the design drawings, risk register. For the Contractor, it could include the incorporation of environmental mitigation actions in method statements, toolbox talks or other site briefings or inductions communicating the requirements of the SEMP, information posted via site information boards or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Informasjon om effekter og muligheter knyttet til miljø og sosiale forhold i anbudsfasen (ROS-analyse, YM-plan).</li> <li>• Orientering/implementering av disse tiltakene, slik at de blir inkludert i tegninger/beskrivelser i prosjekteringsfasen.</li> <li>• Implementering av tiltakene i metodebeskrivelser, og på anlegget i form av gjennomganger,</li> </ul>

Management	1.3.1	<p><b>Considerate behaviour</b> The project has a policy or code of practice regarding considerate behaviour by construction companies and the policy has been: a) Communicated to all appropriate people working on the project; b) Embedded in the project's management system.</p>	Evidence could be a Code of Practice or Policy statement, registration with an appropriate third-part scheme, plus assessment results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosjektet har regler/retningslinjer for <b>orden og oppførsel</b> ifm. <b>naboer og lokalbefolkningen</b> som er kommunisert med involverte i prosjektet.</li> </ul>
Management	1.3.2	<p><b>Independent assessment of considerate behaviour</b> The implementation of the project's policy or code of practice regarding considerate behaviour has been independently assessed and judged to be at least satisfactory.</p>	Evidence could be a Code of Practice or Policy statement, registration with an appropriate third-part scheme, plus assessment results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tredjepartsvurdering om at prosjektet har (minimum) <b>tilfredstillende</b> "oppførsel" mot de som blir påvirket av prosjektgjennomføringen.</li> </ul>
Management	1.3.3	<p><b>Visual impact during construction</b> Measures have been taken to minimise the adverse visual impact of the site during the construction stage.</p>	These measures could be laid out as part of a SEMP or equivalent. Other evidence is required to identify the measures taken and verify their implementation, for example, site records, photographic evidence, or audit reports commenting on the site's appearance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Del av miljøoppfølgingsplan/HMS-plan</li> <li>• Dokumenteres gjennom bilder, sjekklister, vernerunder.</li> </ul>
Management	1.4.1	<p><b>Organisational plans and policies for ethical labour practices</b> The project team organisations (client, design team, principal contractor) each have corporate plans and policies regarding ethical labour practices.</p> <p>The plans and policies: a) Are publicly available. b) Have been signed-off by the company directors (or equivalent). c) Cover all individuals working permanently or temporarily for the organisation and, in the case of the client and principal contractor, all workers on the project construction site(s). d) Include a named individual with specific responsibilities regarding ethical labour practices. e) Include specific commitments to improve ethical labour practices year on year.</p> <p>Progress against commitments to improve ethical labour practices is regularly reported and made publicly available.</p>	Evidence is likely to be found in company policies, reports, and action plans. Evidence could also be an ETI principles of implementation report or a self-assessment using the Ethical Labour Sourcing Standard (ELS). Evidence must demonstrate that the organisation's plans and policies cover all the items listed in the guidance (as a minimum).	<p>Punktet omhandler <b>ryddighet</b> på anlegget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Bedriften har regler/retningslinjer iht. <b>arbeidsmiljøloven</b> og <b>Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) Base Code</b> som er et internasjonalt initiativ for etisk arbeidskraft.</li> <li>* C4 Spesielle kontraktsbestemmelser om seriøsitetsskrav</li> <li>* Prosedyre for grunnerverv</li> <li>* Sjekkliste for lønns- og arbeidsvilkår (byggherre)</li> <li>* Etske retningslinjer for medarbeidere (BH, andre som bidrar til kontraktsoppfyllelse)</li> </ul>

Management	1.4.2	<p><b>Application of ethical labour plans and policies to the project</b> The selection process for (i) the design team, (ii) the principal contractor, and (iii) sub-contractor(s) included performance against their ethical labour plans and policies as one of the evaluation criteria.</p> <p>The contract requirements for (i) the lead designer(s), (ii) the principal contractor, and (iii) sub-contractor(s) expressly include achievement of their ethical labour plans and policies on the project.</p>	Evidence will be in the form of tender specification documents outlining the requirements tenderers should demonstrate, evaluation documents that show how consideration has been given to ethical labour issues, and contractual requirements for appointed organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I kontrakten er det satt <b>kvalifikasjonskrav/tildelingskriterier</b> som skal vurdere hvordan tilbydere har tatt hensyn til etiske arbeidsspørsmål i tilbudet/prosjektet. Må levere dokumentasjon på dette.</li> <li>* Kvalifikasjonskrav</li> <li>* C4 Spesielle bestemmelser om seriøsitetsskrav</li> </ul>	
Management	1.4.3	<p><b>Monitoring ethical labour practices during construction</b> The principal contractor's plans and policies regarding ethical labour practices have been implemented and performance against them has been regularly monitored throughout the construction stage.</p>	Evidence is likely to be in the form of routine data gathered during the construction stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Verneombud</b>, vernerunder med tilhørende dokumentasjon.</li> </ul>	
Management	1.4.4	<p><b>Independent verification or certification of ethical labour plans and policies</b> The project team organisations (client, design team, principal contractor) have each been verified or certified by an independent third party to a recognised ethical labour scheme.</p> <p>A summary of the verification or certification report by the independent third party is publicly available.</p>	Evidence could include an organisation's statement of verification against the Ethical Labour Sourcing Standard (ELS) or an issued certificate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ISO-sertifisering</b></li> <li>* Due diligence hovedentreprenør</li> <li>* Revisjonsberetning fra konsulenter</li> <li>* Bærekraftssertifikat</li> </ul>	
Management	1.5.1	<p><b>Whole life costing</b> The Client and the design team have completed a whole life cost assessment for the project in line with PD 156865:2008.</p> <p>The whole life cost assessment has influenced the design of the project.</p>	Evidence will need to be in the form of a report from the process, plus evidence of how this has influenced the design of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Livssyklus-kostnad</b>-analyse (LCC) iht. ISO 15686-5:2017 og hvordan denne har påvirket prosjekteringen i prosjektet.</li> </ul>	
Resilience	2.1.1	<p><b>Identifying resilience requirements</b> Before the end of the strategy stage, the relevant resilience requirements for the project have been identified based on a current risk assessment for the project and consultation with relevant experts.</p>	Project brief, specification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ROS-analyse</b></li> </ul>	Kriteriet er knyttet til lovkravet om utarbeidelse av ROS-analyse (oppfølging og videreutvikling av ROS-analysen, involvering av interessenter, kommunikasjon ++), men ikke direkte nevnt i kravet.

Resilience	2.1.2	<p><b>Identifying dependencies</b></p> <p>At strategy and design stages, relevant stakeholders have identified (or reviewed): a) Dependencies associated with the asset and its function(s) b) The criticality of the asset and its components</p>	Meeting records, risk assessment information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Møtereferat, ROS-analyse, intressentanalyse.</li> </ul> <p>Relevante <b>intressenter</b> i prosjektet har vært involvert i å identifisere/gjennomgå viktige/<b>kritiske</b> "avhengigheter" mellom ulike samfunnsfunksjoner. <b>Samfunnsfunksjoner</b> og/eller infrastruktur som er vurdert som kritiske kan være vann/avløp, transport, kommunikasjon, energi, politi- og nødtjeneste, matforsyning ++ Svikt i disse funksjonene vil føre til massive forstyrrelser i samfunnet.</p>	Kriteriet er knyttet til lovkravet om utarbeidelse av ROS-analyse (oppfølging og videreutvikling av ROS-analysen, involvering av intressenter, kommunikasjon ++), men ikke direkte nevnt i kravet.
Resilience	2.1.3	<p><b>Communicating dependencies</b></p> <p>At each applicable project stage, the identified dependencies and the criticality of the asset have been appropriately communicated to relevant project team members.</p>	Project brief, specification. Design documentation. Operation and maintenance documentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avhengighetene må <b>kommuniseres</b> videre mellom hvert steg i prosjektet (videre til prosjektering- og utførelse).</li> </ul>	Kriteriet er knyttet til lovkravet om utarbeidelse av ROS-analyse (oppfølging og videreutvikling av ROS-analysen, involvering av intressenter, kommunikasjon ++), men ikke direkte nevnt i kravet.
Resilience	2.1.4	<p><b>Identifying and assessing risks</b></p> <p>At each project stage, using current project information, risks and impacts have been identified and assessed (or reviewed and updated) for one or more resilience topics in accordance with the</p>	Risk assessment documentation, meeting records, list o	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ROS-analyse</b>, møtereferat, involverte konsulenter.</li> <li>• Sjekke at temaene naturfare, klimaendringer og sikkerhet er dekket i ROS-analysen.</li> </ul>	Lovkrav
Resilience	2.1.5	<p><b>Communicating risks</b></p> <p>At each project stage, the risks and impacts identified in the current risk assessment have been appropriately communicated to relevant project team members.</p>	Project brief, specification, risk assessment. Design drawings, risk assessment. As built drawings, handover documentation, contingency plans, operation and maintenance manuals, commissioning testing reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kommunikasjon av risikoene mellom hver prosjektfase.</li> </ul>	Kriteriet er knyttet til lovkravet om utarbeidelse av ROS-analyse (oppfølging og videreutvikling av ROS-analysen, involvering av intressenter, kommunikasjon ++), men ikke direkte nevnt i kravet.

Resilience	2.1.6	<p><b>Resilience plan</b> During design and construction, using current project information, a resilience plan has been developed (or updated) based on a current risk assessment(s) and an appraisal of potential solutions to enhance resilience and meet the resilience requirements for the project.</p> <p>The resilience plan has been: a) Distributed to all relevant stakeholders b) Updated, if needed (for example due to changes in the design or construction process) c) Implemented during design and construction</p> <p>Any deviation from the risk assessment or resilience plan has been supported by written justification.</p> <p>Where necessary, any realised risk event has been reported with appropriate and proportional weight or focus to relevant national, local, or project specific authorities.</p>	Resilience plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Videreutvikling/implementering av ROS-analysen i prosjektering- og utførelsesfasen.</li> </ul>	Kriteriet er knyttet til lovkravet om utarbeidelse av ROS-analyse (oppfølging og videreutvikling av ROS-analysen, involvering av interessenter, kommunikasjon ++), men ikke direkte nevnt i kravet.
Resilience	2.2.1	<p><b>Flood risk assessment</b> The run-off, flood risk, and potential increased flood risk elsewhere as a result of the completed works have all been assessed over their expected working life, and appropriate flood management measures included in the design.</p>	Evidence is likely to need to include a review of existing flood risk from all sources that have the potential to affect the project and a summary of proposed flood management measures, if deemed required. On certain types of projects, especially small ones - for example small bridges over a river or canal or strengthening of a river or canal bank - a qualitative assessment may be sufficient evidence. For example, the assessment may have been made at and recorded in minutes of a design meeting. For risks associated with surface water run-off, evidence would include assessment or calculations of run-off or, for larger projects, consultants' reports and/or evidence of consultations with appropriate regulators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aktsomhetskart og eventuelt videre flomsonekartlegging.</li> <li>• <b>Flom-/overvannsanalyse</b> som del av f.eks. ROS-analyse.</li> <li>• Tiltak for å redusere risikoen for flom (dersom aktuelt).</li> </ul> <p>Det skal ikke tilføres ekstra vannmengder/risiko som følger av tiltaket. Dette punktet viser til <b>lovkrav</b> tilknyttet flom- og overvannsrisiko.</p>	<p>Hva er definisjonen på "byggverk"? Ifølge TEK17 "bygning, konstruksjon eller anlegg".</p> <p>Blir infrastruktur som f.eks. veg regnet med i denne definisjonen? Eller er det kun krav i vegnormal N200 for bygging av veg?</p>
Resilience	2.2.2	<p><b>Flood risk based enhancements</b> The design team has actively considered opportunities for providing enhancements as part of the flood risk management measures and/or the merits of designing for a larger event or for greater flood resilience than required by planning regulations or guidance.</p>	Evidence should show what measures (such as the ones mentioned above) have been incorporated into the design. This could be in the form of drawings, specifications or other design output documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tegning, beskrivelse eller andre prosjekteringsdokument som viser at tiltak <b>utover</b> det som er <b>kravpålagt</b>, er inkludert i designet.</li> </ul> <p>F.eks. utover 200-års flom eller tilfører mindre overvann til omgivelsene enn før/naturlig.</p>	

Resilience	2.2.3	<p><b>Sustainable drainage systems</b> The use of SuDS has been considered for incorporation into the design.</p>	Evidence should be provided to demonstrate that SuDS have been considered. This could be notes from a design meeting or part of the Client's brief.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Naturbaserte løsninger</b> (f.eks. verneskog, kantvegetasjon, flomsletter, rensedammer, våtmarker, grønne tak/vegger og regnbed) har blitt vurdert i prosjektet.</li> </ul>	Statlige retningslinjer for klima- og energiplanlegging og klimatilpasning. Ikke et direkte lovkrav, men hjemmel i PBL § 6-2. "Bør" og ikke "skal"-krav.
Resilience	2.2.4	<p><b>Long-term flood resilience and adaptation</b> The project team has designed for long-term flood resilience and adaptation.</p>	Evidence could be provided in the form of a technical note or drawings that demonstrates incorporation of measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teknisk notat eller tegning som viser at tiltaket er <b>flomsikkert</b> dersom en får flomhendelser (f.eks. 500-års flom) som er større enn det som tiltaket er prosjektert for. Bygd med materialer som tåler vann, parkeringskjeller som kan bli oversvømt, elektrisk system montert ekstra høyt ++</li> </ul>	
Resilience	2.2.5	<p><b>Implementation of flood-risk-based enhancements</b> The proposals recommended in 2.2.2 have been included in the design and incorporated in the project.</p>	Evidence should show that the measures identified for 2.2.2 have been incorporated into the final works. This could be in the form of drawings, specifications or other design output documents, and construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementering av tiltakene i 2.2.2. Tegning, beskrivelse, bilder/annen dokumentasjon fra konstruksjonsfasen.</li> </ul>	

Resilience	2.2.6	<p><b>Implementation of sustainable drainage systems</b> SuDS have been incorporated into the project where appropriate.</p>	Evidence should be provided to demonstrate that SuDS have been implemented where appropriate. Evidence may include drawings or specifications showing the the incorporation of SuDS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementering av naturbaserte løsninger i 2.2.3.</li> </ul>	
Resilience	2.2.7	<p><b>Managing run-off at source</b> A percentage of total surface water run-off from the completed project has been managed at source through infiltration.</p>	Evidence would include calculations demonstrating management of surface water run-off and plans illustrating the areas of the site that drain to infiltration systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Beregninger</b> som viser hvor mange prosent av overflaten som <b>infiltrerer</b> overvann (lokal håndtering av overvann).</li> </ul>	<p>Generelt lovkrav, men ofte mer utdypende på kommunalt nivå:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kommuneplan</li> <li>• Krav om blågrønn faktor (BF) i byggesaksbehandling</li> </ul>
Resilience	2.3.1	<p><b>Identifying future needs</b> During strategy and design, the expected future needs of the asset have been identified (or reviewed and updated) by: a) Assessing predicted changes that are expected to be critical to the sector or asset b) Using robust data to support predictions c) Consulting relevant stakeholders</p>	Assessment of future needs, meeting records, list of cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vurdering av fremtidige behov, møtereferat, liste over konsulenter/eksperter, datakilder.</li> </ul> <p>* Befolkningsvekst, endret demografi, brukerforventninger, integrerte systemer, ressurstilgjengelighet, eksisterende og ny teknologi, fleksibilitet i</p>	<p>Lovkrav</p>
Resilience	2.3.2	<p><b>Opportunities to address future needs</b> During strategy and design, the project team have identified (or reviewed and updated) opportunities to adapt the design to address or more easily accommodate the expected future needs of the asset.</p> <p>A qualitative assessment of the predicted costs and benefits of adapting the design to address the expected future needs of the asset has been completed (or reviewed and updated).</p> <p>Before the start of design, the client has communicated to the design team through a project brief (or equivalent): a) Any identified opportunities to address or accommodate future needs b) Any requirements to address or accommodate future needs</p>	Meeting records, results of qualitative assessment, design drawings, specification. Project brief.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• En kost-nytte analyse har blitt gjennomført for å utforske muligheten til å implementere tiltak for å møte fremtidige behov identifisert i 2.3.1.</li> </ul>	

Resilience	2.3.3	<p><b>Designing for future needs</b> The design has incorporated opportunities to address or more easily accommodate the expected future needs of the asset in one or more areas identified as most critical for the sector or asset.</p> <p>The design allows the expected future needs to be accommodated without destruction of the asset and with minimal disruption.</p>	Design drawings, as built drawings, meeting notes, list of recommendations, handover documentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosjekteringsgrunnlaget (tegninger, referat, annen dokumentasjon) viser at tiltakene fra 2.3.2 er implementert i designet.</li> </ul>	
Communities and stake	3.1.1	<p><b>Initial community consultation</b> A community consultation exercise has been carried out by the Client and the results have been passed to appropriate members of the project team and, as and where appropriate, the results fed back to consultees.</p>	Evidence could be reports or minutes of meetings with appropriate groups that are carried out at appropriate stages of the project. Evidence should also be provided to show how information from these exercises is then communicated to the project team.	Planinitiativ og utsendt varsel om at det her skal påbegynnes et reguleringsarbeid: En planprosess starter med et formelt møte mellom representanter fra kommunen, utbygger/forslagsstiller og konsulent som skal utarbeide planen. På dette møtet presenterer forslagsstilleren hva som er hensikten med planen. Sammen går man gjennom rammer og premisser for planarbeidet, aktuelle problemstillinger og utredningsbehov. (referat fra møtet) så vidt det er kunnigdom og	
Communities and stake	3.1.2	<p><b>Further community consultation</b> A community consultation exercise has been carried out at the design and construction stages of the project and the results have been passed to appropriate members of the project team and, as and where appropriate, the results fed back to consultees.</p>	Evidence could be reports or minutes of meetings with appropriate groups that are carried out at appropriate stages of the project. Evidence should also be provided to show how information from these exercises is then communicated to the project team.	Selve høringsprosessen og dokumentasjon på innsigelser og uttalelser som sammensettes og svares ut.	
Communities and stake	3.1.3	<p><b>Stakeholder consultation on effects during construction and operation</b> All relevant stakeholders have been consulted regarding the effects on neighbours that are expected to occur during both the construction stage and operation of the completed works.</p>	Evidence could be reports or minutes of meetings with appropriate groups that are carried out at appropriate stages of the project.	I reguleringsbestemmelser kan det settes krav til håndtering av innkommne klager	

Communities and stakeholders	3.1.4	<p><b>Assessing community demographics</b> Community demographics have been assessed to ensure that communications are appropriately targeted during community consultation exercises or any ongoing community engagement.</p>	Evidence could include a communication strategy that identified the demographics of the local community and how communications should be targeted accordingly. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.	Interesentanalysen ligger til grunn for en medvirkningsplan. Interesent analyser tar ikke for seg alt, men somregel de som vil kunne påvirke prosjektet. Denne må inkludere skole, barn og unge, handicappede, eldre, flerkulturelle, typer kommunikasjon, nettsider, åpen dag, folkemøter, skolemøter, kommunikasjon mtp. grunneiere.
Communities and stakeholders	3.1.5	<p><b>Responsibility for ongoing community consultation</b> A member of the project team has been made responsible for ongoing community consultation.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of a letter appointing someone to responsible or it could be included in a Project Management Plan. In either case, responsibilities need to be defined.	Rolle legges inn i org. Plan og det er en rollebeskrivelse
Communities and stakeholders	3.1.6	<p><b>Community engagement</b> There has been a continuing community engagement programme covering all relevant project stages.</p>	Evidence needs to show a programme of community engagement activities carried out. The could include leaflet drops, press releases, websites, documentation of open evenings, minutes from regular liaison group meetings. However the programme is constructed it must include two-way dialogue. Evidence needs to show these activities taking place and the relevant groups having been invited or taking part. This could be in the form of meeting minutes, correspondence, or attendance lists.	Medvirkningsplan for reguleringsfasen, (pressemeldinger, åpen dag, referat folkemøter) Deltagerlister, planbeskrivelsen beskrive mtp. medvirkning. Estimere hvor mange som kan nå mtp. kommunikasjon som er blitt involvert. (stat. Mtp. vurdering. Av beflokning og kommunikasjon). Når en plan legges ut til offentlig ettersyn skal alle berørte parter, grunneiere og offentlige myndigheter varsles direkte samtidig som at planen kunngjøres i en avis og på nett
Communities and stakeholders	3.1.7	<p><b>Recording community comments</b> There has been a mechanism to ensure that all comments from the local community were recorded.</p>	Evidence could include in the form of meeting minutes with liaison groups. A complaints procedure may also provide evidence, but the definition of a complaint may restrict what is recorded.	Dokumentasjon på det som har kommet inn her, høringuttalelseslisten og utsvar på disse. Ved kungjøring om regulering kan det kommer innsigelser, som svares ut i reg.plan.

Communities and stake	3.1.8	<p><b>Assessing community comments during design</b> The Client and design team have assessed all the responses from the community engagement programme and taken appropriate action within the project decision making and design.</p>	Appropriate evidence should show how comments from the community have been assessed and taken into account in the decision-making process or design, such as a Consultation Report or Statement of Community Involvement. Feedback and evidence of stakeholders' satisfaction may be through feedback questionnaires and surveys.	
Communities and stake	3.1.9	<p><b>Assessing community comments during construction</b> The construction team has assessed the responses from the community engagement programme and taken appropriate action within the construction stage.</p>	Evidence could be any amendments to proposals or designs as a result of comments from consultation with the community. There should be a record of any consultation that has taken place and changes or arrangements as a result of this (for example, changing the alignment of an access road), as well as the record of complaints or comments and what action was taken as a result.	Dokumentasjon på det som har kommet inn her, høringuttalelseslisten og utsvaer på disse. Ved kungjøring om regulering kan det kommer innsigelsler, som svares ut i reg.plan.
Communities and stake	3.2.1	<p><b>Social impacts and benefits assessment</b> The Client and/or the Designers have undertaken a social impacts and benefits assessment of the project on a wider scope than just the project owners' interests.</p>	Evidence could be a document entitled 'Social Impacts and Benefits Analysis' or similar with the attributes indicated in 3.2.2 and the guidance. Alternatively, it could be a series of less-broad analyses that, taken together, provide the high-level, strategic overview that can provide significant input to the project concept and design. Note that the evidence for 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 could be found in the results of a combined economic and social impacts and benefits study.	For Planer som kan få «vesentlige virkninger for miljø og samfunn», skal det utarbeides konsekvensutredning (KU). En konsekvensutredning er en detaljert beskrivelse og vurdering av et tiltaks eller en plans konsekvenser for miljø og samfunn. KU-arbeidet følger bestemte regler som er fastsatt. I en KU skal det gis en grundig beskrivelse av både positive og negative virkninger planen forventes å få, men kun for tema der virkningene kan ha reell betydning for vedtaket av
Communities and stake	3.2.2	<p><b>Significant social benefits</b> The assessment demonstrates significant social benefits of the project to wider society on the issues or similar issues (listed in the manual) that are relevant to the project.</p>	Evidence could be a document entitled 'Social Impacts and Benefits Analysis' or similar with the attributes indicated in 3.2.2 and the guidance. Alternatively, it could be a series of less-broad analyses that, taken together, provide the high-level, strategic overview that can provide significant input to the project concept and design. Note that the evidence for 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 could be found in the results of a	Konsekvensvurderinger for friluftsliv, by og bygdeliv? Regional og lokal utvikling (ser på nytten for befolkning). Henvise til kap. I planbeskrivelse som viser oppsummering av positive og negative sider av prosjektet mtp samfunnsnytte. Interesent eller

Communities and stake	3.2.3	<p><b>Supporting social benefits in contracts</b></p> <p>Where appropriate, actions to support the results of the social impacts and benefits assessments have been included within relevant contract documentation.</p>	Evidence could be a document entitled 'Social Impacts and Benefits Analysis' or similar with the attributes indicated in 3.2.2 and the guidance. Alternatively, it could be a series of less-broad analyses that, taken together, provide the high-level, strategic overview that can provide significant input to the project concept and design. Note that the evidence for 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 could be found in the results of a	Kan ta med i Planbeskrivelse: Kan være beskrivelse av etablering av nye næringer som følge av regulering, etablering av stier, redusere trafikk, trygg skoleveg etc. I bestemmelser har krav ivarets og at det settes av plass og evt rekkefølgekrav.
Communities and stake	3.2.4	<p><b>Wider social benefits</b></p> <p>Due consideration has been given, during the project's feasibility stage and during design, to wider social benefits of the project during construction and operation, and to the effects of the completed project on the human environment.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of meeting minutes with liaison groups. A complaints procedure may also provide evidence, but the definition of a complaint may restrict what is recorded.	Vise til KU rapporter. kan inkludere i risiko og mulighetsvurdering??
Communities and stake	3.2.5	<p><b>Health and wellbeing of future users or neighbours</b></p> <p>Potential impacts of the project on the health and wellbeing of any future occupants, users, neighbours or operational staff have been considered, and the design modified as a result.</p>	Evidence could include the design brief, meeting minutes, and reports from assessments and/or consultation. A Health and Safety Plan, Construction Phase Plan and/or Health and Safety Records File prepared for health and safety regulations that does not expressly also include future users and occupants of the completed project is not sufficient.	Følge støyretningslinjer T1442/2021 og retningslinjer luftkvalitet T-1520 vil ivareta deler av kriteriet. Krav til støy i anleggsfasen. Krav inn i bestemmelser.
Communities and stake	3.2.6	<p><b>Community diversity</b></p> <p>The diversity of the local community has been considered and respected in the design solution to promote equal access for all (for example, disabled, elderly people, and different cultures and religions) and the specification achieved in the completed project.</p>	Evidence would be in the design brief, design team meeting minutes, civic awards, or code of construction practice.	Ofte et eget opplegg for dialog med for skoler, interesseorg for funksjonshemmende som sendes via plankoordinator i kommunene, usikker mtp. mangfold. I høringsrunde kan man påse at spesifikke org. får reg. plan på høring.
Communities and stake	3.2.7	<p><b>Enhancement beyond functional requirements</b></p> <p>Consideration has been given to enhancing the project design features, user enjoyment and additional facilities for the benefit of users beyond functional requirements of the facility and this has been fully achieved in the construction stage.</p>	Evidence can be in the form of briefs, specifications and other documents that demonstrate inclusion of features that give benefit to occupiers and/or users. At design stage, design records or drawings could show incorporation of these features. At the construction stage, photographs or 'as complete' drawings which demonstrate how the design concept has been met or exceeded.	I prosessen vil det kunne avdekkes forbedringer mtp. krav til redusert støy, luftkvalitet.

Communities and stake	3.2.8	<p><b>Partnership links</b> Consideration has been given to enhancing the project design features, user enjoyment and additional facilities for the benefit of users beyond functional requirements of the facility and this has been fully achieved in the construction stage.</p>	Evidence of partnership links that have been identified and promoted, for example in reports or records of meetings.	Avtale med levering av masser til grunneiere? Annet prosjekt som trenger masser for etablering av friluftsliv eller næringsområder? Massedeponi og håndtering av masser en del av regulering.
Communities and stake	3.2.9	<p><b>Social impacts and benefits during construction</b> The Construction Team has undertaken a social impacts and benefits assessment of the construction stage of the project and used the results in the development and implementation of the construction management plan.</p>	Evidence will be in the reports of the assessments and in	Miljøoppfølgingsplan, miljøprogram. Reguleringsbestemmelser der relevant stilles det krav til ytre miljø.
Communities and stake	3.2.10	<p><b>Implementing partnership links during construction</b> The Contractor has implemented partnership links identified by the Client, or significant links that the Client has not identified.</p>	Appropriate evidence needs to be provided to show the relationships formed and how extensive they are in relation to the scale of the project.	
Communities and stake	3.3.1	<p><b>Economic impacts and benefits assessment</b> The Client and/or Designers have undertaken an economic impacts and benefits assessment of the project on a wider scope than just the project owners' interest.</p>	Evidence could be a document entitled 'Economic Benefits Analysis' or similar, with the attributes indicated in 3.3.2 and the guidance. Alternatively, it could be a series of less-broad analyses that, taken together, provide the high-level, strategic overview that can provide significant input to the project concept and design. Note that evidence for this	Det gjøres kostanalyse, prissette nytte, samfunnsanalyse, effektberegninger. Denne dekker prosjektet og ikke nødvendigvis utover denne.
Communities and stake	3.3.2	<p><b>Significant economic benefits</b> The assessment demonstrates significant economic benefits of the project to wider society on the following or similar issues that are relevant to the project: (i) promoting other beneficial development, (ii) economic renewal and revitalisation of the community in which the project is placed, (iii) creation of new construction jobs, skills, apprenticeships or work experience opportunities, (iv) creation of long-term, post-construction jobs and/or skills enhancements, (v) reduction of travel times, (vi) increased export opportunities, (vii) efficiency improvements that have wide application.</p>	Evidence could be a document entitled 'Economic Benefits Analysis' or similar, with the attributes indicated in 3.3.2 and the guidance. Alternatively, it could be a series of less-broad analyses that, taken together, provide the high-level, strategic overview that can provide significant input to the project concept and design. Note that evidence for this criterion and 3.2.1, 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 could be found in the results of a combined economic and social impacts and benefits study.	Gjennom planprosessene kan kommunen legge til rette for en sosialt bærekraftig samfunnsutvikling. Dette gjøres lite i dag, men kan implementeres ved at det gjøres vurderinger.
Communities and stake	3.3.3	<p><b>Supporting economic benefits in contract</b> Where appropriate, actions to support the results of these economic impacts and benefits assessments have been included within relevant contract documentation.</p>	Evidence could be a document entitled 'Economic Benefits Analysis' or similar, with the attributes indicated in 3.3.2 and the guidance. Alternatively, it could be a series of less-broad analyses that, taken together, provide the high-level, strategic overview that can provide significant input to the project concept and design. Note that evidence for this	Settes ikke krav til dette i regulering. Kan være kontraktskrav til gjennomføring.

<b>Communities and stake</b>	3.3.4	<b>Involvement of local firms</b> The Client has specific plans or targets to actively encourage local firms to quote for work, competitively or otherwise. These plans or targets have been implemented or achieved during construction. Or evidence is provided showing why local firms are not appropriate.	Evidence could be a copy of the Client's requirements to encourage local firms to apply for work and a summary of materials or services to procure in line with these requirements. The mere fact that one or two suppliers happened to have been local cannot be considered as sufficient evidence. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.	Settes ikke krav til dette i regulering. avholde leverandørkonferanser hvor man tilrettelegger for at lokale ENT kan komme i kontakt med større ENT.	
<b>Land use and ecology</b>	4.1.1	<b>Land use strategy</b> The project brief includes instructions to consider how to balance land use efficiency with other priorities.	Evidence could be a document entitled 'Project Resources Strategy' with the attributes indicated in the guidance or could be a series of less-broad analyses that, taken together, provide the high-level, strategic overview that can provide significant input to the project concept and design. The evidence must be in scale to the nature, location, context and size of the project. A two-page summary report would be appropriate.	Prosjektbestilling/Prosjektstyringsplan, Håndbok V712 Konsekvensanalyser	KU-forskriftens § 14 c om relevante og realistiske alternativer og hvordan disse skal vurderes i konsekvensutredningen
<b>Land use and ecology</b>	4.1.2	<b>Project location alternatives</b> The Client has collected sufficient, relevant information to be able to make appropriate and positive decisions on the project's location.	Evidence must be provided to demonstrate that genuine consideration of options has been undertaken.	Planbeskrivelse/KU-dokument, Konsekvensutredning (KU)	KU-forskriftens § 14 c om relevante og realistiske alternativer og hvordan disse skal vurderes i konsekvensutredningen
<b>Land use and ecology</b>	4.1.3	<b>Consideration of project location alternatives</b> There was a demonstrable process for considering the relative merits of the project location alternatives.	Evidence must be provided to demonstrate that genuine consideration of options has been undertaken.	Planbeskrivelse og -kart Konsekvensutredning (KU)	Prosjektspesifikt

Land use and ecology	4.1.4	<p><b>Site suitability</b></p> <p>Desk and site studies have been undertaken that assisted the Client in confirming that their chosen site was suitable.</p>	<p>Evidence would ideally be in the form of a single comprehensive desk study. It may be that the information is a collation of existing site assessment, investigation and evaluation reports, such as archaeological, geotechnical reports and data searches. The desk study will contain information that is relevant to other sections of the CEEQUAL Assessment. Alternatively, desk studies could identify issues from previously completed investigations. It is possible that the EIA could provide some of the information. Note that to score as 'comprehensive' the reports should include not just geo-environmental information but a general assessment of the site with regard to engineering, environmental and planning policies. The report should identify shortfalls in available information.</p>	Konsekvensutredning (KU)	Prosjektspesifikt
Land use and ecology	4.1.5	<p><b>Justification of site suitability</b></p> <p>There was a clear process for the evaluation of the key risks and opportunities of the site.</p>	<p>Evidence would ideally be in the form of a single comprehensive desk study. It may be that the information is a collation of existing site assessment, investigation and evaluation reports, such as archaeological, geotechnical reports and data searches. The desk study will contain information that is relevant to other sections of the CEEQUAL Assessment. Alternatively, desk studies could identify issues from previously completed investigations. It is possible that the EIA could provide some of the</p>	ROS-analyse/YM-plan	Prosjektspesifikt
Land use and ecology	4.1.6	<p><b>Land use efficiency</b></p> <p>The land-take of different scheme designs, process designs and layouts of the planned works has been calculated, and these calculations have influenced the design process and the land-use efficiency of the final design.</p>	<p>Evidence must be provided to demonstrate that specific attention, above normal practice, has been given to the scheme design with the express intention of enhancing land-take efficiency.</p>	Eget dokument fra EN?	Prosjektspesifikt

Land use and ecology	4.1.7	<p><b>Selecting temporary land</b> A formal process for selecting temporary land for construction has been employed.</p>	Evidence could be found in evaluation of options: calculations derived from alternative site layouts, including identified environmental constraints; comparisons between land made available to the construction team and land actually used; plans; site guidelines; a method statement for set-up of the compound; and photographs. Evidence could also cover the areas of temporary land take that have been avoided to prevent disturbance, such as cordoning off woodlands or grass verges from the site. Photographs may also provide evidence of land use. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.	Planbestemmelse, -beskrivelse og -kart, rigg- og marksikringsplan
Land use and ecology	4.1.8	<p><b>Temporary land use</b> The construction team has made effective use of land resources made available to them and minimised the long-term adverse impacts of the temporary greenfield land take during construction.</p>	Evidence could be found in evaluation of options: calculations derived from alternative site layouts, including identified environmental constraints; comparisons between land made available to the construction team and land actually used; plans; site guidelines; a method statement for set-up of the compound; and photographs. Evidence could also cover the areas of temporary land take that have been avoided to prevent disturbance, such as cordoning off woodlands or grass verges from the site. Photographs may also provide evidence of land use. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.	Planbeskrivelse og -kart, rigg- og marksikringsplan
Land use and ecology	4.1.9	<p><b>Previous use of the site</b> The site has been previously used for built development.</p>	Evidence could include calculations derived from site layouts or information contained in the EIA, historic photos and maps. Photographs may also provide evidence of existing land use.	Planbeskrivelse og -kart, Konsekvensutredning (KU) Rigg- og marksikringsplan
Land use and ecology	4.1.10	<p><b>Conservation of soils and other on-site resources</b> Apart from the actual land take, the site selection and design of the project also took into consideration the conservation of topsoil, subsoil, seabed surface geology, and conservation or use of on-site mineral resources.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of a Soils Resource Plan, documented statements in appropriate reports or meeting notes about the optimal use of soils.	Planbeskrivelse og -kart, Rigg- og marksikringsplan

Land use and ecology	4.2.1	<p><b>Contamination risk assessment</b></p> <p>The desk study covered by 4.1.4 was a formal study assessing risk and implications that may be associated with the land or seabed. It includes issues related to soil, groundwater, gas, residual man-made structures and surrounding land uses, or it has been extended into such a suitably formal and detailed study.</p>	Evidence should include an outline study including a risk assessment of contamination affecting current and future receptors including consideration of how the outline proposals will affect any source-pathway-receptor linkages. This is best represented in an outline conceptual site model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ku-dokument</li> <li>• YM-plan</li> <li>• Miljøteknisk grunnundersøkelse/tiltaksplan</li> </ul>
Land use and ecology	4.2.2	<p><b>Further assessment of contamination</b></p> <p>The study goes beyond the requirements of 4.2.1 to provide additional input to project decision-making.</p>	Evidence should include an outline study including a risk assessment of contamination affecting current and future receptors including consideration of how the outline proposals will affect any source-pathway-receptor linkages. This is best represented in an outline conceptual site model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Egen fagrapport som utdyper tema</li> </ul>
Land use and ecology	4.2.3	<p><b>Land contamination specialists</b></p> <p>If the studies mentioned in 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 have suggested that contamination may be present on site, either (a) a suitably experienced chartered land contamination specialist or (b) a Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) or Specialist in Land Condition (SiLC) has been consulted.</p>	Evidence could include further reports or notes of discussions with a specialist or even a specialist in land condition verifying the initial findings and where appropriate identifying strategies to deal with contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Miljøteknisk grunnundersøkelse/tiltaksplan</li> </ul>
Land use and ecology	4.2.4	<p><b>Land contamination management procedures</b></p> <p>If contamination was present on site, the site was assessed in line with appropriate local procedures for the management of land contamination or, where not available, in accordance with other internationally recognised best practice.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of a remediation strategy outlining the methods and values to be achieved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tiltaksplan</li> </ul>
Land use and ecology	4.2.5	<p><b>Evaluation of remediation options</b></p> <p>If the site had been contaminated, and remediation was part of the scope of work being assessed, there is evidence that one of the outcomes has been achieved.</p>	Evidence could again be in the form of a remediation strategy and action plan, which has been approved by a relevant local or national government department, agency, or regulator. Evidence is also required of any relevant permits, licenses or exemptions. To award full	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YM-plan</li> <li>• Tiltaksplan</li> </ul>
Land use and ecology	4.2.6	<p><b>Ground-generated gases</b></p> <p>If ground-generated gases were present, there is evidence of risk reduction and management in place and fully implemented.</p>	Evidence will be likely to include design details and a mo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YM-plan</li> <li>• Tiltaksplan</li> </ul>
Land use and ecology	4.2.7	<p><b>Implementation of remedial solution</b></p> <p>The impacts of the implementation of the remedial solution have been assessed and appropriate control measures been put in place.</p>	Control measures, monitoring data, regulatory visits and actions and waste disposal activities should all be documented, and this documentation should be available to demonstrate that this was the case, for example a SWMP. other site records (photographic or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YM-plan</li> <li>• Tiltaksplan</li> <li>• Sluttrapportering for tiltaksplan</li> </ul>
Land use and ecology	4.2.8	<p><b>Long-term effectiveness of remedial solution</b></p> <p>The effectiveness and durability of the remedial solution, and maintenance and monitoring, have been considered over the lifetime of the project and beyond, and operational information conveyed to the operator.</p>	Evidence should demonstrate that the remedial solution appropriately meets the requirements outlined in the guidance above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YM-plan</li> <li>• Tiltaksplan</li> <li>• Sluttrapportering for tiltaksplan</li> </ul>

Land use and ecology	4.2.9	<p><b>Prevention of future contamination</b> Pollution control measures are in place to prevent any future contamination occurring in relation to the site.</p>	Evidence could show the implementation of recommendations from any remediation strategy, including provision of appropriate monitoring facilities. Evidence could be drawings or photographs showing the installed features.	YM-plan
Land use and ecology	4.3.1	<p><b>Surveys for protected species</b> Appropriate surveys for protected plant and animal species have been specified by the Client and the resources provided to undertake them effectively.</p> <p>Appropriate surveys for protected plant and animal species have been undertaken at each stage of the project.</p> <p>If protected plant and animal species have been found on the project site or temporary working areas, plans for protecting these have been: a) Drawn up and approved b) Monitored and achieved throughout all site investigation, preparation and construction works.</p>	Some evidence of steps taken to safeguard protected species may be gained from documentation such as a SEMP, but a site visit or detailed records including photographs may be required to see or demonstrate examples of practical measures that have been implemented. It may also be necessary to talk to relevant staff.	Konsekvensutredning (KU)
Land use and ecology	4.3.2	<p><b>Injurious of invasive species</b> If invasive animal or plant species or injurious weeds have been found on site, a method statement (or equivalent) for their control and management has been: a) Drawn up and approved before the start of construction b) Monitored and achieved during construction.</p>	Evidence should be in the form of method statements or other appropriate management control. Monitoring and achievement should be evidenced by documentation that demonstrates that the method statements have been adhered to.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Konsekvensutredning (KU)</li> <li>• YM-plan</li> </ul>

Land use and ecology	4.3.3	<p><b>Survey and evaluation of ecological value</b> A suitably qualified ecologist has been appointed at a project stage that ensures involvement with decisions relating to general and detailed site configuration and, where necessary to ensure that protection and enhancement opportunities can be realised, influence on strategic planning decisions.</p> <p>Before the completion of the Brief project stage, a suitably qualified ecologist has carried out an appropriate level of survey and evaluation for the site and its zone of influence to determine the ecological baseline including: a) Current and potential ecological value and condition of the site and related areas within the zone of influence b) Direct and indirect risks to current ecological value c) Capacity and feasibility to enhance the ecological value of the site and, where relevant, areas within the zone of influence.</p> <p>The information and data has been collated and shared with the project team to inform the site preparation, design, and construction works.</p>	Evidence should be in the form of method statements or other appropriate management control. Monitoring and achievement should be evidenced by documentation that demonstrates that the method statements have been adhered to.	Konsekvensutredning (KU)
Land use and ecology	4.3.4	<p><b>Initial consultation with nature conservation organisations</b> The Client has consulted with relevant nature conservation organisations on the ecological impact of the proposals and communicated the results to project team members.</p>	Evidence would be demonstration of the consultation in the form of a report, minutes or correspondence. Evidence of communication would be through team meeting minutes or other briefing note.	Konsekvensutredning (KU)
Land use and ecology	4.3.5	<p><b>Further consultation with nature conservation organisations</b> Consultation with relevant nature conservation organisations on the ecological impact of the proposals has been undertaken and communicated to all relevant project team members at both design and construction stages of the project.</p>	Evidence would be demonstration of the consultation in the form of a report, minutes or correspondence. Evidence of communication would be through team meeting minutes or other briefing note.	Møtereferat, korrespondanse

Land use and ecology	4.3.6	<p><b>Land of high ecological value</b></p> <p>The project, including land used for temporary works, has not been placed on or used land or seabed that has been identified as of high ecological value or as having species of high value.</p>	Evidence would be in the EIA, ecological assessment or some other environmental assessment as defined in the footnote on the previous page.	• Konsekvensutredning (KU)
Land use and ecology	4.3.7	<p><b>Ecological works plan</b></p> <p>An ecological works plan or an ecological section in the integrated project management plan or site environmental management plan has been drawn up, and then implemented during construction.</p>	Evidence needs to identify that ecological considerations (such as nesting seasons, spawning grounds, and/or protected areas of the site) have been built into the project planning. At the Strategy & Design stage, this may be incorporation of requirements into project briefs, and/or tender documents and specifications. At Construction stage, it may be a stand-alone plan or part of other, more-generic, project planning documentation. Evidence of implementation should be shown through routine project progress monitoring and reporting.	Konsekvensutredning (KU) Før- og etterundersøkelser rapporter YM-plan
Land use and ecology	4.3.8	<p><b>Managing negative impacts on existing ecological value</b></p> <p>Negative impacts on existing ecological value from site preparation and construction works have been managed according to the mitigation hierarchy and an outcome listed in the table below has been achieved.</p>	Evidence will identify how the mitigation hierarchy has been followed and the actions taken to avoid, protect, limit, or compensate for negative impacts on existing ecological value. The outcome achieved may be demonstrated through the professional judgement of a suitably qualified ecologist.	Konsekvensutredning (KU) Kompensasjonsplan økologisk kompensasjon Før- og etterundersøkelser rapporter
Land use and ecology	4.3.9	<p><b>Monitoring protection, mitigation, and compensation measures</b></p> <p>The implementation of recommendations for existing ecological features has been monitored throughout the course of the contract.</p>	Evidence could include site records that contain data and appropriate reporting/communication that shows that monitoring has taken place or is taking place.	Kompensasjonsplan økologisk kompensasjon

Land use and ecology	4.3.10	<p><b>Success of protection, mitigation, and compensation measures</b></p> <p>Monitoring data shows that implementation of the recommendations for existing ecological features has been successful.</p>	Evidence could include site records that contain monitoring data and appropriate reporting/communication that shows measures have been successful.	Før- og etterundersøkelser rapporter	
Land use and ecology	4.4.1	<p><b>Change in ecological value</b></p> <p>The change in ecological value occurring as a result of the project has been calculated in accordance with the methodology described in GN36 BREEAM, CEEQUAL, and HQM Ecology Calculation Methodology – Route 2 (or an agreed equivalent) and the project has achieved one of the levels identified.</p>	Completed copy of the BREEAM Change in Ecological Value Calculator or a report showing the methodology followed to calculate the change in ecological value. Evidence will show the pre- and post-development biodiversity units. It should include the areas and lengths of different habitat types and the values used for distinctiveness, condition, and habitat creation risk factors (spatial risk, delivery risk, temporal risk).		
Land use and ecology	4.4.2	<p><b>Enhancing existing ecological features</b></p> <p>Recommendations for enhancing the existing ecological features of the site (in addition to any conservation, mitigation, or compensation of existing features) have been identified by a relevant specialist and incorporated in the project.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of photographs or drawings that show incorporation of special facilities. Reference also needs to be made to the ecological assessment to ensure that these facilities are not being provided merely as mitigation.	Kompensasjonsplan økologisk kompensasjon	
Land use and ecology	4.4.3	<p><b>New wildlife habitats</b></p> <p>Recommendations or opportunities for creating new wildlife habitats have been identified by a relevant specialist and incorporated in the project.</p> <p>(a) Plans for creating new habitats have been drawn up</p> <p>(b) Plans include highly significant habitats or species</p>	Evidence could be drawings and photographs of what has been included. To score for BAP habitats, it would be necessary to refer back to relevant authority plans or an ecological assessment of the project. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.	Konsekvensutredning (KU), kan f. eks være viltoverganger.	
Land use and ecology	4.4.4	<p><b>Special structures or facilities for wildlife</b></p> <p>Recommendations or opportunities for installing special structures or facilities for encouraging or accommodating appropriate wildlife (especially BAP species) have been identified and incorporated in the project.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of photographs or drawings that show incorporation of special facilities. Reference also needs to be made to the ecological assessment to ensure that these facilities are not being provided merely as mitigation.	Kompensasjonsplan økologisk kompensasjon, Konsekvensutredning (KU), kan f. eks være viltoverganger.	
Land use and ecology	4.4.5	<p><b>Improving the water environment</b></p> <p>Opportunities to improve the local water environment have been considered and identified, and, where appropriate, included in the design.</p>	Evidence needs to demonstrate that features (such as the examples above) have been included in the works. This needs to demonstrate both design stage consideration (such as through drawings or specifications) and construction stage implementation	Miljørisikovurderinger Utslippstillatelse, utomhusplan (ofte med vannelement)	

Land use and ecology	4.4.6	<b>Improving the water environment - implementation</b> The designed features have been implemented.	Evidence needs to demonstrate that features (such as the examples above) have been included in the works. This needs to demonstrate both design stage consideration (such as through drawings or specifications) and construction stage implementation (such as through photographs).	Miljørisikovurderinger Utslippstillatelse/rapportering	
Land use and ecology	4.4.7	<b>Incorporating existing water features</b> Existing water features have been incorporated in the design of the project.	Evidence needs to be appropriate to the type of scheme and could include drawings or photographs showing how existing features have been incorporated.	Miljørisikovurderinger Utslippstillatelse/rapportering,	
Land use and ecology	4.5.1	<b>Ongoing ecological management</b> A landscape and ecology management plan, or equivalent, has been developed that covers, as a minimum, the first five years after project completion and includes: a) Actions and responsibilities, prior to handover, to give to relevant individuals. b) The ecological value and condition of the site over the development life. c) Identification of opportunities for ongoing alignment with activities external to the project which support the aims of the BREEAM UK Strategic Ecology Framework. d) Identification and guidance to trigger appropriate remedial actions to address previously unforeseen impacts. e) Clearly defined and allocated roles and responsibilities.  The landscape and ecology management plan or similar has been updated as appropriate to support maintenance of the ecological value of the site.	Evidence could be a LMP with specific reference to requirements of ecological habitat management or species conservation measures.	kan sikres i marksikringsplan og reguleringsbestemmelser. Ved behov for søknad om utslippstillatelse i anleggsfasen: så er en søknad, miljørisikovurdering og overvåkningsplan	
Land use and ecology	4.5.2	<b>Programme for monitoring</b> There is a programme in place (for the years after project completion) for monitoring the success or otherwise of any management, habitat creation, or translocation and species conservation measures undertaken.	Evidence could be a specific monitoring plan or part of a more-generic maintenance plan that demonstrates that monitoring is in place.	Program for før- og etterundersøkelser	
Landscape and historic environment	5.1.1	<b>Landscape and visual factors</b> Landscape and visual factors have been considered by a suitably qualified landscape professional at each stage of the project, including the evaluation of scheme options.	Evidence could include the project brief, a landscape or townscape assessment report, and comparison of alternatives.	KU landskapsbilde KU kulturminner CV landskapsarkitekt Sentralt styringsdokument Planbeskrivelse	Konsekvensutredning etter M 1491  (tema landskapsbilde)
Landscape and historic environment	5.1.2	<b>Impact on landscape character</b> The impact of the development on the character of the area has been assessed as neutral or positive.	Evidence could be a landscape and visual impact assessment, judgements from a Landscape Character Assessment, or a relevant section of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).	KU landskapsbilde KU kulturminner	Konsekvensutredning etter M 1491 Planbeskrivelse som redegjør for landskap

Landscape and historic e	5.1.3	<p><b>Landscape development policies</b> The landscape proposals meet, or go beyond, the aims of applicable landscape development or enhancement policies published by the relevant local, regional, or national authority. (a) Policies have been met (b) Policies have been exceeded</p>	Evidence of compliance with authority plans and policies could be in the form of a planning approval. If planning approval is not needed, then evidence of consultation with relevant authorities would be needed. It will be up to the Assessor and Verifier to agree how exceedance of requirements is demonstrated.	Godkjent reguleringsplan Godkjent kommunedelplan Politiske vedtak inkludert planbestemmelser	Reguleringsplan eller byggetillatelse? Politiske vedtak, kommunalt og regionalt
Landscape and historic e	5.1.4	<p><b>Local landscape character</b> The project design fits the local landscape character in terms of the items listed in the manual (i) Landform or levels (ii) Materials (iii) Planting (iv) Style and detailing (v) Scale (vi) Landscape or townscape pattern</p>	Evidence could be in the form of relevant instructions in the brief, or evidence of research into and understanding of local character all related to the design and completed scheme.	Reguleringsbestemmelser, Estetisk plan, L-tegninger, Tiltakskrav, kontraktskrav, Miljøplan	
Landscape and historic e	5.1.5	<p><b>Advance landscape works</b> Opportunities for advance landscape works have been considered, such as planting prior to construction.</p>	Evidence should include documented evidence that advance landscape works have been considered, even if the possibility of implementation has been ruled out.	Prosjektspesifikk estetisk oppfølgingsplan, plan for treplanting, Plan for revegetering (kunstig eller naturlig)	
Landscape and historic e	5.1.6	<p><b>Appropriateness of species selected</b> Planting design has taken the appropriateness of species selection into account to include factors such as climate adaptation, local provenance and soil stability.</p>	Evidence could include a review of the criteria used to d	Valg av planter for revetering og beplantning, naturlig tilpasning, klimatiske egenskaper etc.	
Landscape and historic e	5.1.7	<p><b>Assessment of existing vegetation</b> The condition of existing vegetation has been assessed and the retention of vegetation with high or moderate value has influenced design proposals.</p>	Evidence could include arboricultural reports, survey data, tree constraints plan, tree retention strategy, photographs, or a site visit to the completed scheme.	Kartlegging / tilstandsvurdering av natur og kulturlandskapet, Hule eiker	Kartlegging av verdifull vegetasjon kan gjøres som del av KU eller som grunnlag for reguleringsplan innenfor tema landskap - usikker på om det er formelle krav eller bare faglig praksis
Landscape and historic e	5.1.8	<p><b>Retention of existing vegetation</b> Based on the assessment of the condition of existing vegetation, a percentage of vegetation of high or moderate quality has been retained as part of the design.</p>	Evidence could include arboricultural reports, survey data, tree constraints plan, tree retention strategy, photographs, or a site visit to the completed scheme.	Dokumentasjon på vegetasjon som er bevart i designfasen. detaljtegninger, rigg og marksiplansplan, hensynssoneri reg.plan, inngjerding av bevaringsverdig vegetasjon.	Kan gjøres både formelt gjennom planbestemmelser/plankart eller som del av byggeplan-prosjekteringen (f.eks. gjennom YM-plan)
Landscape and historic e	5.1.9	<p><b>Non-vegetation features</b> The landscape and amenity value of other features (not vegetation) has been assessed and the retention of valuable, distinctive or historic features has influenced design proposals.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of a landscape constraints plan, comparison of drawings or photomontages showing change of land use and new landscape features. What is seen as enhancement may be a matter of judgement and agreement between Assessor and Verifier.	Planbeskrivelser konstruksjon (bruer). Design som er tilpasset natur og kulturlandskap	Konsekvensutredning, planbeskrivelse, landskapsplan, YM-plan, rigg- og marksiplansplan

<p><b>Landscape and historic e</b></p>	<p>5.1.10</p>	<p><b>Landscape design proposals</b> A system or plan has been implemented during the construction period to ensure that: a) Planning and third-party commitments were implemented b) Best practice was applied for planting or habitat areas to avoid damage to landscape features c) Soil conditions met the requirements for successful establishment of the landscape design</p>	<p>Evidence could include a LMS, LWP or equivalent section in a SEMP. Evidence of consultation with relevant statutory bodies and other relevant third parties should be included in the plan.</p>	<p>Høring på reguleringsplan / byggesak med utsvaring. Dokumentasjon på at planene er fulgt (f.eks. foto)</p>	<p>PBL</p>
<p><b>Landscape and historic e</b></p>	<p>5.1.11</p>	<p><b>Protection of existing vegetation during construction</b> Vegetation (including root protection areas) that is being retained as part of the design has been adequately protected during construction.</p>	<p>Evidence could include method statements, photographs, records of site visit(s) during construction, monitoring of protection measures, or a site visit to the completed scheme.</p>	<p>Inngjerding, fysisk avgrensning, miljøoppfølging, miljørunder</p>	<p>Rigg- og marksikringsplan, reguleringsbestemmelser, hensynssoner</p>
<p><b>Landscape and historic e</b></p>	<p>5.1.12</p>	<p><b>Long-term management plan</b> A management plan has been developed that: a) Defines long-term landscape objectives b) Establishes recommendations for work required to ensure that objectives are achieved c) Sets a programme for ongoing monitoring and review to assess the effectiveness of maintenance operations</p>	<p>Evidence should be in the form of a plan covering landscape management objectives and measures, together with evidence that the responsibility for long-term maintenance has been allocated and resourced appropriately.</p>	<p>Landskapsovervåkning, estetisk veilder, kontrakts krav, planbestemmelser, Skjøtselsplaner, Driftsrutiner</p>	
<p><b>Landscape and historic e</b></p>	<p>5.1.13</p>	<p><b>Responsibility for long-term management</b> Responsibility for the implementation of the management plan has been allocated to an appropriate individual or organisation.  The appropriate skills and resources (including financial) have been committed.  A programme of monitoring is in place beyond the normal planting establishment period.</p>	<p>Evidence should be in the form of a plan covering landscape management objectives and measures, together with evidence that the responsibility for long-term maintenance has been allocated and resourced appropriately.</p>	<p>Reguleringsbestemmelser, etterundersøkelser, Kontraktsbestemmelser og miljøplan for driftsoperatør</p>	
<p><b>Landscape and historic e</b></p>	<p>5.2.1</p>	<p><b>Baseline studies and surveys</b> A baseline historic environment study or survey has been carried out at the project planning stage and has considered the full range of registered and non-registered historic environment assets.</p>	<p>Evidence may be in the form of stand-alone desk-based assessments and other survey reports, and/or a chapter in an Environmental Statement or other supporting documents or correspondence with local development control office for archaeology and conservation. Note that this section of CEEQUAL covers both below-ground and above-ground historic assets, so any evidence must include a summary of the baseline for all types for all types of potential constraints and opportunities that may be significant. Typical headings may comprise archaeological remains, built heritage</p>	<p>KU kulturminner, fagrapport registreringer,</p>	<p>KU, planbeskrivelse om kulturmiljø Fylkeskommunen vurderer behov for arkeologiske undersøkelser</p>

Landscape and historic e	5.2.2	<p><b>Use of suitable professionals and standards</b> The baseline study or survey has been prepared by a suitably qualified historic environment professional and has been prepared to a recognised standard appropriate to the scope and location of the project.</p>	Evidence may be in the form of stand-alone desk-based assessments and other survey reports, and/or a chapter in an Environmental Statement or other supporting documents or correspondence with local development control office for archaeology and conservation. Note that this section of CEEQUAL covers both below-ground and above-ground historic assets, so any evidence must include a summary of the baseline for all types for all types of potential constraints and opportunities that may be significant. Typical headings may comprise archaeological remains, built heritage	CV for kulturminne spesialist (burde ikke trenges i Norge, pga. føringer i kulturminneloven)	Definert i kulturminneloven
Landscape and historic e	5.2.3	<p><b>Consultation</b> Consultations have been carried out with all relevant stakeholders.</p>	Evidence may be summarised in a section of the documents reviewed at 5.2.1 or be contained in correspondence and/or meeting notes with the relevant consultees.	Høring av plandokumenter, informasjonsmøter	Høringer ifbm de formelle trinnene i planprosessen
Landscape and historic e	5.2.4	<p><b>Reporting baseline studies and surveys</b> The reports and archives from the baseline studies stage have been prepared and submitted before the end of construction.</p>	Evidence will include details of archives, desk-based studies, or reports that have been prepared and submitted. This could include submissions to the local historic environment record (HER).	KU kulturminner	Utredninger ifbm planarbeidet "leveres" sammen med dette. Må være på plass før bygging/riving
Landscape and historic e	5.2.5	<p><b>Integration of listed or registered heritage assets</b> If statutory listed or registered heritage assets have been identified within the development area, the project design has enabled their retention, restoration, and successful re-use or integration into the development.</p> <p>A future management strategy has been agreed for any statutory listed or registered heritage assets that have been integrated into the development.</p>	Evidence should show that the issues have been recognised and design solutions been found, and that specific specialist studies to address urban design and setting issues and/or historic views have been conducted if necessary. Evidence could also include agreements with the development control conservation team and or national heritage body in the form of correspondence and/or meeting notes.	Oversikt over SEFRAK bygninger og kulturminner i Askeladden	
Landscape and historic e	5.2.6	<p><b>Integration of non-registered heritage assets</b> The project design has enabled the retention, restoration, and successful re-use or integration of non-registered assets into the development.</p>	Evidence should show that the issues have been recognised and design solutions been found, and that specific specialist studies to address urban design and setting issues and/or historic views have been conducted if necessary. Evidence could also include agreements with the development control conservation team and or national heritage body in the form of correspondence and/or meeting notes.		
Landscape and historic e	5.2.7	<p><b>Setting for listed or registered heritage assets</b> The design has successfully addressed any setting issues and provided a neutral or enhanced setting for listed buildings, scheduled monuments or historic landscape areas.</p>	Evidence should show that the issues have been recognised and design solutions been found, and that specific specialist studies to address urban design and setting issues and/or historic views have been conducted if necessary. Evidence could also include agreements with the development control		

Landscape and historic e	5.2.8	<p><b>Surveys for archaeological remains</b> If the potential for significant below-ground archaeological remains has been identified, the appropriate staged surveys have been undertaken to establish the extent and condition of these prior to the design being finalised and in time to influence designs.</p>	Evidence should establish how the project has positively protected any historic environment assets, how good design has enhanced and valued the historic environment, how any innovative methods or collaborations have enabled the conservation of historic environment assets, and how any archaeological investigation or building recording have contributed to local and national research agendas. Evidence may include conservation management plans, mitigation design reports,	Fylkeskommunen vurderer og stiller krav til arkeologiske undersøkelser
Landscape and historic e	5.2.9	<p><b>Mitigation strategy for archaeological investigation</b> If the surveys identified in 5.2.8 above have revealed the presence of significant archaeological remains, a mitigation strategy document has been prepared for archaeological investigation and agreed with the relevant development control archaeologist.</p>	Evidence should establish how the project has positively protected any historic environment assets, how good design has enhanced and valued the historic environment, how any innovative methods or collaborations have enabled the conservation of historic environment assets, and how any archaeological investigation or building recording have contributed to local and national research agendas. Evidence may include conservation management plans, mitigation design reports,	Fylkeskommunen vurderer og stiller krav til arkeologiske undersøkelser
Landscape and historic e	5.2.10	<p><b>Mitigation design for loss of heritage assets</b> If registered or non-registered historic environment assets have been demolished or removed, an appropriate mitigation design has been developed and agreed with the relevant conservation or heritage agency. (This may include proposals for relocation, restoration or replacement, or in-situ building recording.)</p>	Evidence should establish how the project has positively protected any historic environment assets, how good design has enhanced and valued the historic environment, how any innovative methods or collaborations have enabled the conservation of historic environment assets, and how any archaeological investigation or building recording have contributed to local and national research agendas. Evidence may include conservation management plans, mitigation design reports,	Fylkeskommunen eller kommunen kan stille krav gjennom planprosessen hvilke hensyn som skal tas til kulturminner
Landscape and historic e	5.2.11	<p><b>Mitigation of impacts on archaeological remains</b> The mitigation designs referred to in 5.2.9 and 5.2.10 have been implemented, managed and monitored in accordance with a SEMP or other site management framework.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of registers for site briefings and associated attendance sheets, signed site instructions, Permits to Dig with note of required archaeological or building recording works prior to demolition and completion certificates, photographic evidence or drawings showing protection measures.	YM-plan
Landscape and historic e	5.2.12	<p><b>In-situ protection of heritage assets</b> Sensitive assets to be retained have been cordoned off or other protection measures have been put in place to avoid accidental damage and site staff have received appropriate instruction (such as via toolbox talks).</p>	Evidence could be in the form of registers for site briefings and associated attendance sheets, signed site instructions, Permits to Dig with note of required archaeological or building recording works prior to demolition and completion certificates, photographic evidence or drawings showing protection measures. Evidence needs to be appropriate to the level of credits	Rigg- og marksiokringsplaner
Landscape and historic e	5.2.13	<p><b>Monitoring mitigation works</b> An appropriate historic environment professional (archaeologist, conservation architect or historic buildings specialist) has been appointed to manage and monitor the mitigation works.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of registers for site briefings and associated attendance sheets, signed site instructions, Permits to Dig with note of required archaeological or building recording works prior to demolition and completion certificates, photographic evidence or drawings showing protection measures. Evidence needs to be appropriate to the level of credits	

Landscape and historic e	5.2.14	<p><b>Use of appropriate materials</b> If restoration or enhancement works to heritage assets have been completed, there is evidence that current best practice has been applied and historically appropriate materials used.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of a design report or notes assessing the different material options (including those that are historically appropriate). If the use of appropriate materials were considered feasible then evidence of details being incorporated into the specifications would be appropriate. Evidence is likely to include documentation of consultation with relevant expert organisations, and/or receipts of material purchase. If the materials have actually been used, then photographs could also be used as evidence. Maintaining specific heritage conservation skills is an important aspect of restoration and enhancement works evidence could include specifications, training records, and meeting minutes.		Kommunen kan stille krav i byggesaker?
Landscape and historic e	5.2.15	<p><b>Use of specialist skills</b> The project has been able to contribute to maintaining key specialist conservation skills and creating sustainable heritage employment.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of a design report or notes assessing the different material options (including those that are historically appropriate). If the use of appropriate materials were considered feasible then evidence of details being incorporated into the specifications would be appropriate. Evidence is likely to include documentation of consultation with relevant expert organisations, and/or receipts of material purchase. If the materials have actually been used, then photographs could also be used as evidence. Maintaining specific heritage conservation skills is an important aspect of restoration and enhancement works evidence could include specifications, training records, and meeting minutes		Samme som 5.2.4?
Landscape and historic e	5.2.16	<p><b>Reporting mitigation works</b> The final output from the mitigation works (such as archaeological excavation or building recording works) have been prepared and archives submitted.</p>	Evidence will include a project design for post excavation assessment and analysis, details of proposed or completed publications (journal articles, books and monographs), details of archives prepared and submitted (to local museums or to digital online archives). Evidence needs to be provided to support the level of credits being scored. There should be		
Landscape and historic e	5.2.17	<p><b>Public learning</b> There has been public opportunity provided to learn about, observe or take part in activities to understand or promote the historic environment local to the project.</p>	Evidence must be provided to demonstrate the level of public access that was achieved. This could be in the form of visitors' books, press advertisements of access and/or tour times on site, or photographs of public events or information boards provided off site.		
Pollution	6.1.1	<p><b>Consultation with regulatory authorities</b> Consultation has been undertaken with regulatory authorities about water issues related to the project, including the need for any consents, and the outcome has been communicated to project team members at each stage of the project.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of meeting notes or letters regarding obtaining consents or licences. At construction stage, it could be actual applications and granting of licences. Evidence also needs to be shown for appropriate communication of the outcomes of the consultations or applications. These could be circulation of design notes, team briefings or	Møtereferat, e-poster, konkurransegrunnlag	

Pollution	6.1.2	<p><b>Preventing pollution in operation</b></p> <p>Specific measures have been incorporated in the design to prevent pollution of groundwater, existing freshwater features or the sea (as appropriate) during operation and maintenance.</p>	Evidence could be drafts of operation and maintenance manuals, minutes of meetings and other documentation. Evidence of positive measures should be documented at design stage.	Rigg og marksikringsplaner, situasjonsplaner renseanlegg, YM-planer
Pollution	6.1.3	<p><b>Control of impacts on the water environment from the completed project</b></p> <p>A plan to control the impacts of the completed project on the water environment (fresh and/or marine as appropriate) has been produced and necessary elements of the plan have been incorporated in the design.</p> <p>The plan to control the impacts of the completed project on the water environment has been implemented as far as practicable up to the end of construction.</p>	Evidence could include assessment of run-off, hydrological impacts, surface and groundwater quality impacts, and/or risk assessments, and subsequent incorporation into the design.	Situasjonsplaner, VA-tegninger,
Pollution	6.1.4	<p><b>Long term monitoring of impacts on the water environment</b></p> <p>Measures (or equipment) have been incorporated in the project that will allow long-term monitoring of the project's impact on the freshwater and/or marine environments as appropriate.</p>	Evidence will vary greatly depending on the type of project being assessed. Appropriateness of measures will have to be judged and agreed by the Assessor and Verifier. However, the guidance above gives examples of the sorts of measures that could be considered.	Overvåkningsplan
Pollution	6.1.5	<p><b>Control of impacts on the water environment during construction</b></p> <p>A plan to control the impacts of the project on the water environment (fresh and/or marine as appropriate) during construction has been produced and this plan has been implemented.</p>	Evidence could include assessment of run-off, hydrological impacts, surface and groundwater quality impacts, and/or risk assessments, and subsequent incorporation into construction plans.	Kontrollplan ytre miljø
Pollution	6.1.6	<p><b>Preventing pollution during construction</b></p> <p>Specific measures have been taken to prevent pollution of groundwater, existing freshwater features or the sea (as appropriate) during construction.</p>	Evidence during construction could be in the form of photographs and other documentation or could be gained from a site visit. To score credits during construction stage, evidence must be robust to ensure that all risks to the freshwater and marine environments have been considered and mitigated. Note that company-wide key performance indicators are insufficient as evidence.	
Pollution	6.1.7	<p><b>Protecting existing water features during construction</b></p> <p>Existing water features have been protected from degradation or physical damage by construction plant and processes.</p>	Evidence during construction could be in the form of photographs and other documentation or could be gained from a site visit. To score credits during construction stage, evidence must be robust to ensure that all risks to the freshwater and marine environments have been considered and mitigated. Note that company-wide key performance indicators are insufficient as evidence.	

Pollution	6.1.8	<b>Monitoring water quality during construction</b> If the works could affect a body of ground or surface waters, the water quality of that water body has been monitored before construction and then regularly during construction in accordance with the regime identified as appropriate in the risk assessment.	Evidence can be in the form of monitoring data and other documentation showing the methods of monitoring used.		
Pollution	6.2.1	<b>Identification of potential effects on neighbours during construction</b> Baseline studies and predictions for all potential effects on neighbours have been carried out for the project and proposals have been put forward for mitigating effects potentially occurring during construction.	Evidence could be a written report on the results of the baseline studies appropriate to the scale of the project. Evidence may also be found in the ES if one was completed.	SHA-plan, YM-plan	
Pollution	6.2.2	<b>Identification of potential effects in neighbours in operation</b> Baseline studies and predictions for all potential effects on neighbours have been carried out for the project and proposals have been put forward for mitigating effects potentially occurring during operation.	Evidence could be a written report on the results of the baseline studies appropriate to the scale of the project. Evidence may also be found in the ES if one was completed.	KU	
Pollution	6.2.3	<b>Mitigating effects on neighbours in operation</b> Appropriate proposals to mitigate effects on neighbours during operation have been incorporated into the design(s) (as consulted with stakeholders).	Evidence would include two-way correspondence with relevant stakeholders with regard to predicted impacts and proposed mitigation measures, particularly including the local authority on noise and air quality related matters.	KU	
Pollution	6.2.4	<b>Innovative solutions for nuisance mitigation</b> There are innovative technical solutions included in the design of the project that go beyond those agreed at an earlier planning permission or consenting stage that are intended to mitigate any nuisance caused by the operation of the scheme once constructed.	Evidence needs to be provided to show design changes made subsequent to planning approval that were not also planning conditions. Further Contractor evidence may be in the form of As Built Drawings. The ability of these changes to mitigate nuisance needs to be mutually agreed between Assessor and Verifier.	KU, støyutredninger	
Pollution	6.2.5	<b>Mitigating effects on neighbours during construction</b> Appropriate proposals to mitigate effects on neighbours during construction have been incorporated into the design(s) or construction methodology (as consulted with stakeholders).	Evidence would include two-way correspondence with relevant stakeholders with regard to predicted impacts and proposed mitigation measures, particularly including the local authority on noise and air quality related matters.	YM-plan, støykrav, møtereferat	
Pollution	6.2.6	<b>Constriction effects on neighbours</b> A SEMP or equivalent section in a PEMP has considered the effects of the construction process on neighbours.	Evidence can be in the form of a SEMP or appropriate section of a PEMP supported by consultation documents such as letters or emails, project newsletters and public event notices.	YM-plan	
Pollution	6.2.7	<b>Implementation of mitigation measures during construction</b> The proposals to mitigate for all potential effects on neighbours during the construction period have been implemented.	Evidence can be included in the relevant sections of the SEMP or in drawings and specifications, minutes of site meetings or photographic evidence for physical measures.	YM-plan	

Pollution	6.2.8	<b>Innovative solutions to minimise nuisance during construction</b> The Contractor has applied innovative solutions within the construction methodology designed to remove or minimise any nuisance during the construction phase.	Evidence can be included in the relevant sections of the SEMP or in drawings and specifications, minutes of site meetings or photographic evidence for physical measures.		
Pollution	6.2.9	<b>Monitoring effects on neighbours</b> All aspects that could have had potential effects on neighbours (identified in 6.2.1) were monitored at appropriate intervals throughout the construction stage.	Evidence would include Pollution Prevention and Control plans and Action Plans to prevent excessive emissions. These should include appropriate emission monitoring records and methods statements if these were considered needed. Any monitoring of noise		
Pollution	6.2.10	<b>Achievement of effective mitigation during construction</b> The monitoring of aspects assessed in 6.2.9 demonstrated that acceptable levels of emissions from all aspects (leading to potential effects) were achieved throughout the construction stage.	Evidence would need to show that any exceedances have been acted upon promptly and effectively. Such evidence may be found within a complaints procedure and associated remediation action plans and/or follow-up procedures and records. For full marks, a full set of monitoring data for the full length of the construction works must be provided. This must demonstrate that		
Pollution	6.2.11	<b>Physical damage by vibration</b> On completion of the contract, no physical damage has been caused to buildings and structures by vibration from construction processes.	Evidence could be a signed statement from the Project Director that the project caused no vibration damage during construction.		
Pollution	6.2.12	<b>Mitigation of operation effects</b> The proposals for mitigation of all potential effects for the operational stage have been implemented in full as far as can be expected at the end of construction.	Evidence needs to show that all proposals for mitigation have been implemented or installed during construction. This could be in the form of construction records or a written report by the Designer or equivalent person closely involved in the development of the mitigation proposals. If it is not possible to show full implementation at the end of construction then the evidence should demonstrate that the		
<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency	7.1.1	<b>Project resources strategy</b> The Client and/or the Designers have prepared a project resources strategy in line with the guidance and covering the aspects identified in the manual.	Evidence could be a document entitled 'Project Resources Strategy' with the attributes indicated in the guidance or could be a series of less-broad analyses that, taken together, provide the high-level, strategic overview that can provide significant input to the project concept and design. The evidence must be in scale to the nature, location, context and size of the project. A two-page summary report would be insufficient for a multi-million-pound project, yet a 100 page detailed analysis is very unlikely to be appropriate for projects in the region of £1M.	Eget dokument, eventuelt del av prosjektstyringsplan (PSP).	Handlingsplan for økt andel grønne og innovative offentlige anskaffelser (Difi).  Miljøpolicy fra byggherrer som NV, SVV og Bane NOR.  Veikart mot en grønn anleggssektor fra Grønn anleggssektor.

<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency	7.1.2	<b>Supporting resource efficiency objectives in contracts</b> Resource efficiency objectives and (where appropriate) benchmarks and/or targets have been included within relevant contract documentation.	Evidence of the contract should be provided which should contain suitable resource efficiency clauses within it.	Kontrakt eller vedlegg til kontrakt. Videreføring av krav i prosjektstyringsplan (PSP), miljøoppfølgingsprogram (MOP) eller annen styrende dokumentasjon utarbeidet som del av planleggings- eller prosjekteringsarbeidet.	Klimakur 2030. Handlingsplan for fossilfrie anleggsplasser innen transportsektoren. Norges forsterkede mål til FN. Nasjonal transportplan (NTP).
<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency	7.1.3	<b>Policies and targets for resource efficiency in operation</b> All those directly engaged in the strategy and design of the project have formal corporate level policies and targets for ensuring physical resources can be used in the most efficient way in the operation of the works.  (i) Using materials more efficiently (ii) Reducing waste (iii) Using water more efficiently (iv) Using energy efficiently (v) Reducing carbon emissions.	Evidence could be a copy of specific, formally adopted policies and targets. For 7.1.5 evidence could include action plans that demonstrate implementation of the policies or copies of annual reports (such as an Environmental or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report) demonstrating the measurement of performance against targets. Evidence could also outline the policies and targets that have been set and any monitoring metrics or measures set to be used throughout the project to monitor their achievement. Additional evidence would be copies of the procurement documentation and contracts showing these requirements have been cascaded throughout the supply chain and adopted in the project.	Policy- og/eller styringsdokumenter fra firma.	Bærekraftspolicy. Anskaffelses- og/eller innkjøpspolicy. Avfallspolicy. NOU 2018:17 Klimarisiko og norsk økonomi.
<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency	7.1.4	<b>Policies and targets for resource efficiency during construction</b> All those directly engaged in the project have formal corporate-level policies and targets for ensuring physical resources are used in the most efficient way in the design and construction process. (i) Using materials more efficiently (ii) Reducing waste (iii) Using water more efficiently (iv) Using energy efficiently (v) Reducing carbon emissions.	Evidence could be a copy of specific, formally adopted policies and targets. For 7.1.5 evidence could include action plans that demonstrate implementation of the policies or copies of annual reports (such as an Environmental or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report) demonstrating the measurement of performance against targets. Evidence could also outline the policies and targets that have been set and any monitoring metrics or measures set to be used throughout the project to monitor their achievement. Additional evidence would be copies of the procurement documentation and contracts showing these requirements have been cascaded throughout	Som over. Det anmerkes at forskjellen mellom kriteriene er begrenset, det ene går på driftsfasen, det neste på prosjektering og bygging.	Som over

<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency	7.1.5	<b>Implementing policies and targets for resource efficiency</b> The policies and targets described in 7.1.3 and 7.1.4 have been implemented and monitored on the project.	Evidence could be a copy of specific, formally adopted policies and targets. For 7.1.5 evidence could include action plans that demonstrate implementation of the policies or copies of annual reports (such as an Environmental or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) report) demonstrating the measurement of performance against targets. Evidence could also outline the policies and targets that have been set and any monitoring metrics or measures set to be used throughout the project to monitor their achievement. Additional evidence would be copies of the procurement documentation and contracts showing these requirements have been cascaded throughout the supply chain and adopted in the project.	Rapporter (dashboard) med vurdering av oppfølging av indikatorer.
<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency		<b>Implementing the project resources strategy</b> The resources strategy for the project in 7.1.1 has been implemented in, and significantly influenced, the design and covers the aspects identified in the manual. (i) Energy (ii) Water (iii) Materials sourcing (iv) Reuse & recycling (v) Wastes management	Evidence is likely to be design stage reports showing how the resources strategy for the project has influenced the design.	Møtereferat fra prosjekteringsmøter.
<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency		<b>Material resource efficiency plan</b> A plan that identifies opportunities for improving material resource efficiency and reducing waste using the five key principles has been prepared. (i) Reuse and recovery (ii) Off-site construction (iii) Materials optimisation (iv) Waste efficient procurement (v) Deconstruction and flexibility	Evidence could be a specific materials plan or a specific consideration recorded within design meeting records. It could also include the reports from a formal workshop. Implementation of the recommendations could be demonstrated by incorporation into specifications and drawings, or through physical evidence such as photographs. Evidence could also include data quantifying material savings or waste reductions, which could include decisions and information recorded in the SWMP. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.	Risiko- og mulighetsregister.  "Design basis" - med beskrivelse av hvordan krav, eksempelvis fra miljøoppfølgingsprogrammet er implementert.  YM-plan.  Gjenbruk av masser/materiell og minimere avfall. • Referat fra prosjekteringsmøter • Rapport fra workshop(s) • Beskrivelse/tegninger • Avfallsplan

<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency	7.1.8	<b>Construction resources strategy</b> The construction team has developed their own resources strategy for the construction stage of the project or reviewed and refined the strategy developed by the Client and Designers. The strategy covers the following: the key materials and components to be incorporated in the project; the remote impacts of winning those materials from the planet; the sourcing of energy supplies for the construction stage; and the use and management of other resources.	Evidence will be in the reports of the assessments and in the CMP or equivalent. Evidence should involve demonstration of how the Client's commitment and resources strategy (assessed under 7.1.1 has been addressed in the planning and preparation for the construction stage – for example, evidence of a RMP, a resources section of a Construction Management Plan, or similar. Such documents should be detailing both predicted and actual performance against benchmarks for metrics such as energy consumption, water use, materials consumption, and waste minimisation. Simply specifying that a practitioner is committed but without any further evidence is insufficient for	Knyttet til videreføring/-utvikling av plan i 7.1.1.
<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency	7.1.9	<b>Implementing the construction resources strategy</b> The actions (by number) identified in the construction stage resources strategy in 7.1.8 have been implemented.	Evidence will be in the reports of the assessments and in the CMP or equivalent. Evidence should involve demonstration of how the Client's commitment and resources strategy (assessed under 7.1.1 has been addressed in the planning and preparation for the construction stage – for example, evidence of a RMP, a resources section of a Construction Management Plan, or similar. Such documents should be detailing both predicted and actual performance against benchmarks for metrics such as energy consumption, water use, materials consumption, and waste minimisation. Simply specifying that a practitioner is committed but without any further evidence is insufficient for achieving the credits.	Knyttet til implementering av plan i 7.1.1.
<b>Resources</b> Strategy for resource efficiency	7.1.10	<b>Implementing the material resource efficiency plan</b> The material resource efficiency plan in 7.1.7 has been implemented and monitored.	Implementation of the plan could be demonstrated by incorporation into specifications, drawings and materials orders, or through construction records and physical evidence such as photographs. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of	Knyttet til implementering av plan i 7.1.7.

<b>Resources</b> Reducing whole life carbon emissions	7.2.1	<b>Carbon management</b> A carbon management approach has been adopted during the strategy, design, or construction of the project that fully or partially conforms with PAS 2080. (a) Clause 7 (Quantification of GHG emissions); All other clauses (b) Clause 7 (Quantification of GHG emissions); Clause 8 (Target setting, baseline setting and monitoring); All other clauses (c) Clause 7 (Quantification of GHG emissions); Clause 8 (Target setting, baseline setting and monitoring); Clause 9 (Reporting); All other clauses (d) Clause 7 (Quantification of GHG emissions); Clause 8 (Target setting, baseline setting and monitoring); Clause 9 (Reporting); Clause 10 (Continual improvement) All other clauses	Evidence should cover the items set out in PAS 2080. It should include information on quantification of carbon emissions, setting baselines and targets, monitoring and reporting, and processes for continual improvement (as applicable). Evidence for full conformity to PAS 2080 could include assessment reports that identify the basis of the claim of conformity (self-validation, other-party validation, or independent third-party certification).	Plan for beregning av klimagassutlipp (klimagassbudsjett/-regneskap), setting av mål, overvåking og rapportering iht. PAS 2080.	SVV: "Statens vegvesen har vedtatt at alle prosjekter over 51 millioner kroner må bruke VegLCA til å beregne klimagassutslipp."  NV: Krever LCA-klimarapportering fra alle prosjekt. Her benyttes både VegLCA og NV GHG som verktøy.
<b>Resources</b> Reducing whole life carbon emissions	7.2.2	<b>Independent third-party certification of carbon management</b> The carbon management process adopted during the strategy, design, and construction of the project in 7.2.1 has been independently third-party certified as fully conforming with PAS 2080.	Evidence will include the certificate(s) from an independent third-party showing that the carbon management process used on the project has fully conformed with PAS 2080.	Sertifisering iht. PAS 2080.	
<b>Resources</b> Reducing whole life carbon emissions	7.2.3	<b>Achieving carbon reduction targets</b> The project has achieved its carbon emission reduction targets identified in the carbon management process in 7.2.1.	Evidence will come from the carbon management process and will need to show how the reduction target was set, the calculated baseline carbon emissions, and the final calculated carbon emissions. Whether meeting the target or not, evidence should show to what extent the carbon reduction target has been met. Where targets haven't been met, a publicly shared case study that explains the lessons learned should be provided in addition to the requirements above.	Måloppnåelse i forhold til mål for klimagassreduksjon (reduksjon i CO2-utslipp).	
<b>Resources</b> Reducing whole life carbon emissions	7.2.4	<b>Net zero carbon</b> The PAS 2080 compliant results demonstrate that the project has achieved net zero carbon on its whole life emissions.	Evidence is likely to be an output from a formal carbon management process that shows the calculated whole life carbon emissions for the project are zero or negative. Evidence should include details of the calculation methodology, sources of data, and any assumptions or limitations. Evidence at the construction stage must reflect the project as built at practical completion.	Oppnådd nullutslipp, eller negative utslipp.	

<p><b>Resources</b> Environmental impact of construction products</p>	<p>7.3.1</p>	<p><b>Life cycle assessment</b> A life cycle assessment (LCA) has been undertaken and used to reduce the environmental impact of the project. (a) Product life cycle assessments (b) Screening carbon footprint (c) Complete carbon footprint (d) Screening life cycle assessment (e) Simplified life cycle assessment (f) Complete life cycle assessment</p>	<p>To encourage users to fully consider impacts of carbon over the lifetime of the asset CEEQUAL permits evaluation to be undertaken in variety of ways with scores being granted on the basis comprehensiveness and robustness. This flexible approach is permitted in order to recognise that projects with differing scale and type will have differing levels of impact and access to expertise to assess the impacts and opportunities.</p> <p>In all cases evidence requirements of the assessments should demonstrate they have been prepared having fully engaged key representatives of the project delivery team include:</p> <p>Suitably qualified carbon practitioner Contractor Designer Owner/operator</p>	<p>Livsløpsanalyse/livssyklusanalyse (LCA). Klimagassbudsjett og -regnskap.</p>	<p>SVV: "Statens vegvesen har vedtatt at alle prosjekter over 51 millioner kroner må bruke VegLCA til å beregne klimagassutslipp."  NV: I alle prosjekter.</p>
<p><b>Resources</b> Environmental impact of construction products</p>	<p>7.3.2</p>	<p><b>Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs)</b> The suitably experienced carbon or LCA practitioner identifies ten key products within the assessed asset. Five of these products are specified within the final asset based on the analysis of product specific, independently verified, third party Environmental Product Declarations.  The EPDs must inform specification recommendations made by the suitably experienced carbon or LCA practitioner and the EPDs relating to the products used in the final asset must be requested and documented.</p>	<p>Evidence should comprise an assessment of the products used by the LCA practitioner and the relevant EPD certificates.</p>	<p>Kan synliggjøres i rapport/notat om klimagassbudsjett- og regnskap. Benyttede EPD'er dokumenteres i beregningsverktøyene.</p>	

<b>Resources</b> Environmental impact of construction products	7.3.3	<b>Hazardous materials</b> An assessment has been made at the design stage to substitute hazardous materials with less hazardous materials wherever possible.	Evidence could be a record that these issues have been considered and decisions acted upon. Meeting notes or material specifications showing the decisions made would be acceptable. It would also be acceptable to demonstrate that such requirements were included in contract documents.	Produktblad, stoffkartotek, møtereferat, beskrivelse i kontraktsdokumenter.	
<b>Resources</b> Environmental impact of construction products	7.3.4	<b>Low-VOC and/or biodegradable coatings</b> A percentage of all coatings and other treatments (for temporary and permanent works) have been specified as low-VOC and/or biodegradable and subsequently used as specified.	Evidence could be in the form of specification or sub-contract records. Any evidence needs to substantiate the percentage being claimed.		
<b>Resources</b> Environmental impact of construction products	7.3.5	<b>Application of coatings</b> All appropriate coatings and treatments for permanent work materials have been factory-applied (except for cut ends).	Evidence could be in the form of specification or sub-contract requirements, plus inspection reports or equivalent.		
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.1	<b>Business models for a circular economy - considered</b> The principles of a circular economy are considered via appropriate business models in line with BS 8001:2017. One or more of the following procurement models can be demonstrated. (i) On-demand (ii) Dematerialization (iii) Product life cycle extension/reuse (iv) Recovery of secondary raw materials/by-products (v) Product as a service/product–service system (PSS) (vi) Sharing economy and collaborative consumption	To demonstrate that circular economy business models have been used the project should provide evidence that one or more of the mentioned procurement models have been used for specific goods or services. If more than one procurement model can be demonstrated the score for each can be added together.		Nasjonal strategi for ein grøn, sirkulær økonomi.  Handlingsplan for økt andel klima- og miljøvennlige offentlige anskaffelser og grønn innovasjon, kap 3

<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.2	<b>Business models for a circular economy - implemented</b> The principles of a circular economy are implemented via appropriate business models in line with BS 8001:2017. One or more of the following procurement models can be demonstrated. (i) On-demand (ii) Dematerialization (iii) Product life cycle extension/reuse (iv) Recovery of secondary raw materials/by-products (v) Product as a service/product–service system (PSS) (vi) Sharing economy and collaborative consumption	To demonstrate that circular economy business models have been used the project should provide evidence that one or more of the mentioned procurement models have been used for specific goods or services. If more than one procurement model can be demonstrated the score for each can be added together.		Nasjonal strategi for ein grønn, sirkulær økonomi.  Handlingsplan for økt andel klima- og miljøvennlige offentlige anskaffelser og grønn innovasjon, kap 3
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.3	<b>Durability and low maintenance</b> Durability and low maintenance of structures and components have been actively considered in design and specification.	Evidence should be found in the specifications or in the report of a life-cycle costing analysis or a value-engineering project.	LCC, beskrivelse.	Handlingsplan for økt andel klima- og miljøvennlige offentlige anskaffelser og grønn innovasjon
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.4	<b>Long-term planned maintenance</b> Long-term planned maintenance has been considered properly in the design process.	Evidence could be found in the specifications, a hazard and operability study (HAZOP) assessment (or similar), in a contract maintenance schedule or in the form of a maintenance plan to be handed to the Client or managing agent.	FDV-dokumentasjon som utgangspunkt for en drift- og vedlikeholdsplan.	

<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.5	<b>Future disassembly/de-construction</b> A percentage (by volume) of components or pre-fabricated units used can be easily separated on disassembly/de-construction into material types suitable for recycling or reuse.	Evidence needs to substantiate the percentage being claimed. This can be calculated by any appropriate means that assesses how materials are utilised and combined within the works. The volume of materials that contribute to 80% of the total by value should be used as a basis for the calculations	Produktdatablad, ikke innhold av farlige stoffer	
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.6	<b>Materials register</b> A materials register been provided to the Client or future managing agent at hand-over that identifies main material types to facilitate recycling during disassembly or de-construction.	Evidence can include a Health and Safety File, provided this has been extended to include information about material types that will enable recycling on demolition.	Produktblad i f.eks. FDV-dokumentasjon	
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.7	<b>Retention of existing structures and materials</b> A percentage (by volume) of any existing structures and materials, such as roads, tanks and pipework, have been retained and used within the project as opposed to being demolished and crushed or disposed of.	Evidence could include inclusion in a SWMP, site photographs, construction drawings, and/or bills of quantities, along with some form of substantiation of the percentage being claimed. Evidence could include a comparison of design calculations with waste transfer notes or other quantity surveying documentation.	Avfallsplan. Gjenbruk av strukturer innad i prosjektet (veimateriell, tanker og rør) i stedet for å bli avfall. %-andel.	Handlingsplan for økt andel klima- og miljøvennlige offentlige anskaffelser og grønn innovasjon
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.8	<b>On-site use of demolition arisings</b> A percentage (by volume) of suitable/useable material from demolition or de-construction on site has been incorporated into the project.	Evidence should be found in quantity surveyors' documentation or project accounts. The evidence provided should substantiate the percentage being claimed.	Avfallsplan. Gjenbruk av egnet materiell etter riving/de-konstruksjon på stedet innad i prosjektet. %-andel.	Handlingsplan for økt andel klima- og miljøvennlige offentlige anskaffelser og grønn innovasjon
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.9	<b>Cut and fill optimisation</b> An assessment has been made at design stage to ensure optimisation of cut and fill to reduce the quantity of excavated material to be taken off site.	Evidence could be in the form of calculations showing the cut and fill balance and/or contract drawings with mapped out areas for cut and fill and/or contract drawings with mapped out areas for cut and fill.	Ein plan for å minimere import/eksport av "utgravde" masser i prosjektet, og fremme gjenbruk på stedet.	Kortreiste masser - SINTEF prosjektdokument/anbefaling

<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.10	<b>Soil management</b> A soil management plan has been prepared and implemented.	Evidence could be the results of the Soil Resource Survey and a copy of the Soil Management Plan. The Plan should contain detailed instructions on soil handling for the relevant project (not a general statement). Evidence could also include a soil handling and management strategy or minutes of site meetings.	En plan for håndtering og lagring av jordsmonn.	Grunnundersøkelser?
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.11	<b>Beneficial re-use of topsoil</b> All topsoil has been re-used beneficially as topsoil on the site or on a site within a reasonable distance.	Evidence could be some form of calculation to support the credits awarded. This could be a comparison of design calculations to waste transfer notes. The definition of reasonable distance needs to be mutually agreed between the Assessor and Verifier.	Gjenbruk av jordsmonn.	
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.12	<b>Reclaimed or recycled materials</b> A percentage (by volume) of materials from offsite (excluding bulk fill and sub-base) for use in the permanent works has been specified and made from reclaimed or recycled material, whether reclaimed from the site or elsewhere.	Evidence could be in the form of specification requirements. Any evidence needs to substantiate the percentage being claimed. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.		
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.13	<b>Reclaimed or recycled bulk fill and sub-base</b> A percentage (by volume) of bulk fill and sub-base material from off site is specified in the project and was made from previously used material, whether reclaimed from the site or elsewhere.	Evidence could include bills of quantities, delivery notes, and/or a quantity surveyor's report, along with some form of substantiation of the percentage being claimed.		
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.14	<b>Beneficial re-use of excavated material</b> A percentage (by volume) of excavated material has been beneficially re-used on-site.	Evidence should include some form of calculation to demonstrate the credits being awarded. This calculation could be on the basis of design calculations compared to information documented in the SWMP or equivalent and actual waste transfer notes or some other form of quantity surveying documentation.		
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.15	<b>Surplus materials</b> An assessment has been undertaken and implemented to reduce the amount of surplus materials ordered.	Evidence would include documented evidence that material forecasting and logistics planning have been undertaken, which clearly illustrates how over-ordering has been addressed. Evidence of measures taken to record material ordered to site and then not used in works, could be within Site Waste Management Plan and/or other quantity surveying documentation.		
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.16	<b>Materials storage</b> Materials have been stored appropriately to avoid wastage.	Evidence could alternatively include the calculation. This could be photographic evidence or site records. The Verifier should ascertain that photographs demonstrate a sustained achievement of this requirement for the duration of the project.		
<b>Resources</b> Circular use of construction products	7.4.17	<b>Beneficial use of surplus materials</b> A percentage of unused (surplus) materials have been beneficially re-used (or stored for re-use).	Evidence can include records that show that surplus materials have been taken to another site for use, compared with waste disposal records. Any records need to substantiate the percentage being claimed. A declaration made by the Contractor as to how surplus		

Resources	7.5.1	<p><b>Legal and sustainable timber</b></p> <p>All timber and timber-based products used on the project are legal and sustainable timber as per the UK Government's Timber Procurement Policy (TPP).</p>	Evidence must show that all timber and timber-based products used on the project meet the requirements for legally harvested and traded timber.	Krav i kontrakt
Resources	7.5.2	<p><b>Responsible sourcing of construction products - consideration</b></p> <p>The responsible sourcing of materials has been evaluated through the development of sustainable procurement plan and specified as a project requirement prior to placing the order.</p>	Evidence in relation to 7.5.2 could be a statement in a Client tender brief or contract documents, or record of discussions. Evidence in relation to 7.5.3 could be a comparison of specification requirements to overall material purchase, sub-contract documents with general material suppliers, or a declaration from the supplier (usually provided as certificates). In any case, some substantiation of the specification being claimed needs to be provided. At the current time, only BES 6001-based schemes or schemes that are third party accredited as being compliant with BS 8902:2009 can	Krav i kontrakt
Resources	7.5.3	<p><b>Responsible sourcing of construction products - implementation</b></p> <p>The specification for responsible sourcing has been achieved.</p>	Evidence in relation to 7.5.2 could be a statement in a Client tender brief or contract documents, or record of discussions. Evidence in relation to 7.5.3 could be a comparison of specification requirements to overall material purchase, sub-contract documents with general material suppliers, or a declaration from the supplier (usually provided as certificates). In any case, some substantiation of the specification being claimed needs to be provided. At the current time, only BES	Krav i kontrakt
Resources	7.5.4	<p><b>Locally sourced and recycled materials - early consideration</b></p> <p>The Client required consideration be given to the use of locally sourced and recycled material.</p>	Evidence could be the Client's tender brief, design briefs or reports from research into materials sourcing.	Kortreiste masser - SINTEF prosjektdokument/anbefaling
Resources	7.5.5	<p><b>Locally sourced and recycled materials - further consideration</b></p> <p>The Designer and Contractor researched all locally available material sources, including recycled materials.</p>	Evidence could be the Client's tender brief, design briefs or reports from research into materials sourcing.	Kortreiste masser - SINTEF prosjektdokument/anbefaling
Resources	7.5.6	<p><b>Locally sourced and recycled materials - use</b></p> <p>The Designer and Contractor adapted the designs and specifications to allow for their use, where appropriate.</p>	Evidence could be the Client's tender brief, design briefs or reports from research into materials sourcing.	

Resources	7.6.1	<p><b>Duty of care</b> All waste produced on site has been managed to meet duty of care requirements, including: a) All waste has been transported by Registered Waste Carriers b) All Waste Transfer Notes (and consignment notes) have been retained. c) All waste has been taken to licensed, permitted or exempt facilities. d) Transfer or disposal sites have been checked to ensure they are licensed to take the material. e) Disposal or transfer sites have been checked to ensure the waste was taken there.</p>	Evidence could include documentary evidence retained in a straightforward file record, which should be available on site. The file record should include copies of waste carriers certificates for all carriers of waste materials, records of waste transfers (including waste types and quantities), copies of any Environmental Permits, Licenses and Exemptions for the sites to which the waste is sent and/or documented evidence that waste has been transported to the appropriate facility. This may include telephone checks, following trucks, and/or requiring completed transfer or consignment notes to be returned on a daily basis.		Statsforvalteren- Sjekklister for kommunale saksbehandlere - massehåndtering
Resources	7.6.2	<p><b>Permitting for waste treated or used on site</b> The appropriate permits, licenses or exemptions have been obtained for waste that has been treated on site or for waste imported to site.</p>	Evidence would include documentary evidence showing that the appropriate permits, license or exemption have been obtained.		Søknad til statsforvalteren / forurensingsmyndighet
Resources	7.6.3	<p><b>Hazardous waste</b> Hazardous (special) waste has been appropriately segregated (from other controlled waste) and stored appropriately on site.</p> <p>This waste has been taken to a suitable facility and the construction site registered as a hazardous waste producer where appropriate.</p>	Evidence could be within a SWMP supported by hazardous waste consignment notes and site photographs.		
Resources	7.6.4	<p><b>Site waste management planning - preparation</b> A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) or waste section of a SEMP has been prepared and updated as appropriate for the duration of the project.</p>	Evidence would normally be copies of the SWMP, including the appropriate evidence to demonstrate that it has been updated, reviewed and implemented as appropriate. Evidence will also be required to show that waste reduction, recovery and recycling actions have been implemented and targets achieved. These can include design details and notes of meetings, data	Avfallsplan.	
Resources	7.6.5	<p><b>Site waste management planning - implementation</b> Targets or key performance indicators for waste reduction and waste recovery have been met.</p>	Evidence would normally be copies of the SWMP, including the appropriate evidence to demonstrate that it has been updated, reviewed and implemented as appropriate. Evidence will also be required to show that waste reduction, recovery and recycling actions have been implemented and targets achieved. These can include design details and notes of meetings, data		
Resources	7.6.6	<p><b>Clearance and disposal of existing vegetation - consideration</b> The most environmentally beneficial ways of dealing with clearance and disposal of existing vegetation have been explored and recommendations have been made.</p>	Evidence needs to show that the type of vegetation has been assessed and different options have been considered, leading to recommendations that take account of the environmental benefit of the suggested method.		

Resources	7.6.7	<p><b>Clearance and disposal of existing vegetation - implementation</b></p> <p>These recommendations have been implemented for the majority of vegetation cleared.</p>	Evidence will depend very much on the recommendations made but, in any case, site records need to demonstrate implementation. Records could include photographs, waste transfer notes, and/or evidence of exempt activity. Information should also be included within the SWMP.		
Resources	7.6.8	<p><b>Hazardous material assessments</b></p> <p>The health and safety assessment process for hazardous materials has been: a) Extended to cover the wider environmental impacts of those materials. And b) the results of this have been used in drawing up the SEMP or equivalent.</p>	Evidence could be within a site waste management plan supported by waste transfer records and site photographs.	Avfallsplan SHA-plan YM-plan / MOP	
Resources	7.6.9	<p><b>Transfer station/recycling centre performance</b></p> <p>If transfer stations and/or recycling facilities have been used, the recycling rate of the facilities was considered prior to placing the order.</p>	Whichever way the checks are carried out, they must be documented and satisfy legal requirements. If the project team has no direct control over the final destination of their waste, then evidence from the Waste Management Contractor that demonstrates where they will be taking the project's waste can be used.	Riggplan (plan for resirkulering og fasiliteter på området)	
Resources	7.6.10	<p><b>Inert waste diverted from landfill</b></p> <p>A percentage (by volume) of inert waste material has been segregated (on or off site) in accordance with the SWMP or RMP and diverted from landfill.</p>	Evidence could be within a site waste management plan supported by waste transfer records and site photographs.		
Resources	7.6.11	<p><b>Non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill</b></p> <p>A percentage (by volume or weight) of non-hazardous waste material has been segregated (on or off site) in accordance with the SWMP or RMP and diverted from landfill.</p>	Evidence could be in the form of waste transfer notes, photographs showing the different segregated groups or waste contractor returns showing the proportion of waste segregated for recycling or recovery.		
Resources	7.7.1	<p><b>Energy and carbon emissions reduction for operation</b></p> <p>The design has considered options for reducing both the energy consumption and carbon emissions of the project during operation, including the option of designing-out the need for energy-consuming equipment and the energy requirements in maintenance.</p>	If an LCA has been completed the evidence here will be a sub-set of that provided in 7.3.1. If an LCA has not been completed, then evidence could include project records and/or minutes of project team meetings. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.		Nasjonal transportplan (NTP)

Resources	7.7.2	<p><b>Implementation of energy and carbon reductions for operation</b>                  Appropriate measures have been incorporated in the design to reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions in use and a percentage of the recommended energy consumption reduction has been saved.</p>	<p>Evidence could include project records - minutes of project team meetings, technical reports, and/or drawings</p>		
Resources	7.7.3	<p><b>Opportunities for renewable/low-carbon/zero-carbon energy within the operational scheme</b>                  The design has explored opportunities for the incorporation of energy from renewable and/or low- or zero-carbon sources and thus a reduction in carbon emissions.</p>	<p>Evidence could include minutes of project team meetings, technical reports, and/or drawings.</p>		
Resources	7.7.4	<p><b>Incorporating renewable/low-carbon/zero-carbon energy within the operational scheme</b>                  Energy from renewable and/or low- or zero-carbon sources has been incorporated in the scheme where appropriate. A percentage of the identified potential renewable energy generation identified in 7.7.3 has been implemented.</p>	<p>Evidence could include drawings, specifications or photographs. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.</p>		
Resources	7.7.5	<p><b>Energy consumption during construction - consideration during design</b>                  The Designer has identified opportunities to reduce the energy consumption of the project during construction.</p>	<p>Evidence could be in the form of design records or value engineering reports considering the construction methods, such as the size of components to enable efficient lifting and placing as well as the amount of on-site processing or handling of materials.</p>		
Resources	7.7.6	<p><b>Energy consumption during construction - incorporation in design</b>                  The Designer has incorporated appropriate measures to reduce energy consumption during construction where feasible.</p>	<p>Evidence can include records showing consideration of energy issues in site planning and demonstration that energy use and/or carbon emissions are assessed and then monitored. This can include evidence of actions to reduce consumption and emissions as appropriate. This could also include the setting of targets. Evidence could also show use of equipment to proactively manage consumption and emissions, such as timers and passive infrared sensors. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.</p>		

Resources	7.7.7	<p><b>Energy consumption during construction - consideration by contractor</b></p> <p>The Contractor has considered measures to reduce the energy consumption and associated carbon emissions of the project during construction and these have been incorporated through an energy management plan or equivalent.</p>	<p>Evidence can include records showing consideration of energy issues in site planning and demonstration that energy use and/or carbon emissions are assessed and then monitored. This can include evidence of actions to reduce consumption and emissions as appropriate. This could also include the setting of targets. Evidence could also show use of equipment to proactively manage consumption and emissions, such as timers and passive infrared sensors. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.</p>	
Resources	7.7.8	<p><b>Energy consumption during construction - consideration by contractor</b></p> <p>The measures in the plan have been monitored throughout construction stage and the measures have been achieved.</p>	<p>Evidence can include records showing consideration of energy issues in site planning and demonstration that energy use and/or carbon emissions are assessed and then monitored. This can include evidence of actions to reduce consumption and emissions as appropriate. This could also include the setting of targets. Evidence could also show use of equipment to proactively manage consumption and emissions, such as timers and passive infrared sensors. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.</p>	
Resources	7.7.9	<p><b>Construction plant - selection and maintenance</b></p> <p>The selection and procurement/hiring of construction plant has been influenced by consideration of their energy efficiency, energy type or carbon emissions.</p> <p>The construction plant and ancillary equipment has been maintained to maximise fuel efficiency and minimise carbon emissions.</p>	<p>Evidence could be contract specifications and other procurement documents, or plant documentation (for example, records of regular maintenance and emission testing).</p>	Krav i kontrakt
Resources	7.7.10	<p><b>Renewable/low-carbon/zero-carbon energy during construction - consideration</b></p> <p>Energy from renewable and/or low- or zero-carbon resources has been considered during construction.</p>	<p>Evidence showing the source of site energy is needed. This could be copies of agreements with electricity suppliers showing use of certified fully-renewably-sourced 'green' tariffs or photographs showing use of alternative energy sources (such as wind turbines, solar</p>	
Resources	7.7.11	<p><b>Renewable/low-carbon/zero-carbon energy during construction - implementation</b></p> <p>A percentage of the savings from the above considerations has been implemented.</p>	<p>Evidence showing the source of site energy is needed. This could be copies of agreements with electricity suppliers showing use of certified fully-renewably-sourced 'green' tariffs or photographs showing use of alternative energy sources (such as wind turbines, solar</p>	
Resources	7.8.1	<p><b>Embodied water - consideration</b></p> <p>An assessment has been made at design stage considering the embodied water in the materials required during construction.</p>	<p>Evidence would include information gathered on the embodied water of the construction products and materials required for the project, either from product or material suppliers. It would also include documentary evidence that decisions on material or</p>	

Resources	7.8.2	<p><b>Embodied water - implementation</b></p> <p>The outcomes of the assessment been implemented.</p>	<p>Evidence would include information gathered on the embodied water of the construction products and materials required for the project, either from product or material suppliers. It would also include documentary evidence that decisions on material or</p>
Resources	7.8.3	<p><b>Capturing run-off for beneficial use</b></p> <p>The project team has made provision for capturing run-off for beneficial use on the project or nearby and, if appropriate, those provisions have been incorporated in the completed project.</p>	<p>Evidence should show what measures (such as the ones mentioned in the guidance above) have been incorporated into the design. This could be in the form of drawings, specifications or other design output documents, with construction records or photographs to demonstrate their construction.</p>
Resources	7.8.4	<p><b>Water consumption during operation - consideration during design</b></p> <p>The potential impacts on water resources of the operation and maintenance of the completed project have been actively considered during design.</p>	<p>Evidence of the design consideration could include assessment of predicted water use, review of availability of water resources or a copy of consultation with the relevant water authority regarding water supply and resource availability. At design stage, evidence is required of investigations into water conservation measures. This could be in various</p>
Resources	7.8.5	<p><b>Water consumption during operation - reduction measures included in design</b></p> <p>Measures to conserve water and reduce water consumption during operation and maintenance of the completed project have been included in the design.</p>	<p>Evidence of the design consideration could include assessment of predicted water use, review of availability of water resources or a copy of consultation with the relevant water authority regarding water supply and resource availability. At design stage, evidence is required of investigations into water conservation measures. This could be in various</p>
Resources	7.8.6	<p><b>Water consumption during operation - reduction measures incorporated in works</b></p> <p>The measures referred to in 7.8.5 have been incorporated in the works.</p>	<p>Evidence of the design consideration could include assessment of predicted water use, review of availability of water resources or a copy of consultation with the relevant water authority regarding water supply and resource availability. At design stage, evidence is required of investigations into water conservation measures. This could be in various</p>
Resources	7.8.7	<p><b>Water consumption during construction - diet requirements</b></p> <p>Specific and measurable requirements to measure, monitor and minimise the consumption of mains or abstracted water during construction have been included in the project brief and the procurement documentation (such as Expressions of Interest, Pre-Qualification Questionnaires and/or Invitation to Tender).</p>	<p>Evidence could be a copy of documentation (such as the Project Environment Policy) showing that the Client has formally adopted policies and targets and copies of reports (such as Environmental or Corporate Responsibility report) demonstrating the measurement of performance against targets. The Client would also need to provide copies of the procurement documentation and contracts showing these requirements have been cascaded throughout its supply chain. A proactive approach to reducing water</p>

Resources	7.8.8	<p><b>Water consumption during construction - policies, plans, and targets</b> Formal project-level policies and identified measurable targets for reducing water usage during construction have been adopted; and a plan to measure, monitor, and minimise the consumption of mains, tankered, or abstracted water used during the construction process has been produced.</p>	Evidence could be a copy of documentation (such as the Project Environment Policy) showing that the Client has formally adopted policies and targets and copies of reports (such as Environmental or Corporate Responsibility report) demonstrating the measurement of performance against targets. The Client would also need to provide copies of the procurement documentation and contracts showing these requirements have been cascaded throughout its supply chain. A proactive approach to reducing water	Eget punkt i miljøoppfølgingsprogram.	
Resources	7.8.9	<p>The water minimisation plan should specifically cover</p> <p><b>Water consumption during construction - implementation of plans and policies</b> The plan has been implemented and covers the following aspects: Efficient use of water in site facilities, Efficient use of water in construction activities, Capturing runoff for reuse during construction.</p>	Evidence could be a copy of documentation (such as the Project Environment Policy) showing that the Client has formally adopted policies and targets and copies of reports (such as Environmental or Corporate Responsibility report) demonstrating the measurement of performance against targets. The Client would also need to provide copies of the procurement documentation and contracts showing these requirements have been cascaded throughout its supply chain. A proactive approach to reducing water	Kan være eget punkt i miljøoppfølgingsprogram.	
Transport	8.1.1	<p><b>Relationship to the transport network</b> In the case of a transport project, the project provides improved levels of service and extends to all modes in a way that delivers improved integration.</p> <p>In the case of a non-transport project, the site has been selected because the project (a) requires no or minimal new transport infrastructure and/or (b) mainly makes use of public transport systems.</p>	Evidence could be found in an Environmental Statement (ES) or Transport Impact Assessment (TIA).	KU, planbeskrivelse, TS-vurdering/revisjon	Nullvekstmålet
Transport	8.1.2	<p><b>Transport effects of the completed project</b> The project team has considered and incorporated measures that reduce relevant, transport-related impacts of the completed project on the local community.</p>	Evidence could be found in an ES, TIA, drawings and plan	KU, planbeskrivelse	Nullvekstmålet
Transport	8.1.3	<p><b>Access for pedestrians and cyclist</b> There has been consultation on, or consideration given to, the ability of pedestrians and cyclists to pass through the site on dedicated paths and to establishing links with existing and proposed routes to local services.</p>	Evidence could include consultation meetings with councils or other local groups, or evidence from drawings or other design documents that show consideration of open space and/or public access.		

Transport	8.1.4	<b>Need for additional transport infrastructure</b> The project does not require provision of, or increase the need for, additional transport infrastructure.	Evidence is likely to be in the report of a TIA or similar.		
Transport	8.1.5	<b>Enhanced operational transport outcomes</b> There is evidence from the design process that Designers have worked beyond the standards specified in the design codes to deliver enhanced operational transport outcomes.	Evidence is likely to be in the form of minutes of meetings or other reports documenting consideration of alternative approaches or community engagement.		
Transport	8.1.6	<b>Community consultation on the design objectives</b> There is evidence from the design process that the community affected by the project has been involved in specifying the design objectives.	Evidence is likely to be in the form of minutes of meetings or other reports documenting consideration of alternative approaches or community engagement.		
Transport	8.1.7	<b>Resilience of the transport network</b> The resilience and recovery of the transport network has been considered during the design process.	Evidence would be expected in the ES or TIA Report.	ROS-analyse	
Transport	8.1.8	<b>Adaptability of the transport network</b> The design delivers a transport network with improved ability to accommodate future change.	Evidence is likely to be included in the ES or TIA Report.	Kost-nytte analyse, ROS-analyse	
Transport	8.1.9	<b>Performance for non-motorised users</b> The project team has provided measures that improve the level of performance for non-motorised users either within or outside the project site.	Evidence is likely to be in the form of plans, drawings and photographs to demonstrate delivery. Consideration of the needs of such members of society during adverse weather and at night should be part of the evidence provided.	YM-plan	Nullvekstmålet
Transport	8.2.1	<b>Planning construction traffic movements</b> Construction traffic movements have been reviewed or considered by the project team prior to the construction stage commencing.	Evidence is likely to be found in a Transport Impact Assessment (TIA), Environmental Statement (ES), Construction Logistics Plan (CLP), or contract documentation.	ROS-analyse, SHA-plan, YM-plan	

Transport	8.2.2	<p><b>Transport effects of construction activities</b>  The project team has incorporated measures that deliver improved performance on the following effects of construction activities on the local community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Ease of use of signs and other communications</li> <li>(ii) Reduction of available parking spaces</li> <li>(iii) Reduced congestion</li> <li>(iv) Reducing severance</li> </ul>	Evidence is likely to be in the form of drawings, plans or photographs that demonstrates the incorporation of measures that reduce the effects upon local communities.	ROS-analyse, SHA-plan, YM-plan	
Transport	8.2.3	<p><b>Reducing risks for vulnerable road users</b>  The project team have incorporated measures that improve safety for vulnerable road users.</p>	Evidence could include site inspection reports, relevant sections of a Construction Management Plan (CMP), training records, or near miss reporting and analysis.	YM-plan (myke trafikanter?), arbeidsvarsling	
Transport	8.2.4	<p><b>Responsible fleet operations</b>  All fleet operators travelling to or from the construction site have used a compliant organisational, local, or national considerate fleet operations scheme and their performance against the scheme has been confirmed by independent assessment and certification or verification.</p> <p>The fleet operators have achieved the relevant level of performance for the compliant scheme.</p>	Evidence is likely to include contractual requirements and records or reports from monitoring during construction.	Standard/sertifisering for transport av materiell til anlegget?	
Transport	8.2.5	<p><b>Minimising disruption from construction traffic</b>  Measures have been included in the project specification and construction management that minimise disruption caused by construction traffic, whether on the public network, from construction vehicles on site, or on both.</p>	Evidence is likely to be drawn from the commitments made in the ES, the evidence supporting the planning application, the specifications or terms and conditions that the tendering Contractors are operating under, or the transport sections of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) or similar document.	Arbeidsvarsling, SHA-plan.	

Transport	8.2.6	<p><b>Success in minimising construction traffic impacts</b> There is evidence available at the end of the construction stage to demonstrate that measures to minimise the impacts of construction traffic have been monitored and been successful.</p>	<p>It is accepted that proving success in these situations is difficult because there is no control project running alongside the one with the measures in place, and because of the challenge of proving that an issue has been minimised. However, a combination of demonstrating the measures were aimed at minimising impacts and that they have been achieved (for example using video clips and photographs) is what is being sought here. In addition, a signed statement by the Project Director to confirm the absence of complaints may also be appropriate.</p> <p>Evidence of monitoring and measuring transportation movements may be from security or gate records, material order/receipts or waste transfer notes etc in order to record number/frequency of vehicle movements and the average distance of round trip to site. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.</p>	Knytt til 8.2.5	
Transport	8.2.7	<p><b>Movement of construction materials</b> The project team has considered possible use of other, more-sustainable transport routes (other than road), such as rail and/or water, for the movement of construction materials and/or waste.</p>	<p>Evidence will need to be shown in the Client's requirements or in design and/or site records to demonstrate consideration of alternative transport methods.</p>		
Transport	8.2.8	<p><b>Movement of construction materials - implementation</b> The outcome of the assessment in 8.2.7 has implemented some or all of the measures.</p>	<p>Evidence will need to be shown in the Client's requirements or in design and/or site records to demonstrate consideration of alternative transport methods.</p>		
Transport	8.2.9	<p><b>Workforce travel planning</b> There is a travel plan in place for each of the organisations responsible for delivering the project that is aimed at an appropriate balance of effectiveness for the travellers, and at minimising adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the travel involved. a) Client organisation b) Design teams c) Lead construction Contractor</p>	<p>Evidence is required that demonstrates that the need for travel plans has been considered rather than evidence of the number of movements by particular transport modes. For implementation, evidence could be reports on numbers of workforce travelling to work by car as opposed to public transport, car counts compared to total number of workforce employed on site or similar. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.</p>		Reisepolicy i firmaet, ikke prosjektnivå.
Transport	8.2.10	<p><b>Workforce travel planning - implementation</b> For each travel plan identified in 8.2.9, the plans have been successfully implemented for each of the project team organisations. a) Client organisation b) Design teams c) Lead construction Contractor.</p>	<p>Evidence is required that demonstrates that the need for travel plans has been considered rather than evidence of the number of movements by particular transport modes. For implementation, evidence could be reports on numbers of workforce travelling to work by car as opposed to public transport, car counts compared to total number of workforce employed on site or similar. Evidence could alternatively include the calculation and reporting of the metric-based guidance.</p>		